

2025 Republic of China (Taiwan) Trafficking in Persons Report



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I. Prologue

Human trafficking remains one of the most critical transnational crimes worldwide, posing grave threats to human rights and social order. As a prominent international trade hub and a major host destination for migrant workers, Taiwan has long been committed to combating this crime and continues to strengthen the effectiveness of its anti-trafficking efforts through legislation, law enforcement, and international cooperation. In the U.S. Department of State's 2025 Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report), Taiwan has maintained its Tier 1 status for the 16th consecutive year. This recognition not only affirms Taiwan's enduring commitment to combating exploitation but also reflects the solid achievements made possible through collaboration between the government and civil society.

To address emerging forms of crime, Taiwan's newly amended Human Trafficking Prevention Act officially took effect in 2024. This legislative revision significantly strengthens victim identification mechanisms and enhances judicial prosecutorial efforts. To further bolster its overall effectiveness, the Executive Yuan continues to oversee two national-level action plans: the 2025–2026 Anti-Exploitation Action Plan, launched by the Ministry of the Interior in 2025, and the four-year Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (2022–2025), initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture in 2022.

Built on the 4Ps strategy of "Prosecution, Protection, Prevention, and Partnership", this dual-track approach establishes a more comprehensive framework for combating human trafficking. Under the coordinated efforts of the Executive Yuan, Taiwan has continued to strengthen communication and resource sharing among government agencies and various sectors of society, with victim-centered protection as its core priority.

This performance report provides a comprehensive account of Taiwan's proactive measures and statistical achievements in prosecution, protection, and other key dimensions throughout 2025, fully demonstrating the nation's concrete accomplishments and unwavering dedication to combating human trafficking and safeguarding universal values. Looking ahead, Taiwan remains steadfast in its commitment to partnering with the international community and all sectors of society to eradicate human trafficking and uphold its human rights-based approach to governance.

II. Organizational Framework for the Prevention of Human Trafficking

1. Central Government Coordination Mechanism

- 1.1 To effectively combat human trafficking crimes and address related issues, the Executive Yuan Coordination Meeting for the Prevention of Human Trafficking was established in 2007. This Meeting serves as a platform for integrating various resources and policies, aiming to enhance collaboration with non-governmental organizations or groups and effectively prevent human trafficking activities.
- 1.2 In May 2020, to further implement the principles and relevant policies of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), the Meeting was expanded and renamed as the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The Committee is responsible for integrating and coordinating anti-human trafficking policies and resources proposed by relevant central ministries and agencies, as well as promoting partnerships between the government and civil society, in order to fully advance anti-trafficking efforts. (See Figure 1 for Taiwan's 4P Policy and Partnership Mechanism for Combating Human Trafficking)
- 1.3 The Executive Yuan Coordination Committee is chaired by a Minister without Portfolio of the Executive Yuan, with representatives from the Judicial Yuan and the

deputy heads of 13 ministries and agencies serving as committee members. In addition, 12 experts and scholars are appointed as permanent external committee members. The National Immigration Agency under the Ministry of the Interior (NIA) serves as the Committee's Secretariat.

2. Local Government Coordination Mechanism

Each local government has established a local-level liaison and coordination conference on human trafficking prevention and control and designated authorities or departments specifically to integrate the authorities, departments, and manpower related to police affairs, public health affairs, social affairs, labor affairs, and human trafficking prevention and control. These designated authorities are responsible for coordinating prevention measures, identifying locally tailored strategies and available resources, and fostering partnerships between the government and civil society. Local governments may also coordinate and invite local NGOs and representatives from central government agencies to participate in these efforts.

3. Thematic Coordination Mechanism

3.1 Criminal Investigation of Human Trafficking Cases: The prosecutorial agencies under the Ministry of Justice are responsible for the criminal investigation of human trafficking cases. The Taiwan High Prosecutors' Office oversees and coordinates local district prosecutors' offices and judicial police authorities by holding regular

supervisory meetings and, as circumstances or specific case needs require, convening law enforcement agencies on an ad hoc basis to share intelligence, exchange views, coordinate investigative resources, and build consensus.

- 3.2 Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation in Human Trafficking: Recognizing the need for strengthened prevention and protection measures for children and youth, the Ministry of Health and Welfare established the Advisory Committee on Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention in 2017. The Committee brings together representatives from relevant central government agencies, experts, scholars, and NGOs to promote policies and coordinate planning efforts for the prevention of child and youth sexual exploitation.

