2025 防制人口販運國際研討會

International Conference on Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking

會議手冊 2·TOPIC 3



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



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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28日【星期四】Thursday, August 28, 2025

場地: 財團法人張榮發基金會國際會議中心 8 樓之 801 會議廳

Venue: Room 801, 8th floor, Chang Yung-fa Foundation

時間	議程			
08:30-09:00	報 到 Registration			
議題三:人口販運被害人保護及倡議 Topic 3: Human Trafficking Victim Protection and Advocacy 主持人:臺灣高等檢察署主任檢察官侯千姫 Moderator: Chien-Chi Ho, Head Prosecutor, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office				
09:00-09:30 (30 分鐘)	人口販運被害人賦權及倡議 Looking Beyond the Shatter Pieces: Empowering Victims of Trafficking and Advocacy 主講人:馬來西亞之全球牧羊人協會執行董事 Brittocia Franklin Speaker: Brittocia Franklin, Executive Director, Global Shepherd, Malaysia			
09:30-10:00 (30 分鐘)	律師對於保護被害人免遭國際人口販運之協助 The Protection of Victims under International Law against International Human Trafficking from the Perspective of Lawyers 主講人:韓國 ClassHankyul 律師事務所合夥人申基訓 Speaker: Ghi-hun Shin, Attorney at Law, ClassHankyul, Republic of Korea			
10:00-10:30 (30 分鐘)	刑事訴訟期間對被害人的支持和保護 Support and Protection of Victims during Criminal Proceedings 主講人:東協(越南)-澳洲打擊人口販運合作計畫(ASEAN-ACT)專案經理鄧氏幸 Speaker: Hanh Dang, Country Manager (Vietnam), ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT)			
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) 臺灣展翅協會秘書長陳逸玲 Yiling Chen, Secretary General of ECPAT Taiwan, Taiwan			

時間	議程
	加拿大安大略省多倫多約克區警局調查服務部門主管-警司 Jim Killby
	Jim Killby Superintendent, Chief of Investigative Services, York Regional Police, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
	美國洛杉磯郡警察局偵緝處指揮官 Richard Ruiz
Richard Ruiz, Commander, Detective Division, Los Angeles County Sl Department (LASD), USA	
	雙向交流(40 分鐘‧主講人、與談人及主持人均參與)
	Panel Discussion (40 minutes): Speakers, panelists and moderators all participate

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.

議題三·SESSION 3

人口販運被害人保護及倡議

Human Trafficking Victim Protection and

Advocacy



侯千姬

臺灣高等檢察署 主任檢察官

學歷

• 國立臺灣大學法律系畢業

工作經驗

- 臺灣高等檢察署檢察官
- 法務部行政執行署臺北分署分署長
- 法務部司法官訓練所(現為法務部司法官學院)教務組長
- 臺灣士林地方檢察署主任檢察官
- 臺灣新竹地方檢察署主任檢察官
- 臺灣臺北地方檢察署檢察官
- 臺灣士林地方檢察署檢察官



Chien-Chi Ho

Head Prosecutor, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office

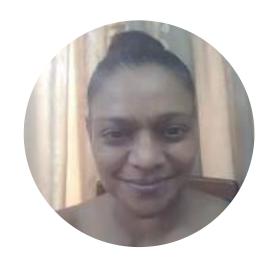
EDUCATION

• LL.B., National Taiwan University

EXPERIENCE

- Prosecutor, Taiwan High Prosecutors Office
- Director, Taipei Branch, Administrative Enforcement Agency, Ministry of Justice
- Chief of Academic Affairs Section, Judges and Prosecutors Training Institute (now Academy for the Judiciary), Ministry of Justice
- Chief Prosecutor, Shilin District Prosecutors Office, Taiwan
- Chief Prosecutor, Hsinchu District Prosecutors Office, Taiwan
- Prosecutor, Taipei District Prosecutors Office, Taiwan
- Prosecutor, Shilin District Prosecutors Office, Taiwan

人關重



Brittocia Franklin

馬來西亞之全球牧羊人協會執行董事

簡歷

一位敬業的發展實務工作者,也是經驗豐富的人道主義專家,在保護工作領域擁有超過 30 年的資歷,特別關注遭受暴力的婦女與兒童倖存者。她目前領導一個公民社會組織,致力於捍衛邊緣化社群的權利、引領以實證為基礎的倡議來影響政策變革,並設計具影響力、以權利為本的計畫,以推動有意義的改變。

憑藉其在政策制定、利害關係人參與及專案管理方面的深厚背景,她曾與聯合國機構、在地與國際 非政府組織及政府單位合作,透過以實證為基礎的倡議來強化服務的提供。作為「創傷知情照護」 的熱情倡導者,她堅信應將創傷知情的實務方法,整合到對暴力倖存者(尤其是人口販運受害者及 其他弱勢社群)的保護與支持工作中。

她為包括移民和難民在內的高風險群體,開創了許多以社區為基礎的發展計畫。她的貢獻涵蓋了起草操作指南、撰寫報告、編寫培訓手冊,以及出版關於兒童保護和倖存者照護的童書。她始終堅定地致力於為弱勢社群,推動具深遠影響且以權利為本的介入措施。



Brittocia Franklin

Executive Director, Global Shepherd, Malaysia

PROFILE

A dedicated development practitioner and seasoned humanitarian professional with over 30 years of experience in protection work, particularly focused on women and child survivors of violence. She currently leads a civil society organization that champions the rights of marginalized communities, spearheads evidence-based advocacy to influence policy change, and designs impactful, rights-based programs to drive meaningful change.

With a strong background in policy development, stakeholder engagement, and program management, she has worked in and collaborated with UN agencies, local and international NGOs, and government bodies to strengthen service delivery through evidence-based advocacy. A passionate advocate for trauma-informed care, she firmly believes in integrating trauma-informed practices into the protection and support of survivors of violence particularly those affected by human trafficking and other vulnerable communities.

She has pioneered numerous community-based development initiatives for at-risk populations, including migrants and refugees. Her contributions span drafting operational guidelines, authoring reports, training manuals, and children's books on child protection and survivor care. She remains deeply committed to advancing impactful, rights-based interventions for vulnerable communities.

為破碎展望未來: 賦權人口販運受害者及倡議行動

Brittocia Franklin 2025年8月 台灣全國人口販運研討會

Looking Beyond the Shatter Pieces:

Empowering Victims of Trafficking and Advocacy

Brittocia Franklin
August 2025
National Conference on Human Trafficking, Taiwan



有關全球牧羊人組織…

全球牧羊人組織是一個非營利 組織,主要致力於救助遭受性 暴力以及其他形式虐待、漠視 與剝削的婦女與女童。



a non-profit organisation that works mainly with women and girls who are victims of gender-based violence and other forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation.

GLOBAL **2** Shepherds



創傷因應組織

- . 安全
- . 可靠性
- . 同儕支援
- . 合作
- . 賦權與選擇

GLOBAL⊘ Shepherds



Trauma Response Organisation

- Safety
- Trustworthiness
- . Peer support
- . Collaboration
- . Empowerment and choice

GLOBAL Shepherds

全球牧羊人組織策略的四大象限

第一象限: 第二象限: 社區外展 第三象限: 第四象限: 第四象限: 研究與倡議

GLOBAL Shepherds

GSB's 4-quadrant approach

QUADRANT ONE:	QUADRANT TWO:
Direct Services	Community Outreach
QUADRANT THREE:	QUADRANT FOUR:
Capacity building	Research and Advocacy



人口販運是什麼?

「出於剝削之目的,透過威脅、武力、脅迫、綁架、詐欺、瞞騙、不當行使權力或利用他人的脆弱處境,或以金錢或利益控制他人,藉此進行人口之招募、運送、轉移、藏匿或接收。」

(聯合國人權事務高級專員辦事處, 2000年,第3條,第1項)



What is Human Trafficking:

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons, by means of threat, force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or by giving payments or benefits to control another person, for the purpose of exploitation."

(UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2000, Article 3, Para 1)

4P策略架構

對抗人口販運的主要手 段 ✓預防(Prevention)

✓保護(Protection)

起訴(Prosecution)

合作(Partnerships)

The main approach in the fight against human trafficking

The four P paradigm

✓ Prevention

✓ Protection

Prosecution

Partnerships

如同巴勒摩議定書所強調:

反人口販運措施必須同時包含「**對於受害者的保護與援助**」以及 「**預防人口販運的措施**」。

如果將以上的重大概念視作彼此互不相關的要素,有可能會導致對於受害者的照護支離破碎,並且錯失發揮長遠影響的契機。

As the Palermo Protocol emphasizes

Anti-trafficking measures must include "the protection and assistance to victims" as well as "measures to prevent trafficking."

Treating these pillars as separate can result in fragmented care and missed opportunities for sustainable impact.

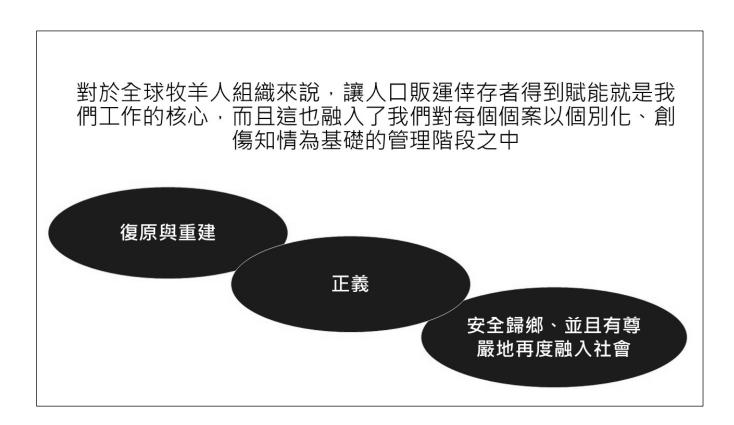
為人口販運受害者賦能。

人所必須 絕非奢望

Empowering of victims of trafficking.

Is not a luxury

It is a necessity







Why is empowerment important?



(1) 重建尊嚴、自主性與人格:

賦權能夠逆轉人口販運所造成 的傷害



(1)
Restore Dignity,
Autonomy and

Personhood:

Empowerment reverses harm caused through the human trafficking



「在我遭受拐賣的時候,我對任何 事物都沒有發言權。

而所謂的賦能,就是人們願意問我 想要什麼,而且他們也相信我自己 最清楚什麼對我最好。」

——一位僥倖逃出人口販運的34歲 倖存者



When I was trafficked, I had no say in anything.

Empowerment is when people ask me what I want and believe that I know what's best for me."

quote by a trafficking survivor, age 34



(2) 促進長期療癒與復原

創傷並不會因為受害者獲救就立刻消失。倖存者往往會長期背負情感、心 理與生理性的創傷。



(2) To Enable Long-Term Healing and Recovery

Trauma doesn't end with rescue.
Survivors often carry long-term
emotional, psychological, and
physical scars.



