CROSS-BORDER INVESTIGATION: EXPOSING HUMAN SLAVERY?

Sherry Hsueh-Li Lee

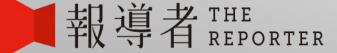
The Reporter (Taiwan)



The Reporter (Taiwan) 🔀 Tempo







Who are the victims?



Cold Cases from NGOs

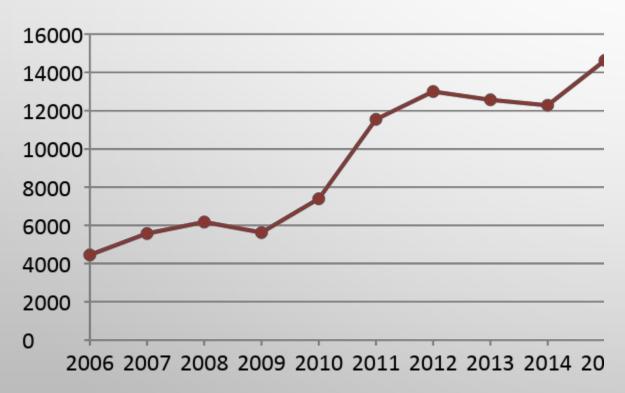


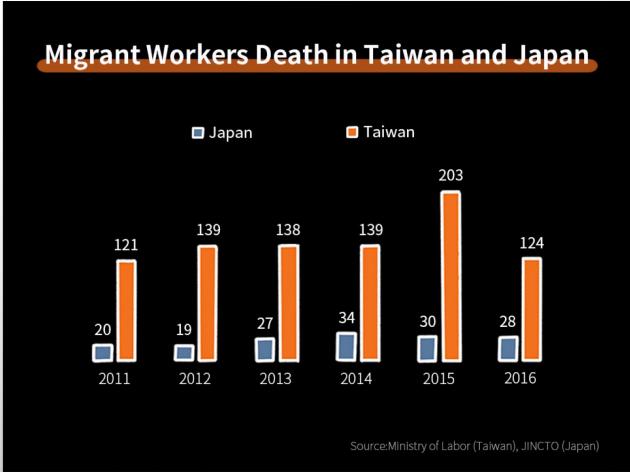




Tracking the Trend

THE GROWTH OF MIGRANT FISHERMEN IN TAIWAN





Documents: Passports, Seamen books, Contracts

Testimony

PERJANJIAN KONTRAK KERJA

and the

約



Saya SUPRITANTO	, secara hukum dan dewasa bertempat tinggal di
1. RA. KARTIMI Rt 01/03 Dukuhwaringin - Slozoi	Bekerja di atas kapal, FU TSZ THIUN
menyetujui perjanjian kontrak kerja sebagai berikut :	
我	,在法律上和成年人居住在
	在船上工作

批准了就业协议如下:

1. Saya mengerti kontrak kerja selama 2 (dua) tahun. Dalam masa kontrak pembayaran gaji saya sebesar USD. 350,- perbulan (termasuk uang saku) pada tahun ke dua. Apabila setelah bekerja kapten mengetahui saya tidak bisa bekerja maka saya menerima dengan ikhlas untuk dipulangkan. Apabila saya tidak genap masa kontrak ditahun 1, saya bersedia membayar biaya tiket pulang dan pergi, termasuk biaya administrasi dan transportasi. Bila saya hanya kerja di atas satu tahun dan tidak genap masa kontrak dua tahun, saya bersedia membayar tiket pulang, termasuk biaya administrasi dan transportasi. Saya memberi kuasa penuh kepada majikan kapal untuk memotong biaya tersebut dari gaji. Bila genap tahun ke 2 (dua) sedangkan kapal masih di perairan, maka harus meneruskan pekerjaan sampai kapal sandar baru dapat pulang ke Negara asalnya. Bila tidak memenuhi peraturan ini, maka dianggap membatalkan kontrak kerja.

据我所知合同工两年,在我的工资支付美元的合同期。350元不等(包括津贴)在第一年,在第二年的薪水美元,350年月(包括津贴)。如果工作队长知道后,我不工作,那么我接受它以诚待出院。如果我是不是即使在第一个合同期,我愿意支付的机票费用主场还是客场,包括行政成本和运输。如果我只用了一年甚至两年的合同期内工作过,我是愿意支付回家的车票,包括行政成本和运输。我充分权力,用人单位从工资中扣除,船舶的成本。当甚至几年两个,而船仍然在水中,那么就应该继续工作,直到新的船坞舰可以返回原籍国。如果不遵循这个规则,它被认为是解除劳动合同。

 Dikarenakan kapal berada di perairan, maka pembayaran gaji tidak dapat dilakukan. Oleh karena itu cara pembayaran gaji atau uang saku diperhitungkan berdasarkan per kali bila kapal sandar baru akan diberikan (diperkirakan 6 bulan sampai satu atau dua tahun tidak pasti sesuai dalam jangka pembetulan kapal ataupun penambahan bahan baku).