III. Achievements in 2025

The government adopts the 4Ps approach to human trafficking: Prosecution, Protection, Prevention, and Partnership, aligning with anti-TIP strategies in most countries. The highlights of 2025 are as follows:

1. Highlights of 2025

1.1 Prosecution

1. Judicial police authorities referred 158 cases of suspected trafficking crimes—66 involving labor exploitation, 91 involving sexual exploitation, and 1 involving attempted forced organ harvesting—to district prosecutors' offices for investigation.
2. District prosecutors' offices prosecuted (including filing for summary judgments) 214 human trafficking-related cases (including motions for summary judgments), involving 338 defendants.
3. A total of 69 defendants were convicted under human trafficking-related laws (including the Human Trafficking Prevention Act and the Criminal Code).

1.2 Protection

1. Protection and Sheltering for Foreign Human Trafficking Victims: The NIA and the Workforce Development Agency (WDA) under the Ministry of Labor collaborate with NGOs to operate 25 shelters throughout Taiwan. In 2025, a total of 103 foreign victims were newly admitted to these shelters. During their stay, victims received daily care, psychological counseling, interpretation services, legal assistance,

accompaniment during investigations, and necessary medical assistance.

2. Enhancing the Victim Identification Assistance Mechanism: In March 2024, the NIA issued the "Implementation Plan for Assisting Identification in Suspected Human Trafficking Cases." By the end of 2025, the roster of professional personnel available to assist with victim identification had been expanded to 107 members, comprising 28 social workers from NGOs, 61 social affairs personnel from central and local government authorities, 10 labor affairs personnel from local governments, 2 public health personnel from local governments, and 6 personnel from other public-sector agencies. These professionals assist judicial police authorities in conducting in-depth investigations, thereby strengthening the protection of victims' rights. In 2025, identification assistance personnel were dispatched on 55 occasions, with 52 individuals identified as victims—18 Taiwanese nationals and 34 foreign nationals.

3. Judicial police authorities provided accompaniment during questioning and interrogation for 158 instances, as well as interpretation services for 161 instances.

1.3 Prevention

1. Highlights of the 2025–2026 Anti-Exploitation Action Plan:

(1) To protect the rights and interests of employers and migrant workers and to prevent private employment service agencies from overcharging fees, the Ministry of Labor implemented the "Implementation Plan for

the Inspection of Private Employment Service Institutions Engaged in Transnational Human Resource Intermediation by Municipal and County (City) Governments". Under this plan, local governments conduct regular inspections of recruitment agencies within their jurisdiction, based on the agencies' evaluation results. The inspections examine fees charged for cases entrusted by employers and migrant workers, as well as the preparation and retention of required documentation, to ensure that recruitment agencies comply with applicable fee regulations. In 2025, a total of 2,585 inspections were conducted, resulting in the detection of 12 cases of excessive fees.

(2) The Fisheries Agency (FA) of the Ministry of Agriculture inspected 574 fishing vessels at domestic and foreign ports and interviewed 4,824 crew members, including foreign nationals. Additionally, 255 operator premises and 52 agent offices were inspected. A total of 3,023 individuals were either boarded and inspected on the high seas or interviewed via phone. These efforts aimed to ensure that fishing operators and recruitment agencies complied with regulations governing the labor conditions of foreign crew members.

2. Key Highlights of the Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights:

(1) To more effectively prevent suspected labor exploitation of foreign crew members, the NIA has

continued to draw on the International Labor Organization's (ILO) indicators of forced labor. In line with the comprehensive amendments to the Human Trafficking Prevention Act that took effect in 2024, the NIA revised the "Checklist for Suspected Labor Exploitation of Foreign Crew Members" in 2025. The checklist serves as an important reference for frontline inspectors in identifying indicators of forced labor or human trafficking and has been incorporated into the "Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (2026–2029)" to meet regulatory and operational needs.

(2) In November 2025, the Fisheries Agency amended the "Regulations on the Authorization and Management of Overseas Employment of Foreign Crew Members", including provisions governing recruitment agencies. The amendments further prohibit Taiwanese recruitment agencies from charging overseas-employed foreign crew members recruitment or service fees, or imposing any other fees under false pretenses. No violations of the recruitment fee regulations by recruitment agencies were detected during 2025.