創傷可能會讓受害者三緘其口 ——而「賦能」則能讓受害者找回 發聲的勇氣

關鍵協助工具:

- 同儕支援團體
- 諮商與心理健康照護
- 由創傷倖存者主導的療癒方案



Trauma may silence a person's voice— empowerment gives it back

Key tools include:

- Peer support groups
- Counselling and mental health care
- Survivor-led healing programs



(3) 預防再次遭受人口販運, 並預防進一步遭受剝削 經濟層面的賦能至關重要, 其中包含:

- 技能訓練與職業培訓課程
- 理財知識與儲蓄管道
- 教育、獎學金與合法就業機會

(3) To Prevent Re-trafficking and Further Exploitation

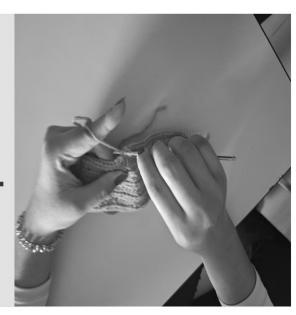
Economic empowerment is critical, and includes:

- Skills training and vocational programs
- Financial literacy and access to savings
- Education, scholarships, and legal employment

研究結果顯示,缺乏收入來源或 社會支援的人口販運倖存者大有 可能遭受二度剝削。



Studies show that survivors who have no access to income or support are far more likely to be re-exploited.



(4) 對抗汙名化,強化社會包 容 改變解讀觀點:人口販運的倖存 者並未因受害而「身心殘破」, 事實上,他們堅韌不拔而又堅強。

推動倖存者重返社區,減少歧視。

(4)
Combat Stigma and
Reinforce Inclusion

Shifting narratives: Survivors are not "broken"; they are resilient and strong.

Promoting community reintegration and reducing discrimination.

恢復倖存者追求正義與法律救 濟的能力

(5) 推動正義與以人權為基礎 的相關措施

取得身份證明文件與公民身份

(5)
Promote Justice and
Rights-Based
Approaches

Restores survivors' ability to seek justice and legal redress

Access identity documents and citizenship

- - 訓練並雇用倖存者擔任同儕教育人員、諮商人員以及倡議人員

• 讓倖存者參與政策制定與方案設計

推動倖存者參與領導,並推動由倖存者主導的組織與社運活動

(6) Recognize Survivors as Experts and Agents of Change

(6) 給予倖存者身為專業人士

與變革開路先鋒的認同

- Include survivors in policy development and program design
- Train and hire survivors as peer educators, counsellors, and advocates.
- Promotes survivor leadership and survivors led organizations and movements

影響公共政策、制度與社會輿 論而採取的行動與策略,其目 的在於:

人口販運相關社會運動倡議

為倖存者與其復原所需之資源 之間建立橋樑

Advocacy in human trafficking

Actions and strategies aimed at influencing public policies, institutional practices, and societal attitudes to:

It serves as a bridge between survivors and the resources they need for recovery

有效的倡議活動所能造成的影響:

(1)

影響公共政策,從而強化防制人口販運的法律,並確保受害者獲得 正義。

(2)

教育社群對於人口販運的蛛絲馬跡有所認知,並動員群眾採取因應 措施。

Effective advocacy will

(1)

influence public policy to strengthen laws against traffickers and ensure justice for victims.

(2)

educates communities about recognizing the signs of trafficking and mobilizes them to take action.

建立倡議活動工具的注意事項:

- 利用數據與研究了解問題缺口之所在
- 針對目標群體建立明確的策略
- 設計工具與方法·並且為倡議活動 確立適當的平台
- 針對倡議活動的影響與改善,進行 監測與評估

When developing Advocacy tools:

- Use Data and Research to Understand Gaps
- Develop a Clear Strategy Based on Target Audience
- Design Tools, Methods, and Identify Advocacy Platforms
- Monitor and Evaluate for Impact and Improvement

對於全球牧羊人組織來說,倡議活動的核心就是為了維護 倖存者的自主權而奉獻,並且讓倖存者也有能力主動參與 相關倡議活動,並且有所貢獻

一旦倖存者獲得賦能,他們就能成為引領變革的開路先鋒——提供 足以促進系統性強化、預防二度剝削、引導他人走上安全道路的有 益見解。

在進行賦能的時候,同時建立一個系統,積極協助倖存者創造屬於 自己的道路,同樣也是至關重要的。

At the heart of Global Shepherds' advocacy work is the commitment to upholding survivor autonomy and enabling them to take an active role in advocacy efforts.

When survivors are empowered, they become agents of change—offering valuable insights that strengthen systems, prevent re-exploitation, and guide others toward safety.

A crucial aspect of this empowerment is co-creating systems that actively support survivors in shaping their own paths forward.

人關重



申基訓

韓國 ClassHankyul 律師事務所合夥人

經歷

申基勳先生是 ClassHankyul 律師事務所的合夥人。他過去曾任青瓦臺法務官與韓國國防部訴訟課長,專責處理各類公共契約爭議及國家訴訟案件。

他也曾任職於韓國國防部,擔任契約審議委員會委員、申訴審議委員會首席委員、國家賠償審議委員會委員,以及行政審判委員會委員。

目前,申先生亦活躍於多個外部委員會,擔任韓國國立圖書館與韓國就業資訊院的「個人資訊資料結合審查委員會」委員、LG CNS「個人資訊審查委員會」委員,以及韓國國防大學「懲戒審議委員會」委員。

基於上述豐富經驗,他已在《法律新聞》(The Law Times)等刊物上,發表多篇關於公共採購與國家契約的專業文章。



Ghi-hun Shin

Attorney at Law, ClassHankyul, Republic of Korea

PROFILE

Mr. Ghihun Shin is a partner at ClassHankyul. Mr. Shin was in overall charge of various public contract disputes and state lawsuits while serving as the Legal Affairs Officer of the Blue House and the Head of the Litigation Department of the Ministry of National Defense. He served as a member of the Contract Deliberation Committee of the Ministry of National Defense, the Chief Commissioner of the Appeals Committee of the Ministry of National Defense, a member of the National Reparation Deliberation Committee of the Ministry of National Defense, and a member of the Administrative Appeal Committee of the Ministry of National Defense. Currently, he is conducting various activities as a member of the Personal Information Data Combination Review Committee of the National Library of Korea, a member of the Personal Information Data Combination Review Committee of Korea Employment Information Service, a member of the Personal Information Review Committee of LG CNS, and a member of the Disciplinary Review Committee of Korea National Defense University. Based on the above experience, he has published a number of articles related to public procurement contracts and state contracts in The Law Times, etc.

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從律師觀點探討 針對人口販運的國際懲罰機制

2025年8月

법무법인(유)클라스한결

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International punishment for human trafficking from a lawyer's point of view

2025.8..

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፲ 簡介(律師Shin Ghi Hun)

經歷

2008	司法研修院結業
2008-2011	韓國空軍軍法官
2011–2013	國防部法務管理官
2013–2015	國防部高等軍事法

 2013-2015
 國防部高等軍事法院首席司法研究員

 2015-2017
 總統秘書室外交與安保室法務事務官

2017-2018 國防部檢察團特別調查科長

2018-2020 國防部訴訟課課長

現職 ClassHankyul 法律事務所(首爾)合夥律師

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International punishment for human trafficking from a lawyer's point of view

${f I}$ Introduction (Lawyer Shin Ghi Hun)

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Experience

Present	Partner lawyer, ClassHankyul at Seoul
2018-2020	Head of Litigation Department, Ministry of National Defense
2017-2018	Head of Special Investigation, Ministry of National Defense Prosecutors' Office
	Foreign and Security Affairs
2015-2017	Executive Officer (in charge of legal affairs), Presidential Secretary Office for
2013-2015	Chief Judicial Researcher, High Military Court, Ministry of National Defense
2011-2013	Legal Affairs Officer, Ministry of National Defense
2008-2011	Judge Advocate, ROK Air Force
2008	Judicial Research and Training Institute
2005	Passed 47th Korean Bar Examination

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|<u>|</u> 簡報內容

- 1. 國際法規與案例
- 2. 人口販運報告
- 3. 相關法令範例
- 4. 實際案例
- 5. 近期人口販運犯罪特徵
- 6. 人口販運受害者援助機制

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International punishment for human trafficking from a lawyer's point of view

${ m II}$ The order of presentation

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- 1. International legislation and cases
- 2. The Trafficking in Persons Report
- 3. Legislative cases
- 4. Real cases
- 5. The characteristics of recent human trafficking crimes
- 6. Human Trafficking Victims' Support

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||| 國際法規與案例

依據各國法律與國際條約規定,國際間對於人口販運的罰則略有不同,但人口販運在世界各地均被視作重 大犯罪,且有嚴厲罰則。

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${ m III}$ International legislation and cases

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Punishments for international human trafficking vary somewhat depending on each country's national laws and international agreements, but they are considered very serious crimes worldwide and are followed by tough penalties.

||| 國際法規與案例

1 國際標準:聯合國防制人口販運議定書(巴勒莫議定書)

聯合國在2000年制定的《預防、壓制與懲治人口販運議定書》是國際人口販運防制領域中最重要的法律準則。

定義:所謂的人口販運,就是出於剝削之目的(例如性剝削、強迫勞動或摘取器官),透過強迫、恐嚇、綁架、詐欺、瞞騙、不當行使權力等方式,進行人口之招募、運送、轉移或接收。

要求:締約國須將人口販運列為刑事犯罪,並須建立罰則與受害者保護機制。

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${ m III}$ International legislation and cases

International Standards: UN Palermo Protocol on the Prevention of Human Trafficking

The U.N. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Traffic in Persons, established by the United Nations in 2000, is the most important criterion for preventing human trafficking in the international community.

Definition: Human trafficking is the act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, and accepting people for exploitation purposes (such as sexual exploitation, forced labor, and organ extraction) using coercion, intimidation, kidnapping, fraud, deception, and abuse of power.

Requirements: States Parties should define human trafficking as a criminal offense, punishment and victim protection measures.

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||| 國際法規與案例

② 國際標準:聯合國防制人口販運議定書(巴勒摩議定書)

巴勒摩議定書是第一份將人口販運行為明文規定為跨國組織犯罪而並非國內層級犯罪的文件,並且針對人口販運建立了國際標準與合作系統。

◆ 正式名稱

《預防、壓制與懲治人口販運議定書(尤其針對婦女與兒童)》(附屬於《打擊跨國組織犯罪公約》)

- -- 附屬於聯合國打擊跨國有組織犯罪公約
- -- 於2000年在巴勒摩通過,因此稱作「巴勒摩議定書」。
- 目的

人口販運之預防、壓制與懲治(尤其針對婦女與兒童)

保護人口販運受害者之權利

強化跨國合作

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International legislation and cases

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2 UN Palermo Protocol on the Prevention of Human Trafficking

The Palermo Protocol is the first international document to define human trafficking as an international organized crime, not just a domestic crime, and to create international standards and cooperation systems for it.

