社評雙語道

防範「換臉」詐騙 要從教育入手

Preventing scams with face swapping technology starts with education

原文

下文摘錄自2023年7月3日香港《文匯報》：

香港警方首次委任4名警務督察作為「防騙刑警」，並呼籲市民警惕使用AI「深度偽造」技術「換臉」、「換聲」的新型詐騙。該類詐騙正在全球迅速蔓延，雖暫未襲港，仍值得港人高度警惕。對付這類騙案，最基本的辦法是教育市民認清騙術、及早防範，警方要與地區組織合力向市民宣講AI防騙貼士，提高市民防範能力，同時要盡快找到AI詐騙的規律，進行嚴厲打擊。

眼見不一定為實，通過社交媒體視頻所見的「親朋好友」，原來竟是騙徒以「換臉」、「換聲」術合成的「李鬼」，這種AI「深度偽造」詐騙正在全球蔓延。有科技公司統計顯示，「深度偽造」詐騙佔全部詐騙數量比例，今年第一季美國上升到2.6%、加拿大上升到4.6%。英、德、意等歐洲國家超過了5%。5月24日，中國互聯網協會發布警示指，伴隨着深度合成技術的開放開源，深度合成產品和服務逐漸增多，利用AI換臉、AI換聲等虛假音視頻進行詐騙、誹謗的違法行為已屢見不鮮。

目前香港警方尚未接獲涉人工智能詐騙案的舉報，但警方獲悉有兩宗涉及香港元素的個案查詢，包括投資騙案和事主裸聊時被盜取樣貌、移花接木到色情影片而遭勒索等，顯示使用AI深度偽造技術「換臉」、「換聲」的新型詐騙隨時襲港。綜合各國此類騙案特點，一是電話詐騙，能模仿特定人物的聲音，如家人、親朋好友或者知名人士的聲音，取信於被害人進行詐騙；二是以視訊獲取信任進行財務詐騙；三是恐嚇詐騙，如將個人肖像移花接木，用以合成不雅照片進行勒索等。

目前對付此類科技騙案的其中一個有效方法，是教育市民認清騙術、加強防範的技巧。如若有「親友」在視頻或錄音中提出匯款要求，要特別警惕，讓對方用手在臉部慢慢劃過，如果是通過AI換臉合成的視頻，臉就會變形。此外，和家人、朋友設置暗號，並盡量不要在社交媒體上發布個人及家人相關照片、語音、視頻等，也是有效防範的辦法。警方要及時發現科技騙案新特點、及早總結出預防AI詐騙技巧貼士，並和各地區組織加強合作，向市民發放、宣講相關騙術特點、防範方法等，提升香港市民的防範能力。

目前香港的騙案仍在持續攀升，今年首5個月共錄得15,792宗，較去年同期的9,988宗上升近58%，損失金額則高達21.1億元，即平均每日損失1,300萬元，每10分鐘便發生一宗騙案。不過，警方今年的騙案破案率亦有提升，至今共拘捕1,739人。而面對騙案上升、騙術花樣翻新，警方通過設立「防騙刑警」、在今年7月和8月「防騙月」加強宣傳等，加大打擊騙案的力度，實屬必要之舉。

警方應加強與國家的溝通及國際合作，密切追蹤AI騙案規律特點，進行針對性的打擊，確保市民安全和國際金融中心地位的穩固。

◆本月初，警方網罪科網絡安全組警司陳純青（中）聯同4名「防騙刑警」講解日新月異的詐騙手法及預防知識。 資料圖片

譯文

The Hong Kong Police Force has appointed four police inspectors as "Anti-deception Officers", and urged the public to be on the alert for new types of scams that involve the new "deepfake technology", in which scammers use artificial intelligence (AI) to replace someone's face or voice. These scams are spreading rapidly around the world and warrant a high degree of vigilance in Hong Kong although they have not yet hit the city. The most basic way of combatting such scams is to educate the public to recognise them and take precautions in the very beginning. The Police and local organisations should work together to educate the public on tips for preventing AI-driven frauds and enhance their ability to guard against such scams, and at the same time find out the patterns of AI-driven frauds as soon as possible and crack down on them.