(3) In 2025, the FA subsidized the installation of CCTV surveillance systems on 199 fishing vessels, bringing the cumulative total to 877 vessels equipped. In addition, through subsidies and administrative guidance, the FA promoted the installation of onboard Wi-Fi to provide crew members with internet access;

by the end of 2025, 183 Taiwanese distant-water fishing vessels had been equipped with Wi-Fi capabilities.

- (4) In 2025, the Ministry of Labor conducted 60 special inspections on labor conditions in the fishing industry and 113 special inspections on occupational safety for fishery workers.

1.4 Partnership

1. Enhancing Practical Cooperation on Immigration Affairs and Combating Human Trafficking

- (1) In December 2025, the Ministry of Labor (MOL) held a bilateral meeting with the Philippines. Both sides reached a consensus on addressing the illicit recruitment of Filipino migrant workers to third countries and agreed to strengthen bilateral cooperation and information sharing to prevent Filipino migrant workers from falling victim to fraud or labor exploitation.
- (2) From 2011 to 2025, Taiwan signed Memoranda of Understanding on Cooperation in Immigration Affairs and the Prevention of Human Trafficking with 22 countries, including Mongolia, Indonesia, the Gambia, Honduras, Vietnam, Paraguay, the United States, the Solomon Islands, Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Japan, Guatemala, Eswatini, Nauru, El Salvador, Panama, Palau, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Marshall Islands, Belgium, Australia, and the Philippines. These memoranda have significantly strengthened Taiwan's international

cooperation in immigration affairs.

2. Strengthening Transnational Symposiums and Exchange Activities

(1) In June 2025, the Anti-Money Laundering Office (AMLO) of the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) co-hosted the "2025 Criminal Investigations and International Cooperation in the Digital Era—Tackling Cross-Border Fraud as a Starting Point" conference. The conference brought together 17 domestic and international experts, prosecutors from prosecutors' offices at all levels, judicial police officers, and personnel from the Anti-Money Laundering Division. Through exchanges with law enforcement officials from other countries, the conference further strengthened international cooperation and coordination in combating human trafficking and other crimes.

(2) In September 2025, the National Police Agency (NPA) of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) co-hosted the 2025 International Forum on Police Cooperation: Combating Transnational Crime. The forum focused on four key themes: telecommunications fraud and human trafficking, illicit financial flows and money laundering, cybercrime, and drug-related crime. A total of 2,713 participants from 52 countries attended the forum, both in person and online. Among them were 65 in-person participants from international organizations and overseas law enforcement agencies,

including practitioners and experts, as well as three ministers or deputy ministers and three heads of national police agencies. Participants discussed current challenges in combating transnational crime, shared law enforcement experiences, explored possible approaches and countermeasures, and worked to establish international cooperation networks.

2. Active Prosecution of TIP-Related Crimes

2.1 Human Trafficking Case Investigations and Case Referrals

1. Since 2009, judicial police authorities have continued to maintain dedicated units to coordinate and oversee human trafficking investigations, strengthen horizontal coordination, and target potential or suspicious locations, including illegal labor brokers, places frequently accessed or congregated by foreign nationals, and establishments associated with the sex industry. Protecting children and adolescents under the age of 18 from sexual exploitation has remained a key priority.
2. To combat human trafficking, the NPA has formulated the "Special Implementation Plan for Strengthening the Investigation and Crackdown on Human Trafficking Brokers and Organizations" (also known as the "Anti-Slavery Plan"). The plan integrates the efforts of foreign affairs, criminal investigation, women and children protection, and juvenile divisions across police

authorities nationwide to carry out expanded inspections and special operations aimed at actively investigating and combating human trafficking.

3. In 2025, judicial police authorities referred 158 human trafficking cases to district prosecutors' offices for investigation, including 66 cases of labor exploitation, 91 cases of sexual exploitation, and 1 case of attempted organ harvesting. The number of human trafficking cases referred by judicial police authorities from 2009 to 2025 is shown in Table 1.