Official name

"Protocols to prevent, curb and punish human trafficking, especially in women and children"

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

- One of the protocols attached to the United Nations Convention Against International Organized Crime (UN Convention against Crime)
- It was adopted by Palermo, Italy, in 2000 and is called the 'Palermo Protocol'.
- Purpose

 $Prevention, \, suppression \, and \, punishment \, of \, human \, trafficking \, (especially \, for \, women \, and \, children)$

the protection of human rights of victims of human trafficking $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1$

strengthening cooperation among countries

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||| 國際法規與案例

◆ 關鍵內容

明確定義人口販運行為

人口販運之手段:恐嚇、強迫、誘騙、詐欺、綁架等 人口販運之目的:剝削(性剝削、強迫勞動、摘除器官等)

受害者保護措施:

法律保障、居住收容、醫療服務

於遺返時保障其人權 強化國際合作:

資訊共享、引渡、聯合調查等

敦促各國全面修訂相關法律:要求成員國全面修訂國內法令與政策

◆ 大韓民國與巴勒摩議定書

大韓民國於2000年簽署巴勒摩議定書與國際公約。

於2015年完成國內批准程序後,相關國內銜接法規(例如預防人口販運及受害者保護法)生效,後續亦有修訂。

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${ m III}$ International legislation and cases



Key content

Clarifying the definition of human trafficking

 $\label{eq:means:intimidation, coercion, inducement, fraud, kidnapping, etc} \\$

Purpose: Exploitation (sexual exploitation, forced labor, long-term extraction, etc.)

Victim protection measures

Legal protection, housing, healthcare provision

Human rights guaranteed in case of repatriation

Strengthening international cooperation

Information sharing, extradition, collaborative investigations, etc $\,$

Urging the overhaul of domestic laws

Demanding Member States to overhaul their laws and policies

South Korea and Palermo Protocol

The Republic of Korea signed the Convention and Protocol in 2000,

After ratification in 2015, related laws (e.g., the Act on the Prevention of Human Trafficking and Protection of Victims) were enacted and amended.

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IV 相關法令範例

1 大韓民國

相關法令:《刑法》、《性販運等行為審理處罰法》、《特定犯罪行為加重處罰法》、《預防人口販運及受害者保護法》等

刑責範例:

以人口販賣、販運為目的之誘騙或剝削:一年以上有期徒刑

以賣淫為目的之人口販運:兩年以上有期徒刑

犯行涉及13歲以下兒童:無期徒刑或五年以上有期徒刑

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1 South Korea

legislative cases

Related Acts: the Criminal Act, the Act on the Punishment of Acts of Interrogation of Sex Trafficking, etc., the Act on the Aggravated Punishment, etc. of Specific Crimes, the Act on the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons and the Protection of Victims, etc

Sentence example:

Inducement or exploitation for the purpose of selling or trafficking people: imprisonment for at least one year Human trafficking for prostitution purposes: imprisonment for more than two years

Children under 13 years of age: imprisonment for life or imprisonment for more than five years

IV 相關法令範例

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2 美國

相關法令:「人口販運被害者保護法(TVPA)」

刑責範例:以強迫勞動或賣淫為目的之人口販運:最高可處終身監禁

以賣淫為目的之人口販運犯行涉及未成年人士:10年以上有期徒刑,最高可處終身監禁

③ 歐盟(EU)

相關指引條例:2011/36/EU號歐盟指令

要求各成員國必須明文規定人口販運罪行的最低刑期為5至10年。

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V legislative cases

2 the United States

Related Acts: Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) _

Punishment: Trafficking for forced labor or prostitution: up to life in prison

Human trafficking for prostitution purposes to minors: 10 years to life imprisonment

3 European Union (EU)

Related Guidelines: EU Directive 2011/36/EU

Each Member State must specify in law a minimum of five to ten years in prison for trafficking offences

Y 預防人口販運及受害者保護法

第3條(人口販運受害者適用對象)

- (1) 符合以下任一條件之人口販運受害者,均應納入本法保護與支援範圍。
- 1. 遭受人口販運等行為之傷害之兒童、青少年、身心障礙者
- 2. 人口販運等罪行之受害者
- 3. 遭受人口販運等罪行傷害,並領有女性家族部所核發之確認文件者



ational punishment for human trafficking from a lawyer's point of view

V The Act on the prevention of trafficking in persons and the protection of victims where the victims where the

Article 3 (victims of human trafficking subject to application)

- (1) Victims of human trafficking falling under any of the following shall be protected and supported under this Act.
- 1. A child, juvenile, or a person with a disability who has suffered damage such as human trafficking
- 2. Victims of crimes such as human trafficking
- 3. A person who has suffered damage such as human trafficking who has been issued a certificate of confirmation from the Minister of Gender Equality and Family

Y 預防人口販運及受害者保護法

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第6條(受害者權利)必須為受害者保障以下權利。

- 1. 就人口販運等行為獲得救助並獲得補償的權利
- 2. 知悉調查與審判程序相關資訊,並獲取保護與援助之權利
- 3. 獲得參與調查與審判之保障,並獲得法律協助之權利
- 4. 保有隱私權與人身保護的權利

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ClassHankyul ি The Act on the prevention of trafficking in persons and the protection of victims ভাষাবাদ ক্ষান্ত বিশ্বস্থান বিশ্বস্

Article 6 (Victim's Rights) The following rights are guaranteed to victims.

- 1. The right to rescue and receive compensation for human trafficking, etc
- 2. Right to receive information on investigation and trial procedures and protection and support
- 3. The right to be guaranteed participation in investigations and trials and to be provided with legal assistance
- 4. The right to peace of privacy and personal protection

V 預防人口販運及受害者保護法

第23條(受害者保護)

調查中若合理懷疑遭人口販運,檢警應即通報其家屬或律師,並採取適當保護措施(如匿名處理)

① 在調查過程中,若有合理理由可判斷嫌犯或證人曾遭受人口販運之傷害,檢察官或司法警察必須立刻通報其法定 代理人、親戚或委任律師,並採取必要措施,例如保護措施、人身保護措施或調查不公開措施。

第28條(醫療費用補助) ①中央或地方政府可針對受害者之權利保護機構,全額或部分補助其醫療費用。



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Class Hankyul The Act on the prevention of trafficking in persons and the protection of victims

Article 23 (Protection of Victims) ① When there is considerable reason to believe that the suspect or reference person has been damaged by human trafficking during the investigation, the prosecutor or judicial police officer

shall notify his/her legal representative, relatives, or attorney without delay, and take measures necessary for

such protection, such as personal protection and non-disclosure of the investigation.

Article 28 (Support for Medical Expenses) ① The state or local government may fully or partially subsidize medical expenses of victims' rights protection institutions.

VI_實際案例

1 以性剝削為目的之人口販運

(1) 2021年菲律賓籍女性勞工案例

一位來自菲律賓,出於從事表演工作之目的前往韓國的女性,落入外籍人士專用娛樂會所的控制,被迫接待與賣淫。此種狀況符合聯合國人口販運預防議定書之定義,但在韓國,由於其違反移民相關法規,因此遭受強制驅逐。未獲認可為受害者,亦未獲得受害者保護。

(2) 2021年按摩院拘禁案例

來自泰國與摩洛哥的女性受仲介詐欺,遭拘禁於按摩院中,被迫賣淫,且未有支付合理工資。最終未被視作受害者,被視作 違法外國人遭受遣返。

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VI Real cases

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Trafficking of sexual exploitation

(1) The case of a female Filipino worker (2021)

A Filipino woman who entered Korea as a performance worker was handed over to a foreigner-only entertainment bar and forced to entertain and engage in prostitution. Such acts correspond to human trafficking as defined by the U.N. Protocol on the Prevention of Human Trafficking, but in Korea, she was forcibly evicted for violating immigration laws rather than protecting victims.

(2) Detention of massage parlors (2021)

Women from Thailand and Morocco were deceived by brokers and detained at massage parlors and forced to engage in prostitution without being paid properly. Rather than being identified as victims, they were considered illegal aliens and forced to leave.

VI_實際案例

2 以勞力剝削為目的之人口販運

(1) 2020年漁船外籍移工案例

來自越南與印尼的外籍移工在韓國籍漁船上遭受勞力剝削與虐待,更有部分外籍移工由於必須繳交高額離船費用、長期海上航行以及護照遭受沒收等因素而無法離開漁船。依據報導,這些受害者因移民署介入而得以下船,但均被遣返。

(2) 2020年鹽田工人案例

心智障礙人士與遊民被求職仲介拐騙至島上鹽田勞動,遭強迫進行高強度無薪勞動,無法自島上逃脫。報警求助後卻遭受進一步人權侵害,遭送回鹽田經營者處。

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VI Real cases

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Human trafficking for exploitation of labor

(1) Migrant Fishing Boat Workers (2020)

Migrant workers from Vietnam and Indonesia were exploited and abused on Korean fishing boats, but there were cases where they were unable to leave the boat due to departure deposits, long-term navigation, and confiscation of passports. These victims were reported to have left the boat by the immigration authorities and were forced to leave.

(2) Salt Farm Workers (2020)

Intellectual disabilities and homeless people were tricked by job referrals and sent to salt farms on the island. They were forced to do high-intensity labor without being paid, and were unable to escape the island. The victim asked the police for help, but rather human rights violations occurred, such as being returned to the salt farm owner.

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VII 近期人口販運犯罪特徵

● 性販運

外籍女性被迫投入非法性產業。

部分外籍女性持合法工作簽證入境後,護照遭沒收,進而被強迫賣淫

● 勞力剝削

來自東南亞(印尼、越南、菲律賓等地)之家庭傭工與建築工人遭受人權侵害、拖欠薪資、超時工作。目前已發現其中有許多案例係由不 法仲介以優渥條件誘騙至不良職場遭受剝削。

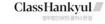
● 網路犯罪組織剝削

近年來,透過詐騙手法將受害者引誘、囚禁,或以暴力方式強迫受害者在網路賭場或詐騙園區工作的案例有所增加。有部分受害者被送往位於中國或東南亞的詐騙園區,淪為國際人口販運網路的爪牙。

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International punishment for human trafficking from a lawyer's point of view

VII The characteristics of recent human trafficking crimes



Trafficking of sexes

There are cases where foreign women are forced to engage in illegal sex industries.

Some were deprived of their passports and forced to engage in prostitution after entering the country on legal work visas.

Exploitation of labor

Workers from Southeast Asia (especially Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines, etc.) suffer from human rights violations, overdue wages, and long hours of work while working as domestic or construction workers. There are many cases in which illegal brokers are exposed to exploitative environments after attracting them by falsely suggesting good conditions.

Exploitation through cybercrime organizations

In recent years, crimes of deceiving and then imprisoning or using violence to work in online gambling or fraudulent call centers have increased in Asia.

Some were sent to cyber fraud complexes in China and Southeast Asia and used by international trafficking organizations.