Seeing is not necessarily believing. The "close relatives and good friends" you see in social media videos turn out to be shams that fraudsters make by replacing their faces or voices with AI technology. Such scams with "deepfake technology" are spreading globally. According to the statistics of technology companies, scams with "deepfake technology" climbed to 2.6% of the total number of frauds in the first quarter of this year in the United States, 4.6% in Canada and more than 5% in European countries such as the United Kingdom, Germany and Italy. On 24 May, the Internet Society of China issued a warning that, with the opening-up of deep synthesis technology and the release of its source code, deep synthesis products and services were gradually increasing, and it became a common occurrence that fake audio or video with the voices or faces replaced by AI were used for fraudulence or defamation.

The Hong Kong Police Force has not yet received any reports of AI-driven scams, but it has received two enquiries from citizens, including fraudulent investment cases and blackmail in which victims' faces are stolen during naked chats and transposed to pornographic videos. It indicates that new types of frauds using AI deepfake technology such as "face swapping" and "voice swapping" are ready to hit Hong Kong. The study of the characteristics of such frauds in different countries concludes three types of scams: the first is telephone scams : scammers mimic the voice of a specific person, such as a family member, friend or celebrity, to gain the victim's trust and then commit fraud. The second is financial scams: the scammer gains the trust of the victim through video. The third is blackmail: the victim is intimidated and blackmailed with indecent photos into which the face of the victim is transposed.

One of the most effective ways of tackling this type of technology fraud is to educate the public on fraud techniques and take precautions. If a "friend or family member" requests a transfer of money in a video or recording, be especially wary; ask the person to slowly move his hand in front of his face. If the video is produced by AI face-swapping technology, the face will be deformed. Another effective way is to set up watchwords with your family members and friends, and try not to post photos, voices and videos of you and your family members on social media. The Police should identify new features of AI-driven frauds in a timely manner, draw up early tips to prevent such scams, and strengthen co-operation with local organisations to disseminate information to the public on the features of such frauds and ways to prevent them, so as to enhance citizen's ability to avoid them.

The number of fraud cases in Hong Kong is still on the rise—15,792 cases were recorded in the first five months of this year, up 58% from 9,988 cases in the same period last year. The number of losses amounted to $2.11 billion, or an average of $13 million per day, or one fraud case every 10 minutes. However, the police's detection rate has also improved this year, with 1,739 arrests so far. In view of the increase in fraud cases and the new tricks used, it is necessary for the Police to step up their efforts to combat fraud by appointing "Anti-deception Officers" and enhancing publicity during "Anti-deception Month" in July and August this year.

The Police should strengthen communication with the central government and international co-operation, and closely track the patterns and characteristics of AI-driven frauds, so as to combat them in a targeted manner to ensure the safety of the public and consolidate the city's position as an international financial centre.

◆ Kevin Cheung (CUSCS Lecturer)

潤飾求職信 搵工添勝算

英語筆欄

很多人寒窗苦讀多年，希望畢業後能找到一份理想的（ideal）工作。當然，人們在職場大展拳腳前，首要好好裝備自己，而一份恰當的求職信往往能增加應聘（employment）機會。一般來說，求職信主體部分應強調求職者的過人之處，即求職者的性格（personalities）、相關的學歷背景、工作經驗和相關技術等重要個人資訊，務求令未來僱主留下深刻印象（impression）。

懂溝通組織力強 易成「搶手貨」

擁有良好的性格特質，在職場上無疑是個優勢。僱主一般都希望僱員是可靠的（reliable and dependable）。另外，香港是個講求效率（efficiency）的地方，如求職者是個果斷和重視結果的人（decisive and result-driven），不妨強調這一點。有些公司會要求求職者是個有創意兼解決問題的人（creative problem-solver），替公司解決問題。當然，如果求職者擁有出色的人際溝通技巧（excellent interpersonal and communication skills）和超卓的計劃和組織能力（sound planning and organizational capabilities），往往在職場上成為「搶手貨」。

如果求職者沒有強大的學歷背景（significant academic background），亦可以用相關的工作經驗（relevant working experience）補足。不過，對於剛投身社會的新鮮人來說，沒有實際的全職