2.2 Prosecution and Sentencing of Human Trafficking Cases

1. To enhance the effectiveness of district prosecutors' offices in handling human trafficking cases and to strengthen inter-agency coordination, the Ministry of Justice tasked the Taiwan High Prosecutors' Office with establishing the Supervision Task Force against Human Trafficking on January 1, 2007. The Task Force convenes biannually to review and discuss statistics and key issues regarding the detection, prosecution, and adjudication of human trafficking cases, serving as an important basis for assessing human trafficking trends and formulating corresponding investigative strategies.
2. In 2025, district prosecutors' offices prosecuted (including motions for summary judgments) a total of 214 human trafficking-related cases, involving 338 defendants. The number of prosecutions from 2009 to 2025 is shown in Table 2.
3. In 2025, a total of 69 individuals were convicted in human trafficking-related cases by the courts. The

sentencing distribution for imprisonment was as follows:

3 individuals: 10 to under 15 years

2 individuals: 7 to under 10 years

5 individuals: 5 to under 7 years

17 individuals: 3 to under 5 years

6 individuals: 2 to under 3 years

20 individuals: 1 to under 2 years

2 individuals: 6 months to under 1 year

5 individuals: 6 months or less

The number of convictions from 2009 to 2025 is shown in Table 3.

2.3 Cases of Prosecution and Sentencing

1. Investigation Case Studies

(1) Case: Referral of a Transnational Sexual Exploitation

Case Led by Taiwanese National Chen ○○

The case came to light after one of the victims sent a cross-border plea for help via a private Facebook message. These victims were confined by Chen ○○ and his accomplices in Jiaoxi Township, Yilan County. One victim managed to contact a friend in Vietnam through Facebook Messenger and attached a photograph taken through a window of the place where they were being held. Upon receiving this information, prosecutors and police immediately launched an investigation.

Beginning in January 2025, the principal suspect, Chen, leased a hotel in Yilan County to operate a prostitution ring. Using Zalo, a messaging

application widely used among Vietnamese nationals, he lured Vietnamese women to Taiwan with promises of "independent work," high earnings, and exemption from government regulation. Chen also colluded with labor brokers in both Taiwan and Vietnam to recruit shell employers and forge supporting documents, thereby illegally bringing victims into Taiwan under the guise of lawful employment. Upon the victims' arrival, Chen and his accomplices, posing as representatives of the shell employers, met them at the airport, confiscated their passports, and demanded exorbitant agency fees. The victims were then controlled through threats of being reported as undocumented migrant workers or being deported. They were subsequently forced to engage in commercial sex acts at premises operated by Chen's prostitution venues or at other hotels.

Upon receiving cross-border intelligence requesting assistance, the Yilan County Police Bureau promptly initiated an investigation. In coordination with the Jiaoxi Precinct, the Yilan County Specialized Operation Brigade of the Northern Taiwan Administration Corps, NIA, and the Changhua County Specialized Operation Brigade of the Central Taiwan Administration Corps, NIA, the case was referred to the Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors' Office for investigation. Eight rounds of coordinated search operations were subsequently conducted, resulting in the arrest of members of the criminal ring

and the rescue of the victims. In September 2025, the suspects were referred to the Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors' Office for investigation on suspicion of violating Article 29 of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, the Organized Crime Prevention Act, and other applicable laws.



(2) Case: Referral of a Labor Exploitation Case Led by Taiwanese National Gong ○○

In February 2024, the Taoyuan City Specialized Operation Brigade of the Northern Taiwan Administration Corps, NIA, received a referral via the WDA's "1955 Labor Consultation and Complaint Hotline" based on a report from an NGO. The report indicated that two Kenyan nationals were being forced by their employer and brokers into work inconsistent with their permits, raising suspicions of human trafficking and labor exploitation. Upon verifying these initial allegations and identifying the need for an expanded investigation, the Brigade formed a joint task force with the MJIB's Taoyuan City Field Division, conducting the investigation

under the direction of prosecutors from the Taiwan Taoyuan District Prosecutors' Office.

The joint task force requested that the two Kenyan nationals appear for questioning. They testified that they had been taken by a Kenyan broker, Qiao ○○, a Taiwanese broker, Gong ○○, and their original employer, Lee ○○, to farms and recycling facilities in Tainan City and Taoyuan City, where they were forced to harvest crops and dispose of waste for two unauthorized employers, including Qiu ○○. During their employment, they were subjected to debt bondage, unlawful wage deductions, and the withholding of important documents. In July 2024, the task force carried out a coordinated enforcement operation. In November 2024, Gong ○○ and five other suspects were referred to the Taiwan Taoyuan District Prosecutors' Office for investigation on suspicion of violating the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, the Employment Service Act, and other applicable laws.