VIII 人口販運受害者援助機制

1 法律基礎

對於受害者的保護與援助系統均將依據2022年生效的《人口販運防制法施行令》而有所強化。

《人口販運防制法施行令》建立了一個全面性的保護機制,其中包含受害確認文件的核發、建立識別受害者的指標,以及對有通 報義終的人員進行訓練。

2 政府援助計畫與傷害援助機構

女性家族部資助全國96間諮商與庇護設施,為受害者提供輔導、庇護、教育以及復建計畫。 韓國女性人權振興院(主管人口販運等事務)掌管傷害救濟基金,並針對教育費用、就職輔導、法律服務以及醫療費用、生活費用、 歸鄉費用、以及翻譯輔助等提供系統性支援補助

韓國女性人權振興院是女性家族部之下屬單位,其創設目的在於預防針對女性之暴力行為,並為受害者提供保護與援助。網站位址:https://www.stop.or.kr。

若有緊急情況,可撥打諮詢通報專線:1600-8248,針對傷害事件獲取援助,進行通報。

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$\overline{^{ m VIII}}$ Human Trafficking Victims' Support

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1 Legal basis

The protection and support system for victims will be strengthened based on the Enforcement Decree of the "Act on the Prevention of Human Trafficking, etc." enacted in 2022

This law presents a comprehensive protection system, including issuing victim confirmation letters, developing victim identification indicators, and training for those obligated to report

2 Support programs from the government and damage support agencies

The Ministry of Gender Equality and Family funds 96 counseling and shelter facilities nationwide and provides counseling, shelter, education, and rehabilitation programs to victims

The Korea Women's Human Rights Promotion Agency (Central Human Trafficking, etc.) operates damage relief support funds and systematically provides education expenses, employment, legal and medical expenses, living expenses, return expenses, and interpretation support

The Korea Women's Human Rights Agency is a public organization under the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family established to prevent and prevent violence against women and to protect and support victims. The website is https://www.stop.or.kr/

In addition, damage counseling and reporting calls with 1600 - 8248 are operated, allowing support and reporting in emergency situations

VIII 人口販運受害者援助機制

3 NGO與現場援助活動

民間團體與合作組織正在積極努力建立一個可以識別受害者並且進行初步回應的系統。其工作內容包括建立識別指標、客製援助方法培訓以及公共關係執行計畫等。

以往,受害的外籍移工或遭受按摩院囚禁的女性受害者都沒有遭受正確的對待,往往遭受強制驅逐出境或拘留,而目前無論是法定補助措施或相關機構都在持續努力改變受害者的處境。

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VIII Human Trafficking Victims' Support

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3 NGOs and on-site support activities

Efforts are being made to identify victims and establish an initial response system through NGOs and solidarity agencies. For example, identification indicators, customized support method education, and public relations reinforcement programs are being implemented.

In the past, victims, such as foreign migrant workers or women trapped in massage parlors, were not properly identified and forcibly deported or detained. Legal and institutional supplements are continuing to improve these problems

VIII 人口販運受害者援助機制

4 實際受害者援助案例

(1) 人口販運傷害電話諮詢支援服務: 1600-8248 (平日10:00-17:00)

(2) 未成年受害者等:輔導接受教育(包含入學、復學、轉學等

(3) 需要就業支援之受害者等:職業訓練與就業媒合等就業支援

(4) 法律支援:法律諮詢與訴訟代理等

(5) 醫療費用:針對醫療福利制度不給付的治療項目進行費用補貼

(6) 需要生活支援之受害者等:提供日常必需物資與金錢援助等

(7) 返鄉協助:協助遭受人口販運影響的國內韓人、海外韓人以及在韓外籍受害者返鄉

18

nternational punishment for human trafficking from a lawyer's point of view

VIII Human Trafficking Victims' Support

ClassHankyul

4 Actual Victim Support Cases

- (1) Counseling Support Human Trafficking Damage Counseling Phone (1600-8248)/Weekdays 10:00-17:00
- (2) Support for school attendance (including admission, re-entry, transfer, and transfer) if the victim, etc. is a minor
- (3) Employment support, such as vocational training and employment linkage, for victims of employment support, etc
- (4) Legal support Legal counseling and legal representation, etc
- (5) Medical expenses support medical expenses for treatment items for which medical benefits are not paid
- $\hbox{(6)} \quad \hbox{Support for goods, money, etc. necessary for daily life to victims of livelihood support, etc.}$
- (7) Support for returning home Support for Korean nationals affected overseas and foreign victims staying in Korea

ClassHankyul Q & A 感謝您的聆聽

ClassHankyul

Grande Barberg

Thank you

人關重



鄧氏幸

東協(越南)-澳洲打擊人口販運合作計畫 (ASEAN-ACT)專案經理

簡歷

鄧氏幸女士是「東協—澳洲防制人口販運計畫」(ASEAN-ACT)的駐越南國家經理,辦公室位於河內。她在國際發展領域擁有 28 年的豐富經驗,曾與各大國際組織及聯合國機構密切合作。其中,她有超過 23 年的時間專注於防制人口販運、受害者支持與保護、勞工與移民議題,以及婦女賦權等領域。

在 ASEAN-ACT 計畫中,鄧女士主要負責為越南的相關單位及區域計畫管理團隊,提供策略方向與技術指導。她在計畫的設計與執行上扮演關鍵角色,透過強化刑事司法與受害者支持機構的能力,確保計畫內容完全契合越南的國家戰略與發展重點。

她曾受邀在數百場國內、區域及國際級的活動中,擔任培訓講師、議程引導員及主題演講人,這些活動包括各類以防制人口販運為核心的培訓、工作坊與研討會。

在學術方面, 鄧氏幸女士擁有雙學士學位, 分別是越南國家大學的英語學位, 以及河內對外貿易大學的對外經濟學位; 此後, 她亦取得了美國南哥倫比亞大學的人力資源管理碩士學位。



Hanh Dang

Country Manager (Vietnam), ASEAN-Australia Counter Trafficking (ASEAN-ACT)

PROFILE

Ms. Hanh Dang serves as the Country Manager for the ASEAN Australia Counter Trafficking Program (ASEAN-ACT) in Vietnam, based in Hanoi.

With 28 years of experience in the development sector, she has worked extensively with international organizations and United Nations agencies. For over 23 years, she has specialized in combating human trafficking, providing victim support and protection, addressing labor and migration issues, and promoting women's empowerment.

Within the ASEAN-ACT framework in Vietnam, Ms. Dang provides strategic direction and technical guidance to national stakeholders and regional program management. She plays a key role in designing and implementing program activities that strengthen the capacity of criminal justice and victim support agencies, aligning with Vietnam's national strategies and priorities.

She has served as a trainer, facilitator, and keynote speaker at hundreds of national, regional, and international events, including trainings, workshops, and conferences focused on countering human trafficking.

Ms. Dang holds two bachelor's degrees—one in English from the Vietnam National University and another in Foreign Economics from the Hanoi Foreign Trade University. She also earned a master's degree in Human Resources Management from Southern Columbia University in the United States.



2025年防制人口販運 國際研討會

刑事訴訟期間 對受害者的支援與保護

Henh Dang 東級-海洲防報人口取錄計畫國家經輩 2025年8月27 - 28日

27-28 Aug 2025



簡報內容

- 針對受害者的支援與保護是什麼?它為何如此重要?
- 2. 受害者在刑事訴訟程序中所會面臨的常見障礙與挑戰
- 3. 以受害者為中心的國際法律框架及司法原則
- 4. 在刑事司法程序中採納性別敏感以及以受害者為中心的方式
- 5. 優良實務與未來展望

Presentation content

- 1. What is victim support and protection and why does it matter?
- Common barriers and challenges victims face during criminal proceedings
- International legal frameworks and principles of victimcentered justice
- Adopting gender-responsive and victim-centered approaches when working with victims during criminal justice process
- 5. Good practices and going forward

針對人口販運受害者的支援與保護是什麼?

…針對人口販運受害者的支援與保護所指稱的是:設計用來協助因為犯罪、虐待或剝削而遭受生理、情感、心理或經濟傷害的人口販運受害者的一套系統、服務以及法律框架,其目的在於確保受害者在整個刑事司法程序中獲得保護、尊重以及協助。

What is TIP Victim Support and Protection?

...Refers to the systems, services, and legal frameworks designed to assist trafficked persons who have suffered harms

whether physical, emotional, psychological, or financial –
 as a result of crime, abuse, or exploitation
 to ensure they are protected, respected, and assisted
 throughout the criminal justice process.

案例研究

Lan*被拐賣到中國·並且被迫從事性交易長達16年。 她曾多次試圖跳樓逃脫·而在她第三次試圖逃跑時遭歹徒 捕獲·被以鐵鎚重擊膝蓋·導致膝蓋骨折。

此後每當她逃脫失敗,囚禁她的歹徒都會割斷她腿部的肌 腱,使她難以行走,容易失去平衡而向後跌倒。同時她也 遭受嚴重婦科傷害,導致她無法控制她身體機能。



*化名 *

A case study

Lan* was trafficked and forced into prostitution in China for 16 years.

She attempted to escape by jumping several times from a building. On her third escape attempt, she was caught and brutally beaten with a hammer on her knee, resulting in a fractured kneecap.

After each subsequent escape attempt, her captors cut the tendons in her legs, making it difficult for her to walk, causing her to frequently lose balance and fall backward. She also suffered severe gynecologically injuries, leaving her unable to control her bodily functions.





案例研究

Minh 擁有行銷學位並求職中,在數輪面試以後,他獲得了一份海外行銷 業務的職缺,但卻被非法帶往柬埔寨,安排在某中心工作。

抵達工作地點以後,雇主沒收了他的護照與手機,並告知其將從事詐騙 工作:在網路上創造假身分、騙取他人對假的投資計畫進行投資。

他被迫簽署一份為期兩年的勞動合約,每月薪資1,000美元,但前提是必 須達成KPI。他也因為此合約欠下了1,000美元的旅費債務。

他因為無法達成詐騙的KPI而無法獲得薪資,因此挨餓,並且遭受暴力毆打。雇主告知他必須支付1萬美元贖金才能獲釋。某天他成功逃脫,並設法回到家鄉。



*化名·此處描述的經歷有所調整·

A case study

Minh* has a degree in marketing and applies for a job. After few rounds of interviewed, he got a sales job abroad and was taken cross the border irregularly to Cambodia to work in a center.

After he arrived at his workplace, his employers took away his passport and his phone. They told him that he will be involved in scamming people by creating fake profiles online, and convincing targets to invest in fake investment schemes.

He was asked to sign a 2-year labor contract, with monthly salary of 1,000 USD provided that he should meet the KPIs. In this contract, he also bore a debt of 1,000USD for travelling costs.

He failed to meet the KPIs which were based on scamming targets, so he did not receive any salary, and was left starved and beaten severely. The employers told him if the family pay 10,000USD in ransom, they will release him. One day, he escaped and found way back home.



"Real name and story were changed

Mentimeter

人口販運受害者在刑事訴訟程序中 所會面臨的常見傷害與風險

Mentimeter

Common harms and risks associated for victims of trafficking in persons in the criminal justice process

人口販運受害者在刑事訴訟程序中 所會面臨的常見傷害與風險

- 1. 缺乏知情同意
- 缺乏安全與保護
- 3. 速受人口贩子報復
- 4. 不知道可以獲得哪些服務資訊
- 5. 喪失隱私及匿名性
- 6. 嬗受汙名化及孤立
- 在對加害者作證時,遵受威脅或強迫
- 8. 在司法程序中受到二次傷害
- 9. 在起訴與審判的決策過程中 遭受刻板印象的影響
- 10. 承受經濟壓力 所能獲得的補償或賠償有限

Common harms and risks associated for victims in the criminal justice process

- 1. Absence of informed consent
- Absence of safety and security
- 3. Reprisal from traffickers
- Absence of information on services
- Loss of privacy and anonymity
- 6. Stigma and isolation
- Intimidated or compelled into testifying against their exploiters.
- 8. Re-victimization during justice proceedings
- 9. Prosecution and adjudication decisions based on bias and stereotypes
- 10. Economic stresses and limited restitution or compensation

受害者在刑事程序中所會面臨的挑戰

- 對於報復的恐懼以及心理創傷
- 對於刑事司法系統缺乏信任
- 語言、溝通與文化障礙、導致困 擾與孤立
- 難以取得支援服務(例如法律援助、 口譯 / 手語翻譯、庇護設施收容 或心理諮商)
- 法庭詰問過程未能切中要點,必 須當庭面對加害者,或司法程序 曠日費時
- 審判冗長、行政延誤及法律用語 晦澀難懂
- 受害者遭受罪刑指控並遭到起訴
- 受害者未因所遭受的傷害而獲得 賠償

Challenges faced by victims during criminal proceedings

- Fear of retaliation and psychological trauma
- Distrust in criminal justice systems
- Language/communication and cultural barriers creates confusion and isolation
- Lack access to support services (legal aid, interpreters/SLIs, shelters, or counseling)

- Insensitive questioning, confrontation with traffickers in court, or lengthy procedures
- Lengthy trials, bureaucratic delays, and confusing legal language
- Victims criminalized and prosecuted
- Victims are not granted compensation for damages suffered

刑事訴訟程序中的支援與保護 為何如此重要?

