

台塑越南海洋污染案件受害者的跨國抗議運動

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The Marine Disaster of Formosa Steel in Vietnam (2016-2021)

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Slide show for *Pollution, Data, Activism : The Formosa Plastics Archive*

污染，數據，行動主義：台灣塑膠檔案館 Exhibit

Tacheless Café, Taipei, March 2021

2016年4月，越南中部受海汙染衝擊，重創當地居民生計。經越南政府調查，肇因指向位於河靜省的台塑河靜鋼鐵興業，以台灣台塑為主要投資者。

In April 2016, a severe case of marine pollution hit the central coast of Vietnam, seriously affecting the livelihoods of local residents. The Vietnamese government's investigation pointed to the Formosa Steel Corporation in Ha Tinh Province, a joint venture controlled mainly by the Taiwanese firm Formosa Plastics .

Coastline of Vietnam

Areas affected by Formosa fish poisoning



雖然公司需賠償五億美元，但因各種因素，多數災民實際上並沒有拿到或只得到部分賠款。



Although the company was compelled by the Vietnamese government to acknowledge its responsibility and promise to pay US\$500 million in damages, the majority of the victims of the disaster never received any compensation, or only very little.

台塑河靜鋼鐵廠大門前的抗議，2016年10月（Paulus Lê Sơn 提供照片）

The fishermen folk of Ha Tinh have launched protests: here, beyond the main gate of Formosa Ha Tinh Steel, October 2016. (Photo: Courtesy of Paulus Lê Sơn)



由於這些抗議活動遭到鎮壓，
環團和市民記者被處以嚴厲的徒刑，
有關此案的訊息逐漸變少。

Due to repression of these protests and
harsh prison sentences against activists
and journalists, information on the case
gradually became scarce.



右上：蘑菇媽媽（監禁10年，已流放美國）左下：阮南風（2年）、黃德平（14年）
右下：李丁龍（20年監禁+5年軟禁） 圖片來源：BBC

因此，2018年1-2月，我去越南中部收集資訊並進行採訪。協助我安排行程的教會領袖跟我說：

「萬一發生意外，最糟的情況，
只不過是被越南警察驅逐出境而已！」

So in January-February 2018, I went to Ha Tinh and its neighbor provinces to collect information and conduct interviews.

As one church leader who arranged my travel said:
“In the worst case, you will just be expelled from the country!”



在2017年2月抗議越鋼文件的行動，前方有警察阻擋時。在對抗中，這位先生的頭受重創，貌似被像警察用的硬棒給擊傷。自此他難以行走，且只能使用一隻手。由於小解時疼痛，因此需用導尿管。他是負擔家計的人。



In Quảng Bình province, I visited this man who was severely handicapped by police force during a protest against Formosa Steel in February 2017.



The main gate of
Formosa Ha Tinh Steel
台塑越鋼大門

台塑河靜鋼鐵廠北側的同安村(Đông Yên),部分居民搬離後房子被拆,當地政府及越鋼藉此對不願搬家的居民施壓。

On the northern side of Formosa Ha Tinh Steel, the village of Đông Yên has seen its houses demolished after some residents moved out, and the local government and Formosa Steel has hoped to put pressure on those who declined to move away.



在這彷彿戰後的風景中，東安村居民的微笑撼動了我。Despite this postwar-like landscape, I was struck by the smiles of the inhabitants who chose to stay in Dong Yen and were much willing to speak about their situation.





同安村 Đông Yên 2018/2







為了支持災難的受害者，越南的天主教會、
台灣的環保和人權團體及海外越南人等，
開展了跨國倡導運動。

Starting with the Catholic Church in Vietnam, NGOs
in Taiwan and overseas Vietnamese have developed
a transnational advocacy movement in support of the
victims of the disaster.

站在前線的天主教

The Catholic Church on the forefront





2017年越南天主教主教來台跟立委等人開會，以及訪問雲林及彰化縣的居民

In 2017, Catholic Bishop of Ha Tinh visited Taiwan to meet with legislators and the communities struggling against Formosa Plastics in Yunlin and Changhua Counties.



Taiwanese NGOs have launched protests in Taipei along with Vietnamese migrants.



Photos: Chee Wei Ying

情義相挺：越南移工、配偶偶



Photo: Chee Wei Ying

自2018以來，準備起訴。本部在美國的Justice for Formosa Victims，其代表和外國律師來台跟台灣協助，討論的結果是，因為越南的司法無法保護原告的人權，而且台塑總部在台灣，決策也在台灣起訴。

From 2018, a litigation was under preparation. The US-based *Justice for Formosa Victims*, its representatives and foreign lawyers came to Taiwan to help. It was decided that since Vietnamese courts could not guarantee the rights and protection of the plaintiffs, and since Formosa Steel's mother company was Formosa Plastics, the lawsuit should proceed in Taiwan.



2019年6月，正式起訴，求償1.4億台幣，原告為七千多為七千多越南在地居民，律師團為台灣人，但美國和加拿大的律師為貴重合作。

The case was launched in Taipei in June 2019, with more than 7000 Vietnamese fishermen folk as plaintiffs. The Taiwanese lawyers work in cooperation with US and Canadian lawyers.



Photo: Chee Wei Ying 殷志偉

2019年10月，台北地方法院以沒管轄權為由駁回，原告提出抗告，認為北院「在未開庭且未審酌兩造情況下，逕以無管轄權草率駁回，明顯有嚴重瑕疵」。

In October 2019, the Taipei District Court dismissed it on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction. The plaintiff filed an appeal.

2020年3月，臺灣高等法院駁回抗告，
主張據認為侵權行為地在越南，台灣沒管轄狀。
但2020年11月，最高法院駁回了該決定。

戰鬥就要繼續下去！

In March 2020, the High Court of Taiwan rejected the case,
arguing that the alleged infringement took place in Vietnam and
Taiwan has no jurisdictional petition. But in November 2020, the
Supreme Court rejected that decision.

So the battle goes on!

參考：

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