(3) Case: Referral of an Organ Harvesting and Labor Exploitation Case Led by Chen ○○

Driven by illicit profits, Chen ○○ joined a human trafficking syndicate and conspired with members of an overseas fraud ring, sharing criminal intent and responsibilities in human trafficking, fraud, and organ harvesting for profit. They used online deception tactics, such as offering opportunities to "travel abroad to secure loans" or "help transport gold back to Taiwan for lucrative profits," to recruit unsuspecting individuals to travel overseas. In August 2024, Chen successively lured four victims to leave Taiwan and arranged their flights to Thailand. Upon arrival, the victims were handed over to the core fraud syndicate and taken to the "Tai Chang Complex" in Thailand. There, they were confined, deprived of freedom of movement, and subjected to beatings, abuse, and other violent coercion. They were forced to engage in online romance scams targeting foreign nationals, and those who failed to meet performance targets were continually subjected to violence, constituting labor exploitation. Chen and his accomplices also intended to profit by transferring the victims to third parties for organ harvesting and sale, demonstrating the grave and highly dangerous nature of the crimes. The four victims were eventually rescued and repatriated to Taiwan, where they identified Chen and his accomplices during the investigation.

The case was jointly investigated by the Taoyuan Police Department and the Taoyuan City Field Division of the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB), under the direction of prosecutors from the Taiwan Taoyuan District Prosecutors' Office. In November 2024, when Chen attempted to arrange for another victim to depart from Taoyuan International Airport, police officers and MJIB investigators intercepted the attempt in time, effectively preventing another Taiwanese national from being trafficked abroad. After the investigation was completed, the suspects were referred to prosecutors on suspicion of violating provisions of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, including offenses involving the use of fraud to cause others to commit acts punishable under the laws of the Republic of China, and the use of fraud to harvest organs from others for profit.

2. Prosecution Case Studies

(1) Case: Detection of a Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Case Led by Chen ○○

Following the conclusion of the investigation, the Taiwan Yilan District Prosecutors' Office indicted 12 defendants, including Chen ○○. The charges included violating Article 29, Paragraph 2 of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act (profiting by exploiting another person's inability to seek assistance to compel that person to engage in sexual transactions); Article 231-1, Paragraph 1 of the

Criminal Code (profiting by forcing a woman to engage in sexual intercourse with another person against her will for profit); Article 231, Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code (inducing, harboring, or arranging for a woman to engage in sexual intercourse with another person for profit); and Articles 216 and 210 of the Criminal Code (uttering forged private documents). In addition, for the human trafficking offenses committed by the principal suspects Chen and You, the prosecutors sought sentences of more than nine years' imprisonment for each.

(2) Case: Detection of a Human Trafficking and Labor Exploitation Case Led by Gong ○○

The three defendants, including Gong ○○, were indicted by the Taiwan Taoyuan District Prosecutors' Office following the completion of the investigation. The charges included violating Article 32, Paragraph 1 of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act prior to its 2024 amendment (renumbered as Article 31, Paragraph 1 after the amendment), which criminalizes profiting by forcing individuals against their will to perform work grossly disproportionate to their compensation for the purpose of profit; Articles 216 and 210 of the Criminal Code (uttering forged private documents); and Article 64, Paragraph 2 of the Employment Service Act (violating Article 45 of the same Act by mediating the illegal employment of foreigners for the purpose of profit). Regarding the

human trafficking offenses committed by Gong ○○ and the other two defendants, including Gong, the prosecutors respectively sought sentences of not less than five years' imprisonment.

3. Judgment Case Studies

(1) Criminal Judgment No. 64, 2024 (Su-Zi), Taiwan Taoyuan District Court

In 2022, defendants Jia ○○ and Yi ○○, acting with the shared intent to profit by fraudulently inducing individuals to leave Taiwan, joined a human trafficking syndicate. Jia ○○ was responsible for posting false job advertisements online and arranging for deceived job seekers to travel to Cambodia. Yi ○○ coordinated passport applications within Taiwan for the victims, collected their passports, arranged accommodation, transported them to the airport, and monitored their departure and boarding.