保護並捍衛受害者權益

- 預防二度創傷,並且最小化心理傷害
- 保護受害者免於遭受報復
- 促進司法可及性:法律援助、口譯(包含手語翻譯)服務。
 協助受害者有效行使其權利
- 降低遭受二度販運的風險:提供庇護所、心理照護、 合法居留等援助、有助於受害者的恢復、並能避免二 度受害
- 為受害者賦權・讓「受害者」蛻變為「倖存者」
- 促進受害者恢復,再度融入社會,讓受害者得以為其 創傷爭取正義

為了有效而迅速地處理案件、 懲處罪犯:

- 確保受害者參與
- 提升證詞準確性
- 強力偵辦追訴人口販子的法 律案件
- 建立對執法人員與制度的信任
- 推動更為廣泛的制度性改革

Why support and protection during criminal proceedings matters

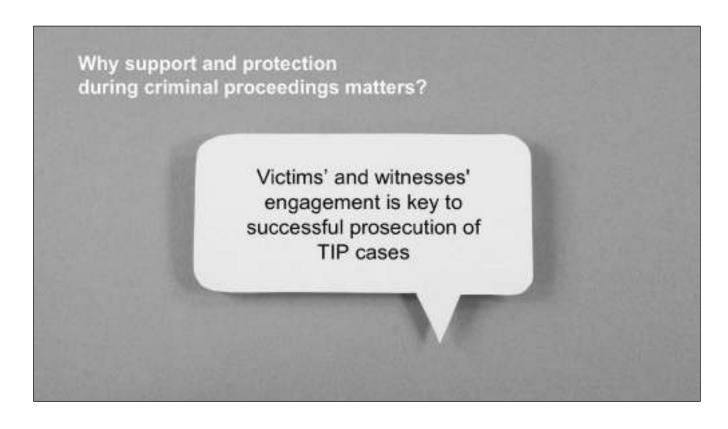
Protect and uphold victims' rights

- Prevents re-traumatisation and minimizes psychological harm
- · Protects victims from retaliation
- Promotes access to justice: Legal aid, interpretation services (including Sign language interpretation – SLI) helps victims to exercise their rights effectively.
- Reduces risk of re-trafficking: Support (e.g. shelter, psychosocial care, legal stay) helps recovery and revictimization.
- Empower victims, transforming from a victim to a survivor
- Reintegration and recovery, get justice from their suffering

To effectively and promptly resolve the cases and punish criminals

- · Ensures victim participation
- Improves accuracy of testimony
- Strengthens the legal case against traffickers
- Builds trust in officers and institutions
- Encourages broader systemic change





相關國際法律框架

- 聯合國預防、壓制與激治人口販運議定書(巴勒摩議定書)(2000年)
- 聯合國打擊跨國有組織犯罪公約(2000)
- 聯合國犯罪與權力濫用被害人司法基本原則宣言(1985)
- 人權與人口販運建議原則與指南(聯合國人權事務高級專員辦事處 · 2002)
- 聯合國毒品與犯罪問題辦公室人口販運防制法範例(2009)
- 消除對婦女一切形式歧視公約:針對婦女與女童人口販運的第38號一般性建議(2020)
- 兒童權利公約(CRC) (1989)
- 身心障礙者權利公約 (CRPD) (2006)
- 歐洲理事會採取行動打擊人口販運公約(2005)(針對歐洲國家)
- 東協打擊人口販運公約(尤其針對婦女與兒童) (ACTIP)

Relevant International Legal Framework

- UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (Palermo Protocol, 2000)
- UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)
- UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985)
- Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking (OHCHR, 2002)
- UNODC Model Law against Trafficking in Persons (2009)
- CEDAW General Recommendation No. 38 (2020) on Trafficking in Women and Girls
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 1989
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) 2006
- Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005) (for European states)
- ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (ACTIP)

犯罪與權力濫用被害人司法基本原则	擊合國預防·嬰製與激治人口販連議定書(尤	東協打擊人口販摄公約(尤其針對婦女與
宣言(1985)	其針對嫁女與兒童) -巴勒摩議定書 (2000)	兒童) (2015)
 基本原則:司法可及性、公平對待、返還、賠償與協助 嫌疑人與加害人的基本權利與受害者權利及利益之間的權衡 雙方都公平的司法制度 	有效、可及及可行的補救措施 權利認可: + 出席與陳述意見的權利 + 獲得尊重而具有同理心 的對待 + 取得法律協助 +人身安全保障 特殊考量: 性別、年齡與個人需求 (第6、7、8條)	 容許受害者在境內暫時或永久居留 確保受害者人身安全 迅速而正確地辨識受害者的身分 法律程序中的隱私權、身份資訊與保密性 不針對受害者因為遭受販運而從事的非法行為定罪(第14條)

Declaration of Basic Principles of	United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress	ASEAN Convention Against Trafficking in
Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse	and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially	Persons, Especially Women and Children
of Power (1985)	Women and Children-Palermo Protocol (2000)	(2015)
Basic Principles: Access to justice, fair treatment, restitution, compensation, and assistance The fundamental rights of suspects and offenders versus the rights and interests of victims A justice system that is fair to both parties	Effective remedies available and accessible Recognition of rights: + To be present and heard + To be treated with compassion and respect + To receive legal assistance + To be safe Special considerations: gender, age, and individual needs (Articles 6, 7, 8)	Allow victims to remain in the territory temporarily or permanently Ensure the physical safety of victims Prompt and accurate identification of victims Privacy, identity, and confidentiality of legal proceedings Non-criminalization of victims for unlawful acts committed a a result of being trafficked

是重權利公約(1989) - 促進兒童受害者的復原與再融入(第39條) - 採用對兒童友善的司法程序(第40條) - 採用對兒童友善的司法程序(第40條) - 採用對兒童友善的司法程序(第13條) - 保護身心障礙受害者在生理、認知、心理層面上的復原、復健以及再融入社會 (第16條)

Convention an the Right of the Child (1989)	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (2006)
 Promote Recovery & reintegration of child victims (Articles 39) 	Ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, including through the provision of procedural and age-appropriate accommodations" (Article 13)
 Child-sensitive justice procedures (Articles 40) 	Promote the physical, cognitive and psychological recovery rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons with disabilities who become victims (Articles 16)









- 從性別的面向瞭解人口販運
- 避免性別偏見與刻板印象
- 讓受害者了解自己的權利
- 確保知情同意,以受害者安全為優先

在調查與起訴階段, 採納性別敏感及以 受害者為中心的方式

- 在調查與起訴階段· 安全、舒適、尊重隱私、友善的創傷知情訪談
 - 確保儘早取得法律協助、臨時居留、醫療 / 心理援助
 - 提供口譯、法律代理、簡明易懂的法律建議與資訊
 - 提供補償與賠償資訊
 - 在司法程序過程中提供工作許可或簽證·以便合法居留

Adopting genderresponsive and victim-centered approaches when working with trafficking victims during investigation and prosecution

- Understanding gendered forms of trafficking
- Avoiding gender bias and stereotypes
- · Victims informed of their rights
- Obtaining informed consent and prioritizing a victim's safety
- Safe, comfortable, private, victim friendly and traumainformed interviews
- trafficking victims Ensuring early access to legal assistance, temporary residence, during medical/mental supports
- Access to interpreters, legal representation and simplified,
 prosecution
 easy to understand legal advice and information
 - Available information on compensation and redress
 - Available work permits or visas to stay at destinations during legal process.





司法程序過程中的特別關注

- 若能力可及,應允許使用事先錄影之證詞
- 針對出庭作證的採用替代性措施,例如透過螢幕方式
- 使用閉路電視技術
- 禁止被告親自交叉詰問受害者
- 針對辯護方所提出的具攻擊性或不當交叉詰問提出異議
- 開庭時不對公眾開放
- 禁止媒體報導
- 降低法庭的拘謹感

Special attention during the process

- · Allow a videotaped statement of victim's evidence where possible
- · Alternative arrangements for giving evidence, such as using screens
- · Use closed-circuit television
- · Prohibit the defendant from cross-examining victims
- Object to aggressive or improper cross-examination by the defence
- · Close the court to the public
- · Ban on the media
- · Reduce the formality of the courtroom

司法程序過程中的特別關注

- 盡早辨識受害者並進行全面性篩選(透過指南/工具、針對執法人員進行被害人全面性辨識之訓練)
- 保障法定資格與司法可及性(與聯合國《CRPD》第12條以及各國法律規定一致)
- 建議採行「不懲罰原則」
- 為身心障礙者提供合理特殊安排(例如手語翻譯/溝通輔助人員/替代格式;改善法院或警局空間之無障礙設施,預錄影片作證等)
- 在刑事訴訟程序中,為身心障礙者提供合理的調整(例如手語翻譯/溝通輔助人員或其他替代方式;改善法院、警局空間無障礙設施、預錄影片證據等)

Special attention during the process

- Early identification and inclusive victim screening (via guidelines/ tools, training of law enforcement on inclusive victim identification)
- Guarantee legal capacity and access to justice (to align with Article 12 of the UN CRPD and each state's legislation)
- · Recommend to apply the Non-Punishment Principle
- Provide reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities in criminal proceedings (SLIs/communication support workers/alternative formats; enhancing physical accessibility of court room/offices, police stations, pre-recorded video,)



人口販運受害者援助:泰國

依據《2008年反人口販運法(佛曆2552年)》第44條執行。

本基金涵蓋以下標的:

- 1. 生活補助
- 2. 醫學治療
- 3. 身心復健
- 4. 收入損失補償
- 5. 消費性物品
- 6. 住宿費用
- 7. 教育或訓練費用
- 要求賠償或執行法院裁定所需的法律協助 或訴訟援助
- 9. 送返原籍國費用
- 10.委員會核准的其他支出

本基金由社會發展與人類安全部負責管理。



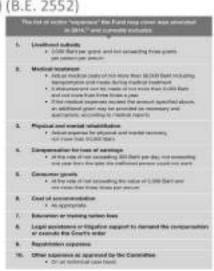
TIP Victims Support: Thailand

Govern under Sec. 44 Anti Trafficking in Persons Act (2008) (B.E. 2552)

The Fund Cover:

- 1. Livelihood subsidy
- 2. Medical Treatment
- 3. Physical and mental rehabilitation
- 4. Compensation for loss of earnings
- Consumer goods
- 6. Cost of accommodations
- Education and training tuition fees
- Legal assistance or litigation support to demand compensation or execute the court's order
- Repatriation expenses
- 10.Other expenses as approved by the committee

Fund is managed by Thailand's Ministry of Social Development and Human Security



人口販運受害者法律援助:澳洲

一: 以受害者為中心、具有性別敏感的方式

澳洲已經從「主要將受害者視作協助調查的證人」的傳統方式·轉型成優先考量受害者安全、健康與尊嚴·「以受害者為中心」的方式。

實務上來說,這表示即使受害者尚未/並未與調查單位合作,只要有合理證據 顯示其為人口販運受害者,仍可獲得法律援助。

Legal Aid for trafficking victim - Australia

First, a victim-centered and gender-sensitive approach

Australia has shifted from a traditional approach (which viewed victims primarily
as witnesses to support the investigation) to a "victim-centered" approach,
where the safety, health, and dignity of victims are prioritized.