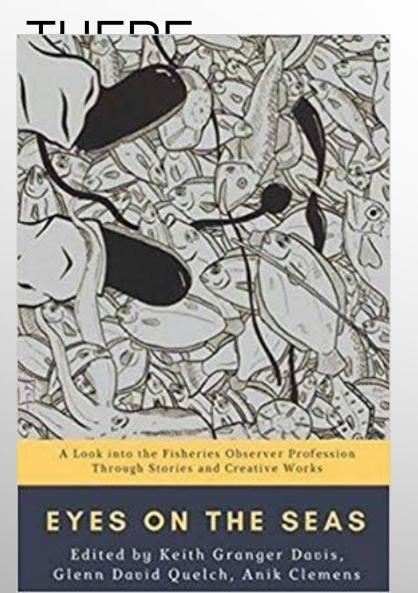
由于船在水中,工资能不能做到。因此,支付工资或津贴的计算基于每一次当新的船坞舰将获得方式(预计6个月至一年或两年是绝对不会船舶更正或增加原料内括合)。

ory





Missing Clues --Sources and Deep Throats are OUT



Keith Davis



The Victoria No. 168, Panama



In September 2015, fisheries observer Keith Davis vanished from the Victoria No. 168, a Panamanian-flagged cargo ship. His disappearance remains a mystery.

Chung Kuo No. 39, Vanatu



On the Chung Kuo No. 39, a long-line fishing vessel, a man appears startled or angry as he points his finger at Keith Davis. In the boat's net are albacore being transferred to the





IMO: 8661989

VesselFinder » Vessels » Miscellaneous » CHUNG KUO NO.39

SHIP RATING

no votes

Ad closed by Google

Stop seeing this ad

Why this ad? ①

Vessel CHUNG KUO NO.39 (IMO: 8661989) is a Fishing Vessel built in 1999 and currently sailing under the flag of Vanuatu. Below you can find more technical information, photos, AIS data and last 5 port calls of CHUNG KUO NO.39 detected by AIS.



Add photo

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Why this ad? ①

Are you interested in the sailing schedule of the CHUNG KUO NO.39 ship?

The CHUNG KUO NO.39's port of calls and sailing schedule for the past months are listed below as

FOCs: Flag of Convenience

Chung Kuo No. 39, Vanatu The Victoria No. 168, Panan Run by Taiwanese Gilontas Ocean Group

Check Vessel's Background:

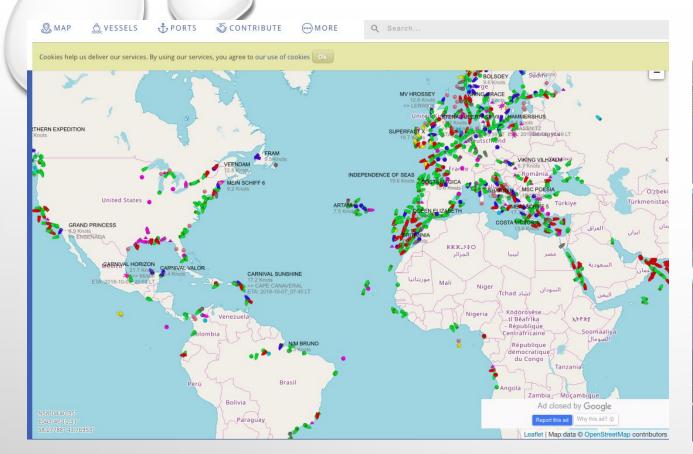
RFMOs: Regional Fishery Management Organizations

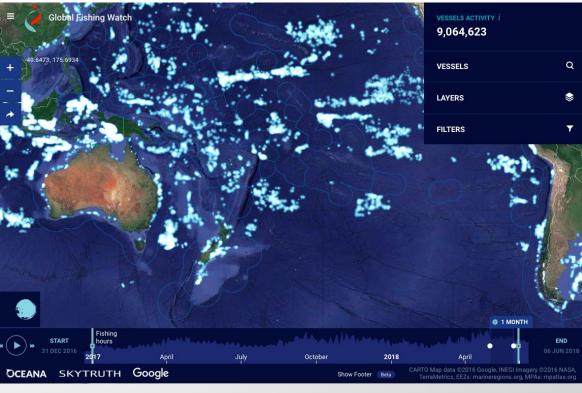
- IATTC: https://www.iattc.org/HomeENG.htm
- WCPFC: https://www.wcpfc.int
- IOTC: http://www.iotc.org
- ICCAT: https://www.iccat.int/en/

IMO: https://www.imo.org

Vessel Database: https://www.vesselfinder.com/vessels

IUU: http://iuu-vessels.org/Home/Search





Ship Tracking

http://globalfishingwatch.org/map/https://www.myshiptracking.com/



Missing Clues --Sources and Deep Throats are OUT



Souce: Keith Davis's fb

Davis: "there is other awful stuff that happens out there that goes unpublished."