Victim A was deceived by the aforementioned criminal organization and departed from Taoyuan International Airport on a flight to Cambodia. Upon arrival, members of the syndicate transported him to KK Park (a scam compound), confiscated his passport, and assigned him to perform fraud-related work. Only then did Victim A realize that he had not been sent abroad to work as a video game customer service representative, but had instead been deceived into participating in fraudulent activities. Thereafter, Victim A was closely monitored by unidentified members of the syndicate and was threatened with

physical punishment if he failed to meet performance targets. As a result, he was placed in fear and compelled to engage in cyber fraud at the compound. Victim A was eventually rescued with the assistance of third parties and returned to Taiwan by air in June 2023. Following a police investigation that traced relevant leads, the defendants were arrested pursuant to detention warrants, and the foregoing facts were uncovered.

The court found defendants Jia ○○ and Yi ○○ guilty of fraudulently causing another person to leave the territory of the Republic of China for profit, in violation of Article 297, Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, and of subjecting another person to labor with remuneration disproportionate to the work by means of intimidation, monitoring, and fraud, in violation of Article 32, Paragraph 1 of the pre-amendment 2024 Human Trafficking Prevention Act. Jia ○○ was sentenced to two years and two months' imprisonment, and Yi ○○ to four years' imprisonment.

(2) Taiwan Taoyuan District Court Criminal Judgment
No. 491, 2025 (Su-Zi)

Seeking to recover a long-outstanding debt of NT\$5 million owed by Victim A, Wu ○○ conspired with Ji ○○, Bing ○○, and Ding ○○ to use force, threats, confinement, or other similar means to transport the victim for the purpose of exploitation. With the intention to force Victim A to engage in

criminal activities, and the shared intent of joint unlawful confinement by three or more persons, the defendants demanded that Victim A get into a vehicle driven by them on a morning in March 2025. When Victim A resisted and attempted to flee, Ding ○○ restrained him, pretended to be armed with a firearm and threatened to shoot if he refused to comply. Fearing for his safety, Victim A entered the vehicle, and Ji ○○ confiscated his mobile phone. Ji ○○ then drove Victim A's vehicle, transporting Ding ○○ and Victim A to the "Shun-Yi Sandalwood Parlor" (Wu ○○'s private guesthouse located in Chiayi City) to meet Wu ○○.

Upon arrival, Wu ○○, Ji ○○, Ding ○○, and Victim A discussed the outstanding debt. Wu ○○ demanded that Victim A travel to Cambodia to work for a fraud syndicate as repayment. When Victim A refused, Wu ○○, Ji ○○, and Ding ○○ jointly assaulted him, causing contusions to his face and both wrists. Unable to withstand the violence, Victim A was forced into agreeing to travel to Cambodia. Even after his compliance, Wu continued to confine Victim A at the "Shun-Yi Sandalwood Parlor" and prohibited him from using his mobile phone. Wu ○○ instructed Victim A to contact his mother, after which Ji ○○ visited her to obtain Victim A's passport. Ji ○○ then deposited NT\$7,000 into Victim A's Taiwan Business Bank account to fund the purchase of an airline ticket, and subsequently arranged and

purchased tickets for Flight BR-265 to Cambodia for himself and Victim A.

At approximately 4:00 a.m. on a certain day, after arriving at the Taoyuan International Airport, completing check-in procedures and entering the restricted area, Victim A seized an opportunity while Ji ○○ was distracted by shopping to seek help from a duty-free shop employee, Yi ○○. The employee reported the incident to her supervisor, who then notified the police. Law enforcement officers arrived promptly and successfully rescued Victim A at the scene.

The Court found Wu ○○, Ji ○○, Bing ○○, and Ding ○○ guilty of attempted human trafficking under Article 31, Paragraphs 1 and 5 of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act for attempting to force another person to engage in criminal conduct punishable under the laws of the Republic of China. The sentences imposed were as follows: Wu ○○, three years and ten months' imprisonment; Ji ○○, two years and eight months' imprisonment; Bing ○○, two years and two months' imprisonment; and Ding ○○, two years' imprisonment.