In practice, this means victims may receive legal aid even if they have not cooperated or do not cooperate with investigative authorities, as long as there are reasonable indications that they are victims of trafficking in persons.

人口販運受害者法律援助:澳洲(續)

二:跨機構有效協作

律師、警察、檢察官與社工均接受專業訓練,彼此密切合作,提供全面援助, 使受害者重複敘述經歷的需求最小化,藉此避免二度創傷。

三:為受害者發展多語言支援工具

由於許多受害者屬於跨境移動人口,澳 洲提供多語言法律資料與法律援助服務, 使受害者更能行使其權利。

四:協助補償金申請程序 澳洲有部分州(如新南威爾斯州與維多 利亞州)設有「受害者補償計畫」,可 受理受害者提出補償金申請。

Support and protection | Modern Slavery in Australia

Legal Aid for trafficking victim -Australia (cont.)

Second: Effective inter-agency coordination

Lawyers, police, prosecutors, and social workers are trained and work closely together to provide comprehensive support to victims, minimizing the need for them to repeat their story multiple times (to avoid re-traumatisation).

Third: Develop multilingual support tools for victims

As many victims are migrants or trafficked across borders, legal information materials and legal aid services in Australia are translated into multiple languages, enabling victims to better access their rights.

Fourth: Support the compensation claim process

Some states in Australia (such as New South Wales and Victoria) allow victims to apply for compensation through a Victims Compensation Program.

Support and protection | Modern Slavery in Australia

受害者補償基金/計畫

菲律賓

受害者補償計畫由國家出資·並由司法部(DOJ)主導的。

此計畫針對暴力犯罪(包含人口販運)受害者提供財務協助,補貼其醫療費用、薪 資損失及其他相關支出。

若人口販運嫌犯遭到定罪,法院得下令其向受害者支付補償金。但無論訴訟結果如何,國家基金都會確保受害者能夠及時獲得援助。

Victim compensation fund/program

PHILIPPINES

The Victims Compensation Program is state-funded and administered by the Department of Justice (DOJ).

This program provides financial support to victims of violent crimes, including trafficking in person, to help cover medical expenses, lost wages, and other related costs.

If the trafficker is convicted, the court may issue an order requiring them to compensate the victim. However, the state fund ensures that victims receive timely support regardless of the outcome of legal proceedings against the trafficker.

受害者補償基金/計畫

美國-犯罪受害者基金

美國的犯罪受害者基金(CVF)是依據《1984年犯罪受害者法》(VOCA)所建立的基金。

- 資金來源:來自聯邦刑事案件的罰金、罰鍰以及沒入的保證金,並非由納稅人出資。
- 管理機構;由美國司法部轄下的犯罪受害者辦公室(OVC)負責管理。OVC會撥款補助各州的 受害者協助與補償計畫。
- 州級經費:各州依固定公式獲取基金分配,發展其受害者協助與補償計畫。
- 年度上限:國會會設定CVF的年度撥款上限,確保基金的永續性。

Victim compensation fund/program

USA-Crime Victims Fund

The Crime Victims Fund (CVF) in the United States was established under the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984.

- Funding Source: The CVF is funded by fines, penalties, and forfeited bail bonds from federal
 criminal convictions, not by taxpayer money.
- Administration: The fund is managed by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) under the U.S. Department of Justice. The OVC distributes funds to state-level victim assistance and compensation programs.
- State Funding: Each state receives formula-based grants from the CVF to support its own victim assistance and compensation programs.
- Annual Cap: Congress sets an annual cap on the amount that can be allocated from the CVF to ensure the Fund's sustainability.

展望未來

- 確保將身心障礙受害者納入考量,並且確保其可及性
- 受害者保護計畫
- 兼顧全面性與個人化的援助·利用科技減少創傷
- 提升司法與援助單位的能力
- 針對作證的前、中、後等階段進行風險評估。確保受害者的安全
- 落實不懲罰原則
- 確保法院裁判能夠立即執行
- 針對受害者援助機制進行監測與評估

Going forward

- Ensure inclusion and accessibility for victims with disabilities
- Victim protection programs
- Comprehensive and individualized support, use technology to reduce harm
- · Capacity building for justice and support agencies
- Risk assessments and ensure victims' safety before, during, and after testifying
- Enforcement of non-punishment principle
- Enforcement of court decisions without delay
- Monitor and evaluate victim support mechanisms

參考資料

部分相關参考資料如下:

- 身心障礙與人口販運;
 https://aseanactpartnershiphub.com/resourcednh-frontliner/
- https://aseanactpartnershiphub.com/resource animation-disability-tip/
- 具有受害者意識的法庭實務: https://aseanactpartnershiphub.com/resource vsc-animation/
- 東協人口販運受害者不懲罰原則實施指南

歡迎遊訪我們的網頁: www.aseanact.org

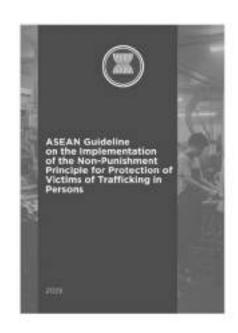


Resources

Some related reference materials

- Disability and Trafficking in persons: https://aseanactpartnershiphub.com/resource/dnhfrontliner/
- https://aseanactpartnershiphub.com/resource/anim on-disability-tip/
- Victim sensitive courts: https://aseanactpartnershiphub.com/resource/vscanimation/
- ASEAN Guideline on the Implementation of Non-Punishment Principle for Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Persons

Visit our website: www.aseanact.org



東協「不造成傷害」指南

- 本指南認同第一線執行人員在打擊人口販運與 援助受害者工作中的重要性
- 本指南屬於實務參考工具,協助工作人員評估 其介入或行為,避免其在無意間對受害者及其 他相關人員造成傷害
- 本指南的內容來自於自書面審查、六場國家層級的座談會、半結構式訪談,以及來自ACWC與東協秘書處的技術意見彙整



ASEAN Do No Harm Guide

- Recognises the important role played by frontline responders in combatting TIP and supporting victims of trafficking
- Practical resource to be used by practitioners to evaluate their interventions or actions to avoid or mitigate unintended harm on victims and others involved
- This Guide was developed based on desk review, six national consultation workshops, semi-structured interviews, technical inputs from ACWC and ASEAN Secretariat



如有意見敬請指教



Do you have any questions?





感謝您的聆聽

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Thank you

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與談人



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臺灣展翅協會秘書長

學歷

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重要經歷

- 行政院兒童及少年福利與權益推動小組委員(2018年至今)
- 衛生福利部兒童及少年性剝削防制諮詢會委員(2017年至今)
- 新北市兒童及少年福利政策諮詢委員會委員(2019年至今)
- 屏東縣兒童及少年性剝削防制諮詢會委員(2021年至今)
- 台北市性別平等委員會委員(2025年起)
- 台中市性別平等教育委員會委員(2021年至今)



Yiling Chen

Secretary General of ECPAT Taiwan, Taiwan

EDUCATION

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

ADVISORY ROLES

- Member of Child and Youth Welfare and Rights Promotion Group, Executive Yuan
- Advisory Committee Member of Children and Adolescents Sexual Exploitation Prevention, Ministry of Health and Welfare
- Advisory Committee Member of Children and Adolescents Welfare Policy, New Taipei City
- Advisory Committee Member of Children and Adolescents Sexual Exploitation Prevention, Pingtung County
- Member of Gender Equality Committee, Taipei City
- Member of Gender Equality Education Committee, Taichung City



Jim Killby

加拿大安大略省多倫多約克區警局調查服務部門主管-警司

簡歷

我自 1988 年 7 月起服務於約克區警察局 (York Regional Police),現任警司 (Superintendent)。

我的警務生涯始於基層制服警員·10 年期間曾服務於 3 個分局·負責一般警勤任務。1998 年·我 調任刑事調查處·偵辦各類人身侵害與財產犯罪案件。2001 年·我轉調至性侵害偵查組·專責處 理各式性侵案件·其中經手的案件多為陌生人犯案·犯嫌包含連續犯與經裁定的「危險犯」 (Dangerous Offender);部分案件的被害人亦身兼人口販運受害者。

在性侵害偵查組服務期間,我同時擔任性犯罪者登記系統 (Sex Offender Registry) 的主管,負責協調並列管轄區內所有登記在案的性犯罪者。我建立了相關政策與標準作業流程,以對轄區內的性犯罪者進行有效控管。

2005 年,我晉升為偵探 (Detective),並受命組建一個專責監管暴力犯罪者的單位。為此,我創設了「高風險犯罪者小組」(High-Risk Offender Unit),專責應對聯邦假釋犯、高風險的省級假釋犯,以及所有經定罪的性犯罪者。同時,我主導開發了「犯罪者管理追蹤系統」(Offender Management Tracking System),用以監控並追蹤這些犯罪者的動向。該單位也積極鎖定並打擊為牟利而剝削、性侵及販運女性的犯罪者。

2013 年,我晉升為偵緝警長 (Detective Sergeant),主管第四分局刑事調查科,並於 2014 年 7 月調任凶殺與失蹤人口組擔任單位主管。2019 年,我晉升為督察 (Inspector),調至重大暨組織犯罪處,負責督導重大刑案專案及傳統組織犯罪案件的偵辦。2021 年,我調任第一分局擔任分局長,直到晉升為警司 (Superintendent)。晉升後,我先後服務於社區服務科,而後調至現職的偵查服務處,負責統籌所有重大刑案的調查工作。

我現為安大略省凶案調查員協會 (OACP) 主席,同時也是約克區受害者服務機構的董事會成員。



Jim Killby

Superintendent, Chief of Investigative Services, York Regional Police, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

PROFILE

I have been a member of York Regional Police Since July of 1988 and I currently hold the rank of Superintendent.

I began my policing career as a uniform officer working within 3 of our police districts over the course of ten years, performing general police duties.

In 1998 I transferred to our Criminal Investigative Branch where I performed the investigative function, which included crimes against person and property crime.

In 2001 I transferred to our Sexual Assault Bureau, where I investigated Sexual Assaults of various nature against victims. All of my cases involved offences where the accused was unknown and a stranger to the victim at the time of the offence. These included serial offenders and violent offenders who received Dangerous Offender status. Some of these victims were also victims of Human Trafficking.

During my time in the Sexual Assault Bureau, I became the Sex Offender Registry supervisor, and was responsible for the coordination of all registrations of registered sex offenders in our region. I developed policy and procedures to effectively manage all registered sex offenders, living in our region.