◆求職信的主體部分應強調求職者個人的性格、相關學歷、工作經驗等，務求令未來僱主留下深刻印象。圖為中環的上班一族。 資料圖片

工作經驗又可怎麼辦？這時，大家不妨介紹自己的相關實習（internship）或兼職工作經驗，並強調當中你學會了什麼，達成了什麼目標（goal）。

另外，求職者可以在信中提及自己的專業技能，例如有沒有活動策劃（event planning）、危機管理（crisis management）和預算策劃（budget planning）等相關技能。假設你想應徵與媒體推廣有關的工作，擁有社交媒體經驗（social media experience），懂得用利用臉書（Facebook）和推特（Twitter）推廣產品，絕對是僱主眼中的優勢。隨着時代發展，愈來愈多人懂得大數據分析（big data analysis），讀者如對這技術有研究，不妨在信中強調。

◆周浩文 語言通用教育學部講師
香港專業進修學校
網址：www.hkct.edu.hk/
聯絡電郵：dlgs@hkct.edu.hk

C 港專

專注老本行 勿越界「扮專家」

英語世界

古羅馬學者 Pliny the Elder（老普林尼），博學多才，於公元77年寫成的著作《博物志》是西方最早期的百科全書代表。書中記載了一段有關古希臘畫家 Apelles（阿佩萊斯）的小故事。

Apelles是約公元前四世紀的畫家，他喜歡在公眾地方展示畫作，然後躲在畫作後面的地方，聽一下路過行人對他作品的評語。某天，一個鞋匠行經畫作，指出其中一幅畫中的鞋子畫得不對，Apelles聽到後，連夜把錯誤改正，第二天再將畫展出，鞋匠行過，見到錯誤修正了，沾沾自喜，開始對畫作的其他部分作出批評，說畫中人物的腿也畫錯了，Apelles不耐煩，從藏身的地方出來，對鞋匠說：「鞋匠不要批評鞋子以外的範疇。」拉丁原文是：Ne sutor ultra crepidam，英文即是：The cobbler should not go beyond the shoes. 這後來發展成為英文諺語 Let the cobbler stick to his last.

不熟悉事情 忌指指點點

諺語中的 cobbler 是製造或修補鞋子的鞋匠，stick 為動詞，是守着、堅持、專注的意思，而 last 是鞋楦，鞋匠用的模型，確保鞋子的形狀和大小。Let the cobbler stick to his last.（鞋匠只應專注於他的鞋楦），說的是做人應該專注於自己的專業，而且不論多熟練，技術多好，都應只就自己的專長發表評論，不要對自己知識以外的事情妄加批評，不要對不了解、不熟悉的事情指指點點。

Don't be over suspicious. You are a doctor, not a detective. Let the cobbler stick to his last.

不要過多懷疑。你是醫生，不是偵探。做回醫生的本行，不要越界。

He knows now it is better to let the cobbler stick to his last. For all the bad comments on his performance in the movie, he has decided to quit acting and return to his singing career.

他現在明白不熟不做的道理了。他參演電影中的表現劣評如潮，已決定放棄演戲，重拾歌唱事業。

簡短一點，亦可以說 stick to one's last（專注於自己的鞋楦），用以勸告人專注於自己擅長的事情，或者繼續自己有經驗的工作，不要魯莽地轉投其他生疏的事業，只會引致失敗。

It is rather unwise for him to quit his job and start running a restaurant. He is a computer expert and should stick to his last.

他把工作辭了，去開了一間餐廳，實在不明智。他是一名電腦專家，應該做回本行。

She should have stuck to her last and continued being a journalist. She was not very good at writing novels.

她本該做回擅長的工作，繼續當一名記者。她寫小說實在不在行。

故事中 Apelles 說的 Ne sutor ultra crepidam，是拉丁文，ne 即是 do not 不要，sutor 是 cobbler 鞋匠，ultra 是 beyond 超越，crepidam 是 shoes 鞋子或是與鞋有關的東西。這句子亦衍生出有趣的英文字 ultracrepidarian，這長長的英文字可以是形容詞或名詞。

用作形容詞，ultracrepidarian 形容一個人就一些自己專業以外的事情或者自己不很明白的議題發表意見或評論，扮專家；用作名詞時，就是指假行家，自以為是，裝成事事皆懂的人。

She doesn't talk much to her ultracrepidarian father who seems to know everything and never listens.

她很少與父親談話。她父親自以為是專家，裝作什麼都懂，從不聽別人意見。

He seldom comments on issues he has no knowledge about. He doesn't want to be called an ultracrepidarian.

他很少就自己不懂的範疇發表意見，怕別人批評他濫竽充數，扮專家。

◆ Lina CHU
（linachu88@gmail.com）