3. Enhancing the Protection of TIP Victims

3.1 24-Hour Reporting Hotline/Platform for Suspected Human Trafficking Cases

1. Ministry of Labor (MOL) 1955 Labor Consultation and

Complaint Hotline

- (1) The MOL established the 1955 Migrant Worker 24-Hour Consultation and Protection Hotline in July 2009. In 2016, its services were expanded and the hotline was renamed the 1955 Labor Consultation and Complaint Hotline (hereinafter referred to as the 1955 Hotline). The 1955 Hotline is staffed with personnel proficient in five languages—Mandarin, English, Vietnamese, Indonesian, and Thai. It provides toll-free, 24/7 bilingual consultation and complaint services. The hotline also provides legal aid consultation resources, referrals for protection and placement, and information on other government services. Upon receiving a complaint, the hotline electronically refers the case to the competent local government for investigation and follow-up case management. In addition, it provides real-time remote interpretation services to assist migrant workers in accessing medical care, government services, employment, and other daily-life needs.
- (2) In 2025, the 1955 Hotline received a total of 194,185 calls, including 169,162 consultation service cases and 25,023 general and emergency complaint service cases. Additionally, the hotline assisted migrant workers in successfully transferring to new employers in 2,541 cases.
- (3) Statistics on complaints received through the 1955 Hotline show that complaints fall into 11 categories, including contracts, wages, working hours, and

recruitment services. Since a single complaint may involve more than one issue, the total number of complaint issues raised by migrant workers in 2025 reached 38,945. Statistics on migrant worker complaints from 2019 to 2025 are detailed in Table 4.

2. National Immigration Agency (NIA) Human Trafficking Reporting Hotline (02-2388-3095)

(1) In accordance with Article 10 of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, judicial police authorities and labor authorities shall establish 24-hour reporting channels, online reporting platforms, or reporting hotlines for suspected human trafficking cases.

(2) The NIA has established a 24-hour hotline for reporting human trafficking cases (02-2388-3095) and an Online Human Trafficking Reporting Platform (launched in 2024). Members of the public may report or notify the NIA of suspected human trafficking cases at any time by telephone or email.

3. National Police Agency (NPA) 110 Emergency Hotline

The 110 Emergency Hotline operates 24 hours a day and accepts reports on a wide range of matters, including traffic incidents, public service requests, general criminal cases (such as suspected human trafficking), social order issues, disaster events, and mass protests. Three-way call services in Mandarin and English are also supported, with dispatchers from various police authorities transferring reports to the relevant field units for further action. Additionally, through the establishment of the "e-Duty Command

System", all public reports are efficiently managed and tracked, thereby improving public trust and satisfaction.

4. Coast Guard Administration, Ocean Affairs Council (CGA) 118 Hotline

The 118 Coast Guard Service System of the CGA primarily handles matters related to the investigation and countering of smuggling, prevention of illicit entry or exit, maritime salvage, sea disaster rescue, marine environmental protection and preservation, the handling of maritime disputes, and other coast guard-related matters. It operates through a fully automated case management mechanism that includes reporting, dispatch, and feedback, thereby ensuring the effective execution of coast guard duties. For any assistance or dispute resolution in maritime areas, or to report criminal activity (including leads on maritime human trafficking cases), the public can use the 24-hour hotline or the online reporting platform.

5. Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau (MJIB) Reporting Hotline 0800-007007

- (1) The MJIB operates a toll-free reporting hotline (0800-007007) to receive tips and intelligence related to all illegal activities within its purview, including human trafficking.
- (2) This hotline is staffed 24 hours a day by MJIB investigators. Once a report is received and preliminarily determined to fall within the MJIB's jurisdiction, it is swiftly forwarded to the relevant units for case initiation and distribution to the

appropriate field divisions and field offices for investigation. In cases where the reporting individual is in an emergency, the MJIB also provides appropriate advice or assistance in referring the case to the responsible authority or agency to help resolve the issue.

6. Fisheries Agency (FA) Reporting Platform

The FA has integrated fisheries-related information and resources to establish a Foreign Crew Interactive Service Platform, available in five languages: Mandarin, English, Vietnamese, Indonesian, and Filipino. The platform offers crew members a 24-hour online complaint channel to help them clarify their employment-related rights, recover unpaid wages, and other necessary assistance. Cases involving labor exploitation are investigated and handled accordingly. In 2025, the FA received complaints from crew members serving on 23 fishing vessels. Statistics on handling such cases are detailed in Table 5. The FA also continues to process complaint cases from overseas-employed foreign crew members referred by the Ministry of Labor. In 2025, a total of 29 such complaint cases were referred through the 1955 Hotline. Statistics on handling such cases are detailed in Table 6.