In 2005, I was promoted to Detective and I was tasked with developing a unit that managed all violent offenders. I created the High-Risk Offender Unit, that dealt with Federal Parolees, High Risk Provincial Parolees and all convicted sex offenders. I also developed a software program that managed offenders and tracked their whereabouts, Offender Management Tracking System. During this time, we aggressively managed all offenders that exploited women for profit, sexually offended against them and trafficked them to other persons.

In 2013, I was promoted to Detective Sergeant and was responsible for our Four District, Criminal Investigative Bureau until July of 2014, where I was transferred to Homicide and Missing Persons, as the Unit Commander.

In 2019, I was promoted to Inspector and transferred to the Serious and Organized Crime Bureau where I oversaw all Major Projects and all Traditional Organized Crime files.

In 2021, I was transferred to One District and was District Commander unit my promotion to Superintendent. I worked in Community Services until my Current Posting in Investigative Services, where I oversee all Major Crime investigations.

I am the current Chair of the Ontario Homicide Investigators Association (OACP) and sit on the Board of Directors for Victim Services of York Region.







人口販運受害者聯絡援助人員

報告者: Superintendent Jim Killby, #641

報告日期:2025年8月

— DEEDS SPEAK ——











Victim Liaison Support Worker Human Trafficking

Presenter: Superintendent Jim Killby, #641

Date of Presentation: August, 2025

DEEDS SPEAK —









簡報綱要



- 目的
- 此職務在打擊剝削團隊裡扮演的角色
- 經驗教訓與建議
- 未來目標

02





Overview



- Purpose
- Role within Counter Exploitation Unit
- Lessons Learned and Recommendations
- **Future Goals**



設立受害者聯絡援助人員的目的

- 針對受害者或弱勢族群,包含複雜人口販運(HT)調查提供支援
- 針對有參與性交易或在網路上有自我剝削風險的青少年提供支援
- 扮演調查人員與服務提供者之間的橋樑
- 為受害者提供長期且穩定的支持



04



Purpose of Victim Liaison Support Worker Position

- To provide support for victims or vulnerable people involved in complex Human Trafficking (HT) investigations.
- Support youth who are at risk of entering sex trade or self exploiting themselves online.
- Bridge the gap between investigators and service providers.
- Provide longer term and stable support for victims.







受害者聯絡援助人員所扮演的角色



- 在水療館、旅館、Airbnb等地點進行人口販運相關性交易調查時,與性交易者溝通,並 與受害者建立信賴關係後進行後續聯絡。
- 與新的人口販運受害者、弱勢群體及家庭建立聯繫,協助提供其所需要的支援。
- 參與團隊會議,針對受害者援助提出專業見解以及提供當地援助資源資訊。
- 出席社區夥伴會議、活動、委員會以及情勢會議,就自身狀況,針對所能提供的角色與援助提出見解;同時尋找橫跨安大略省、加拿大其他地區以及來自國際的資源,為倖存者與相關團隊提供可能的協助





Role of Victim Liaison Social Worker



- Communicate with sex trade workers during HT sex trade probes at Spas, Hotels, Air BnB's and conduct follow-up communication after forming supportive relationship with victim(s).
- Engage with new HT victims, vulnerable people, and families to facilitate supports and programs required.
- Participate in team meetings to provide expertise and insight into supporting victims and knowledge of local supports.
- Attend Community Partner meetings, events, committees, situation tables to provide insight on the role and supports that she can provide; as well as Identify additional supports across Ontario, Canada, and Internationally that may assist Survivors and our unit.





受害者聯絡援助人員所扮演的角色



- 進行風險評估(例如自殺風險、童年逆境經驗、青少年性剝削風險)
- 從創傷知情的角度,協助警方針對遭受人口販運影響人員進行相關風險因素訓練。
- 陪伴受害者出席個人預約,例如就醫、治療、精神健康安置、協助搬遷至安全地點,或 陪同至金融機構處理財務復原事務。

04





Role of Victim Liaison Social Worker



- Conduct assessments (i.e. Suicide Lethality, Adverse Child Experience, Sexually Exploited Youth).
- Assist with police training related to risk factors of people involved in HT from a trauma informed practise lens.
- Attend personal appointments with Victim such as: medical, therapeutic, mental health stays, help them physically move to safe locations, financial institutions to reclaim their financial status.







- 排程必須具有彈性 · 藉此配合倖存者需求 · 標準上班時間不能適用於所有狀況 ·
- 社工應在週末待命支援,為值班人員以及受害者提供協助。
- 在團隊內部安排社工的做法成效良好,可確保所有人都能即時取得資訊、且在某些情形下, 社工可針對特定風險對象建立個案規劃
- 應強化創傷知情實務的訓練·願意對未展現此理念的官員提出挑戰·並提供適當語言與簡報說明







- Flexibility with scheduling is necessary to meet the need of the survivor, standard business hours does not always work.
- Having a Social Worker on call on weekends to provide support to the On-Call Officers and victims.
- It works well to have this position physically situated within the unit to ensure everyone hears what is going on, to commence case planning or in some circumstances, case planning that the social worker is already developing with the at risk person.
- To have a strong training in trauma informed practise, be willing to challenge officers who do not demonstrate this and to provide language and presentation on this





- 保密原則是用來權衡究竟要分享何種資訊的標準,必須時常與相關的倖存者 進行討論,確保對方瞭解有哪些資訊會被保留、哪些不會。
- 社工的所使用的「雙向同意書」與警務工作中的默示同意有明顯差異。
- 因應資深人員與資淺人員的個性與學習風格作出彈性調整。
- 確保社工擁有工作所需設備(筆電、手機)。
- 提供對於人口販運資料的完整存取權(共享資料夾、Versadex、DEMS等)。







- Confidentiality is a balance of what is being shared and has to frequently be discussed with your survivor to ensure they know what is being maintained vs what is not
- Two way consent forms for social workers are different then assumed consent in working with police.
- To juggle the roles of various personalities, learning styles of the experienced officers vs less experienced officers.
- Ensure all workplace devices are provided to the Social Worker (laptop, cell phone).
- Access to all data bases within Human Trafficking (shared folders, Versadex, DEMS).





- 事先規劃清楚的到職訓練內容,包括保密原則、作業表單與團隊相關政策等。
- 針對資料追蹤等領域提供相關訓練,要明確需要哪些數據以便追蹤及評估成效是很重要的,尤其在需要申請補助金的時候。
- 社工需要具備獨立工作與團隊合作的能力,並且要能夠面對警員、團隊、受害者與社區成員等對象。
- 警員必須與社工密切合作, 尊重其專業知識與經驗。





- Have clear onboarding training set up in advance regarding areas such as confidentiality, forms, policies directly related to the unit.
- Provide training in areas such as data tracking. Important to establish what data is required for tracking purposes and to be able to measure all successes, especially if attempting grant funding.
- Needs to be willing to work independently as well as a team player and be able to adapt to the multiple demands from officers, teams, victims, community members.
- Officers must work alongside all Social Workers and be open to their expertise and experience in their fields.







- 社工不知道警員究竟了解什麼,警員也不應當預設社工了解所有警用術語以及工具(例如無線電)、資料系統以及常見縮寫等。
- 在作業的第一個月,應指派一位警務主管與警員協助熟悉作業流程,以順利過渡。
- 應建立明確通報流程,以及由誰負責為社工提供臨床支援,並與直屬主管每月開會找出成功點與擔憂。
- 主管需要了解社工通報系統的複雜性,並了解其所屬學術組織所需遵守的標準與倫理規範







- They do not know what officers know, Officers cannot assume they know all of their language, tools (radios), databases, or common acronyms.
- Assign one Detective and Detective Constable at the beginning to help guide through the first month of learning to ease with transition.
- Clear lines of reporting need to be provided, who provides clinical support to the Social Worker on staff. Monthly meetings with their Supervisor to identify successes and concerns.
- Supervisor(s) needs to be aware of the complexities of reporting for a Social Worker and what they are bound by their respective Professional College for Standards and Ethics.





團隊意見回饋

- 意見回饋能減輕團隊工作負擔。
- 意見回饋能為所有團隊成員提供警方可能尚未掌握的資源資訊, 銜接服務空缺
- 意見回饋有助於建立受害者的信任,促進受害者提供更完整的證詞
- 從創傷知情的觀點出發,與受害者之間建立強力溝通管道,可以讓受害者更能敞開心扉、配合警方調查,分享自己的經歷。
- 在警員輪休或升遷時, 社工就會成為受害者的固定的聯繫窗口, 對於受害者安全感的建立極為關鍵。

10



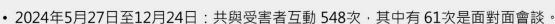


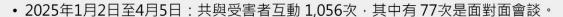
Feedback from the Team

- Eases the workload of the team.
- Informs all team members on resources that police may not be aware of and bridge the gap for services.
- Buffer that puts victims at ease that provides better support to assist with stronger statements.
- Strong communication with the victims from a trauma informed lens that permits the victims to trust quickly and to share their story with the Officers.
- The Social Worker is a consistent point of contact for the victims when Officers are either off, or promoted. This is key for the victims to feel supported.



社工與警方合作成果(2024~2025年)







以上互動形式包含面對面、簡訊與電話通話,不包含Email與社群平台互動(數量過多難以統計)。

1



Social Work and Police Success with CEU

- From May 27, 2024, to December 24, 2024, there were 548 interactions with Victims. 2024 = 61 in person meetings with victims.
- From January 2, 2025 to April 5, 2025, there have been 1,056 interactions with Victims. 2025 = 77 in person meetings with victims.



Interactions include face to face, texts and phone calls. It does NOT include email or social media contacts as there are far too many to capture.







未來目標

THINK BIG, DREAM BIG, BELIEVE BIG and The Result WILL BE BIG.

爭取達成以下目標:

- 在約克區警局(YRP)增聘更多社工。
- 加強與2SLGBTQ+社群接觸——此一群體對人口販運與親密關係暴力的通報率極低,風險卻極高。
- 為警員開發創傷知情訓練課程。
- 促進高階領導層與社工互動,了解我們對於受害者產生的實質影響。持續與當地合作夥伴建立新的合作關係,提供全面性援助服務(如食物銀行等)。

12







Future Goals

THINK BIG, DREAM BIG, BELIEVE BIG and The Result WILL BE BIG.

Advocate for:

- · Additional Social Workers within YRP.
- To engage with 2SLGBTQ+ Community most at risk, highly underreported for IPV and HT crimes.
- Trauma informed approach training for Officers to be developed.
- To engage Senior Leadership with their Social Workers in hearing and seeing the impact we are Continue to collaborate and develop new partnerships within our region to provide wrap around supports i.e. Foodbanks.