Source: Giannina Segnini http://myship.com

Different Stages of Human Trafficking

Recruiting

- Deceptive Recruitment
- Recruitment by abuse of vulnerability
- Abuse of information

Confinement

On Board

- Excessive working days or hours
- Bad Living Condition
- Forced into illicit activities

Discharge

- Non-payment wages
- Manipulation of monies owned
- Forfeiture of Collateral
- Withholding of legal documents
- Intimidation of families

Figure 1: Trafficking for forced labour framework (extended to include exit dimension)

Source		Destination	Exit
Recruitment brokers Recruitment agencies Intermediaries: transporters, sellers, crew members, debt collectors Informers Corrupt officials	Investors/financiers Vessel owner, employer Money launderers Intermediaries	Business operators and fishing companies: enforcers, support personnel, specialist agents Vessel officers Protectors, informers	Business operators and fishing companie Recruitment agencie
Deceptive recruitment Coercive recruitment	Recruitment by abuse of vulnerability Exploitati	on Coercion at destination Abuse of vulnerabil	Deception, exploitation and coercion at exit
Nature of job, location or employer Conditions of work Content or legality of contract Family reunification Housing and living conditions Legal documentation or obtaining legal migration status Travel and recruitment conditions Wages/earnings Promises of marriage or adoption Access to education opportunities Violence on victims Abduction, forced marriage, forced adoption or selling of victim Confiscation of documents Debt bondage Isolation, confinement or surveillance Threat of denunciation to authorities Threats of violence against victim Threats to inform family, community or public Violence on family (threats or effective) Withholding of money	Abuse of difficult family situation Abuse of illegal status Abuse of lack of education (language) Abuse of lack of information Control of exploiters Economic reasons False information about law, attitude of authorities False information about successful migration Family situation Personal situation Personal situation Psychological and emotional dependency Relationship with authorities/legal status Abuse of cultural/religious beliefs General Context Past difficulties Difficulty to organize travel	Debt bondage Isolation, confinement or surveillance Violence on victims Forced into illicit/criminal activities Forced tasks or clients Forced to act against peers Forced to lie to authorities, family, etc. Threat of denunciation to authorities Threat to impose even worse working conditions Threats of violence against victim Under strong influence Violence on family (threats or effective) Withholding of wages Threats to inform family, SOURCE: Ch	Manipulation of monies owed Forfeiture of collateral Withholding of legal documents Forfeiture of legal rights Threats of blacklisting

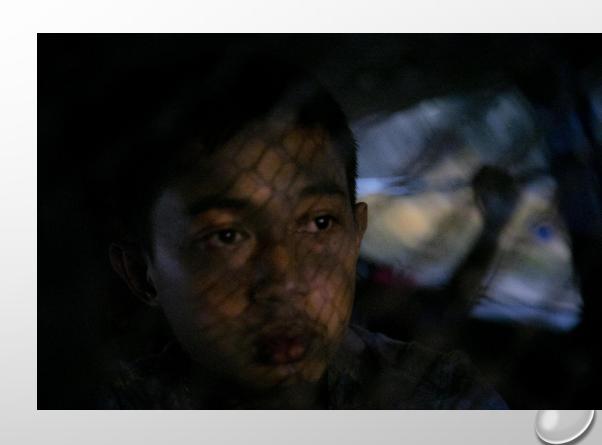
Source: Derived from ILO and EC 2009; Wheaton et al. 2010; Schloenhardt 1999; and extended by authors (dashed boxes).

Experiencing and Tracing the Road to



Turning to Foreign Partners for Connections and Local Evidence

- Interviewing key persons (convicted criminals, Governors, etc.)
- Languages (Bahasa Indonesia vs. Javanese)





What We Learned

- Who are the victims
- Watch out for Cold Cases and Missing Clues
- Collaborate with International and Local NGOs
- Retrieve and Review All Documents Available
- Searching Patterns in Statistics
- Sources and Deep Throats are OUT THERE
- Disclose malpractices in different stages
- Turning to Foreign Partners for Connections and Local



Thank You!

Email: sherrylee0125@gmail.com

FB: Sherry Lee

Twitter: Sherry Lee@sherrylee0125

