國立政治大學 110 學年度極 主胚招生考試試題

第1頁,共4頁

考 試 科 目 社會議題分析	系所別	法律科際整合研 究所	考試時間	△月4日(Ⅲ)第Ⅲ節
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一、請閱讀底下文章,並提出你的分析與評論。你的意見必須有所論理或 論證。(70%)

為何7成專家反對換數位身分證?

今周刊 2021 年 1 月

文/鄭閔聲

一張約 5 公分長、8 公分寬、嵌著鈕釦大晶片的塑膠卡,它是 2018 年底被時任行政院院長賴清德視爲「智慧政府基礎架構」、並責成內政部妥善規畫全面換發事宜的「數位身分識別證」(eID)。

當時,積極推動數位轉型的行政院,期待「運用人工智慧等新興科技,優化決策品質,進而帶來更創新便捷的服務、體現更透明治理的政府」;負責擘畫藍圖的國家發展委員會認爲,政府數位轉型的基礎,是讓民眾線上申辦政府服務,因此必須對全民發放一張能在網路世界辨識身分的證件。

但這張被寄予厚望的晶片卡,卻被許多專家學者認定是攻破特洛伊城的木馬,不僅 構成資安破口,更可能淪爲政府窺探人民隱私的監控工具。內政部在執行政策的過程中,屢屢遭民間團體、專家學者、朝野立委的強烈反彈,導致進度一再延後,試 辦範圍也因各界疑慮而大幅縮水。

儘管內政部試圖頂住壓力,但 2020 年 12 月 25 日,連唯一同意在隔年元旦試行換發數位身分證的新竹市政府,也冷不防宣布「若中央無法針對資安問題釋疑,市府傾向暫緩試辦」;再加上行政院院長蘇貞昌隨後承諾「若資安疑慮未消除,不會貿然推動」,形同宣告政策觸礁,短期內難再有進展。

根據內政部發表的《新一代國民身分證換發計畫》,數位身分證除了能大幅節省民眾與政府機關互動時間,還設計了多道防偽功能、將部分目前印在卡面上的資訊轉存至晶片,得以大幅降低證件遭變造盜用與個資外洩風險;內政部部長徐國勇更多次拍胸脯保證會謹慎處理資安問題,但疑慮爲何仍由四面八方蜂擁而來?

一、作答於試題上者,不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。

國立政治大學 110 學年度西土町 招生考試試題

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考試科目	社會議題分析	系所別	法律科際整合研 究所	考試時間	△月 4日(Ⅲ)第Ⅲ節
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爲了更廣泛調查專家意見,2020年11月,《今周刊》針對全國各大學資訊工程與資訊管理系等系主任發放問卷。回覆的24位學者當中,雖有近半數的42%認爲台灣有必要發行數位身分證,但僅29%支持2021年7月就依內政部規畫的時程開始換發。持反對意見的17位學者中,有15人選塡的理由是「對政府的資訊防護與風險控管能力缺乏信心」。由此可見,「資安疑慮」並非少數極端意見。

「你可以把政府管理的資料庫,想像成一座座儲存珍貴資料的城堡;這些城堡戒備森嚴,只有獲得許可的人才能進入,國民身分證就是出入的許可證。」交通大學資訊工程系講座教授林盈達形容,「現在民眾申請服務,是拿紙本身分證當面讓政府機關公務員確認身分;數位身分證是讓驗證身分和存取資料的手續,都在網路上進行。」

這段比喻,符合各部會一再強調的「數位身分證只是一把鑰匙,並非將所有個資都儲存在一張卡片上」。依國發會 2018 年解釋,這把與自然人憑證結合的鑰匙,可以透過「政府骨幹網路」與各部會管理的所有資料庫連結。約2千萬名14歲以上國民,未來都會拿到用來開啟政府資料寶庫的鑰匙。

林盈達進一步說明,國人慣用的健保 IC 卡、金融卡,性質也類似鑰匙,但分別只能用來進入單一資料庫;結合自然人憑證的數位身分證,卻是可以打開不同城堡的萬用鑰匙,「我寧願拿 5 張卡,分別存取不同部會管控的資料,也不希望有一張通用卡,因爲 5 張卡很難同時被駭,但數位身分證只要一被駭,我的資料就全曝險了。」

況且,政府骨幹網路可以連結所有資料庫,數位身分證遭盜用的後果,可能不止於個人資料被駭。

「政府骨幹網路就像在每個城堡之間開地道,駭客用偷來的鑰匙進了一座城堡,就有可能找到連結其他城堡的,這叫『單一破口』(Single Point of Failure)風險。」 林盈達解釋,「資安沒有百分之百的安全,開發之前,總是要預先設想最壞的狀況。

一、作答於試題上者,不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。

國立政治大學 110 學年度在土班招生考試試題

第号頁,共子頁

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二、 英文題

Read this article and give us your analysis and comment. (30%)

Employers Can Require Workers to Get Covid-19 Vaccine, U.S. Says

The New York Times

By Vimal Patel

Dec. 18, 2020

Employers can require workers to get a Covid-19 vaccine and bar them from the workplace if they refuse, the federal government said in guidelines issued this week.

Public health experts see employers as playing an important role in vaccinating enough people to reach herd immunity and get a handle on a pandemic that has killed more than 300,000 Americans. Widespread coronavirus vaccinations would keep people from dying, restart the economy and usher a return to some form of normalcy, experts say.

Employers had been waiting for guidance from the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the agency that enforces laws against workplace discrimination, because requiring employees be tested for the coronavirus touches on thorny medical and privacy issues covered by the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990.

The guidance, issued on Wednesday, confirmed what employment lawyers had expected.

Businesses and employers are uniquely positioned to require large numbers of Americans who otherwise would not receive a vaccination to do so because their employment depends on it.

The disabilities act limits employers' ability to require medical examinations like blood tests, breath analyses and blood-pressure screening. These are procedures or tests, often given in a medical setting, that seek information about an employee's physical or mental conditions.

The administration of a Covid-19 vaccine to a worker by an employer doesn't fit that definition, the commission said.

一、作答於試題上者,不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。

國立政治大學 110 學年度硕士DE 招生考試試題

第4頁,共4頁

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"If a vaccine is administered to an employee by an employer for protection against contracting Covid-19, the employer is not seeking information about an individual's impairments or current health status," it stated, "and, therefore, it is not a medical examination."

On its website, the commission said that requiring an employee to show proof of having gotten a Covid-19 vaccination would not amount to a disability-related inquiry.

"There are many reasons that may explain why an employee has not been vaccinated, which may or may not be disability-related," the commission said.

Even so, employers may need to be careful about how they handle the process.

Prescreening vaccination questions could violate an A.D.A. provision on disability-related inquiries. Employers administering vaccines, the guidance said, must show that prescreening questions are "job related and consistent with business necessity."

The guidance comes amid skepticism about the vaccinations among large swaths of the public. A recent poll of about 2,000 New York City firefighters found that nearly 55 percent said they would not get a vaccine if offered one by their department, according to CNN.

Only 42 percent of Black Americans say they intend to be vaccinated, according to a Pew Research poll. And 58 percent of Americans over all indicated they would get a Covid-19 vaccine, according to a Gallup Panel survey from November.

一、作答於試題上者,不予計分。

二、試題請隨卷繳交。