總監Jim Killby #641 免費電話: 1-866-876-5423 人口販運專線分機:6822 一般人口販運Email: HT@yrp.ca



Superintendent Jim Killby #641 Toll Free1-866-876-5423 HT Phone extension: 6822

General HT Email: HT@yrp.ca









Richard Ruiz

美國洛杉磯郡警察局偵緝處指揮官

簡歷

Richard Ruiz 於洛杉磯縣警長局 (LASD) 服務超過 35 年。他曾任該局「特別受害者處」(Special Victims Bureau, SVB) 的隊長 (Captain),負責偵辦兒童身心虐待以及成人重大性侵害等案件。 Ruiz 指揮官在「兒童網路犯罪」(ICAC) 的偵辦領域具備深厚的專業知識,並對透過社群網站進行兒童網路販運的增長趨勢有深入洞察。他曾是聯邦「兒童網路犯罪特別行動小組」(ICAC Task Force) 的成員,並由聯邦調查局任命,同時具備美國聯邦法警 (United States Marshal) 身份。

Ruiz 指揮官在「特別受害者處」的資歷完整,曾歷任專責偵辦兒童虐待案的偵查員、警佐與警官,一路晉升。他亦曾調任至局內的凶殺偵查處,偵辦各類凶殺案,包括兒童凶殺案。作為「洛杉磯地區人口販運特別行動小組」的單位指揮官,他在兒虐刑事調查、兒童販運的動態與其複雜性方面,是公認的權威專家。他曾受邀至世界各地,與各國執法機構分享美國在人口販運的預防、執法與宣導教育等面向上的挑戰與成功經驗。

Ruiz 指揮官同時也是洛杉磯縣多個受害者權益倡導及兒童保護中心的董事會成員。他並擔任洛杉磯縣「兒童虐待暨疏忽跨機構委員會」(ICAN) 執行委員會的共同主席,同時也是 ICAN「兒童死亡審查小組」的成員,該小組由兒童福利系統中各領域的專業人士所組成。

Ruiz 指揮官擁有刑事司法學士及公共行政碩士學位。他經常以加州「執法人員標準與訓練 (POST)」認證講師身份,為執法單位同仁及警校學員授課,並在加州各地向不同團體發表演說。他對教學抱有極大熱忱,熱衷於在警長局開設的分析式偵訊課程中,向新進的刑事警官傳授偵訊嫌疑人的技巧與方法。



Richard Ruiz

Commander, Detective Division, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD), USA

PROFILE

Richard Ruiz has been with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) for more than 35 years. He had been assigned as the Captain to the Department's Special Victims Bureau (SVB), which is tasked with investigating both physical and sexual abuse of children and adult felonious sexual assaults. Commander Ruiz has extensive knowledge and expertise in the investigation of Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) and the growing trend of using social networking sites to facilitate the trafficking of children through the Internet. He has been a member of a Federal Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force and is cross-designated as a United States Marshal through the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Commander Ruiz has worked as a child abuse Detective, Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain within the Special Victims Bureau over the years. He has also been assigned to the Department's Homicide Bureau and investigated homicide cases, including child homicides. Commander Ruiz is a recognized expert in the criminal investigation of child abuse, as well as the dynamics and intricacies of child trafficking as the Unit Commander for the Los Angeles Regional Human Trafficking Task Force. He has traveled to various parts of the world to educate law enforcement agencies in other countries the challenges and positive outcomes faced by law enforcement in the prevention, enforcement, and education of Human Trafficking in the United States.

Commander Ruiz is a board member of various victim advocate and child advocacy centers in Los Angeles County, as well as Co-Chair of the Los Angeles County Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN) Operations Committee and a member of the ICAN Child Death Review Team, which is comprised of different disciplines of the child welfare system. Commander Ruiz holds a bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice and a master's degree in Public Administration. He routinely presents to other law enforcement investigators and academy recruits as a Peace Officer's Standards and Training (POST) instructor, as well as various groups throughout the state of California. His passion is to teach new investigators the art of suspect interviews in the Department's Analytical Interviewing class.

洛杉磯郡 被害人倡議與多領域應對 人口販運機制

人口販運工作小組: 整合性支援服務與社群合作

報告者: Richard Ruiz指揮官 美國洛杉磯郡警察局(治安官)偵緝處 2025年8月28日



VICTIM ADVOCACY & MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESPONSE TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Human Trafficking Taskforce: Wrap-Around Services & Community Collaboration

Presented by: Commander Richard Ruiz, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department August 28, 2025



RICHARD RUIZ指揮官

人口販運倡議活動領域領導經驗

- 在洛杉磯郡警察局(治安官)偵緝處服務 超過30年
- 擔任「兒童虐待與忽視跨部門委員會」 (ICAN)共同執行主席
- 推動以創傷知情為基礎的調查以及倖存者 支持
- 主導DREAM (積極透過賦權、倡議、輔 導推動復原)法庭整合與青少年恢復服務
- 於國內外平台發表演說, 備受肯定





COMMANDER RICHARD RUIZ LEADERSHIP IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING ADVOCACY

- Over three decades of leadership in the LA County Sheriff's Department
- Operations Co-Chair of the Inter-Agency Council on Child Abuse and Neglect (ICAN)
- Advocate for trauma-informed investigations and survivor support
- Champion for Dedication to Restoration through Empowerment, Advocacy, and Mentoring (DREAM) Court integration and youth rehabilitation services
- Recognized speaker on national and international platforms





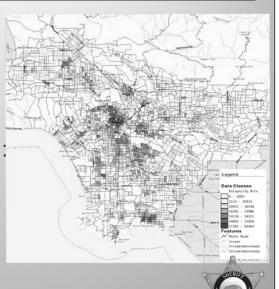
洛杉磯郡概況

• 人口:居民約1,000萬人

面積:約4,753平方英里 (12,315平方公里)

- 由於下列因素,引發性剝 削與勞動販運之高度風險
 - ○主要機場(洛杉磯國際機場)、港口以及高速公路
 - 。人口組成多元、經濟差距大
 - 外來移民處境弱勢

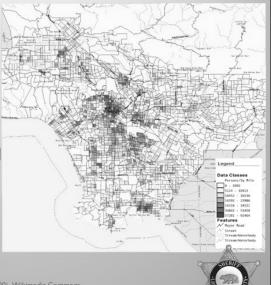
資料來源:Reconnecting America Equity Atlas – 人口密度地圖 (2020)。維基共享資源。



LOS ANGELES COUNTY SNAPSHOT

- Population: ~10 million residents
- Size: 4,753 square miles
- High Sex and Labor
 Trafficking risks due to:
 - Major airport (LAX), ports, and highways
 - Diverse population, economic inequality
 - Immigration vulnerabilities

Source: Reconnecting America Equity Atlas – Population Density Map (2020). Wikimedia Commons.



人口販運現況

- 年產值高達 320億美元,名列第二大非法犯罪產業
- 兒童商業性剝削(CSEC)議題 備受關注
- 勞動販運狀況日益惡化,弱勢族群為主要目標
- 高風險族群包括:寄養兒童、 無證移工、流離失所者





THE HUMAN TRAFFICKING LANDSCAPE

- \$32 billion/year industry 2nd most profitable criminal enterprise
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) is a significant concern
- Labor Trafficking Rising vulnerable populations targeted
- Foster youth, undocumented workers, and displaced individuals are at risk





誰會受害?

- 過去曾有遭受虐待、忽視,或曾加入寄養體系
- 離家出走、貧困、家庭破碎、濫用藥物
- 低自我認同 = 容易遭受操控與控制
- 特定刺青圖案、行為受控、經濟依賴





WHO ARE THE VICTIMS?

- History of abuse, neglect, and foster care involvement
- Runaways, poverty, family disruption, substance abuse
- Low self-esteem = Easy to manipulate
 & control
- Branding tattoos, controlled behavior, and financial dependence





多領域整合機制

• 迫切需求:

- o 緊急庇護設施·72小時安全計畫
- ○醫療 / 牙科 / 心理健康服務
- ○由倖存者倡議 (第一線應變人員程序)

• 進行中支援:

- o DREAM法庭、CSEC醫療後續 追蹤
- LGBTQ+心理健康、教育與被害人 代言倡議活動
- ○賦權專案與教育

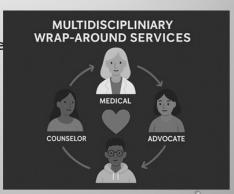




MULTIDISCIPLINARY WRAP-AROUND SERVICES

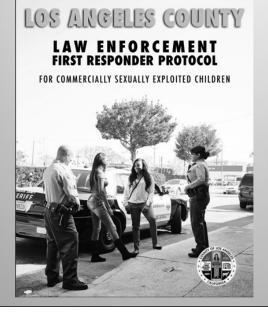
· Immediate Needs:

- Emergency Shelter, 72-hour Safety Plan
- o Medical/Dental/Mental Health Service
- Survivor Advocates: First Responder Protocol (FRP)
- On-going Supports:
 - DREAM Court, CSEC Medical Follow-Up
 - LGBTQ+ Mental Health, Education, and Victim Advocacy
 - o Empowerment Projects and Education





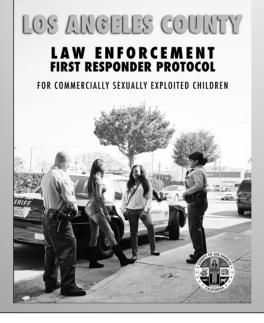
洛杉磯郡 第一線應變程序



下載 – 執法單位 CSEC第一線應變人 員程序



LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRST RESPONDER PROTOCOL



Download - Law Enforcement First Responder Protocol for CSEC



多領域整合服務

迫切需求服務	進行中多領域合作應變	其他服務	
 第一線應變程序 倖存者倡議 緊急收容/庇護 食物 衣物 休憩/睡眠 72小時安全計畫 緊急醫療與牙醫照護 緊急心理健康服務需求 	 多領域合作團隊 DREAM法庭 CSEC醫療評估與後續健康照護 LGBTQ+服務 心理健康團隊服務 安全規劃 被害人倡議 教育性倡議活動 賦權活動 	 家長賦權計畫 被害人/證人出庭作證 街頭傳聞預防教育課程 賦權專案介入課程 	

MULTIDISCIPLINARY WRAP-AROUND SERVICES

Immediate Need Services	Ongoing Multidisciplinary Response	Other Services
 FRP Advocate/Survivor Emergency housing/shelter Food Clothing Rest/Sleep 72 hour Safety Plan Acute Medical and Dental care Acute Mental Health needs 	 MDTs DREAM Court CSEC medical evaluation and follow-up health care. LGBTQ Services Mental health team services. Safety planning. Victim Advocacy Services Educational Advocacy Empowerment Activities 	 Parent Empowerment Program Victim Witness Testimony Word on the Street Prevention Curriculum Empowerment Project Intervention Curriculum

合作與影響

- 多機構合作工作小組:
 - ○洛杉磯郡警察局(治安官)
 - ○兒童保護服務機構
 - ○聯邦調查局
 - ○社群組織
- 倖存者支援、調查與起訴等聯合服務
- 72小時CSEC醫療據點、DREAM法庭 整合
- 挑戰:經費與人員訓練

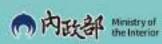


COLLABORATION & IMPACT

- Multi-agency Task Force:
 - Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
 - o Child Protective Services
 - o Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - o Community-Based Organizations
- Joint Survivor Support, Investigation, and Prosecution
- 72-hour CSEC Medical Hubs, DREAM Court integration
- · Challenges: Funding & Training















大陸委員會 Mainland Affairs Council



中華民國僑務委員會 Decreas Community Affairs County, R.O.C. (Delears)



農業部漁業署 Fahron Argenty, Menthy of Agriculture



勞動部勞動力發展署 Workforce Development / Igency, Ministry of Labor



^{財團法人} 犯罪被害人保護協會