3.2 Strengthening Rights Protection throughout the Detection, Investigation, and Trial Stages

1. Implementing the Victim Identification Assistance Mechanism: In accordance with Article 11 of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, the judicial police

authority (unit), upon discovering or receiving a report of a suspected human trafficking case, shall immediately undertake the identification of human trafficking victims. The judicial police shall request assistance as necessary from social workers or relevant experts.

(1) Expanding the Roster of Professional Personnel for Identification Assistance

A. The NIA issued the Implementation Plan for Assisting Identification in Suspected Human Trafficking Cases in March 2024 and promulgated amendments to the Plan in December 2025. As of the end of 2025, the roster of professional personnel available to assist with victim identification had been expanded to 107 members, comprising 28 social workers from NGOs, 61 social affairs personnel from central and local government authorities, 10 labor affairs personnel from local governments, 2 public health personnel from local governments, and 6 personnel from other public-sector agencies.

B. The roster mentioned above is regionally categorized into Northern, Central, Southern, and Offshore Island areas to enable judicial police to readily identify and engage nearby identification assistance personnel. These personnel assist in stabilizing the emotions of suspected victims, explaining available services and measures, clarifying the direction of the investigation, and

providing other necessary assistance, thereby safeguarding the rights and interests of suspected victims.

(2) Identification Assistance Results

A. Of the individuals identified as victims by judicial police authorities, the majority were victims of labor exploitation. In 2025, a total of 303 individuals were identified as victims, including 97 males and 206 females. Of these, 188 were Taiwanese (including 89 minors) and 115 were foreigners. A total of 31 individuals were determined not to be victims.

B. In 2025, identification assistance personnel were dispatched 55 times to provide identification assistance, with 52 individuals identified as victims—18 Taiwanese and 34 foreigners.

(3) Identified Persons May File Objections

Pursuant to Article 11, Paragraph 5 of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, an identified person who disagrees with the identification result made by a judicial police authority (unit) may submit a written objection stating the reasons through the original identifying authority (unit) to its superior authority (unit). In 2025, no objections to identification results were filed.

2. Provision of Social Worker Accompaniment during Interrogation

When detecting suspected human trafficking cases, judicial police authorities, in addition to inviting social or labor affairs personnel to assist during the

identification phase, may also engage social workers to inform victims of their legal rights and protective measures prior to questioning. Throughout other stages of the investigation, judicial police will promptly arrange for social workers or designated professionals to provide on-site support upon the victim's request. In 2025, social workers provided a total of 158 instances of accompaniment services during interviews and interrogations.

3. Provision of Interpretation Services

- (1) When detecting human trafficking cases involving foreign victims who do not understand the local language, judicial police authorities will immediately arrange for interpreters to assist with statement recording to protect their rights. In 2025, judicial police authorities provided interpretation services for 161 instances.
- (2) To strengthen the professional competencies of incumbent contracted interpreters and ensure the quality of interpretation, the Ministry of Justice continues to organize training sessions on interpreter ethics, basic legal knowledge, the Code of Criminal Procedure and an overview of investigation procedures. The goal is to ensure that interpreters perform their duties in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.
- (3) Also, when prosecutors encounter the need for interpretation in less commonly used languages or specific dialects during investigations, they may

contact relevant foreign representative offices in Taiwan or credible organizations to obtain lists of qualified individuals fluent in the required language. These individuals may then be contacted to provide onsite interpretation services, thereby safeguarding the litigation rights of foreign victims.

4. Other Rights Protection in Detection, Investigation, and Trial Procedures

(1) Victim Identification and Notification of Rights:

When detecting human trafficking cases, judicial police authorities shall follow the victim identification principles of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act. Prior to identification, victims shall be fully informed of their rights, including the right to accompaniment during questioning, post-identification accommodation arrangements, and the right to apply for residence and work permits and subsidies. The authorities shall also explain the relevant procedures of investigation and trial. In addition, dedicated victim-friendly interview rooms, separate from interrogation rooms, are planned for use to help reduce victims' psychological stress.

(2) Trauma-Informed Approach and Protective Measures: When handling human trafficking cases, judicial police shall implement the principle of trauma-informed care and appropriate protection measures in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure for victims during investigation and trial. Additionally, when victims are required to appear

before a prosecutors' office or a court to provide testimony, judicial police authorities shall arrange for personnel to escort them, where appropriate, to ensure their personal safety.

(3) Victims' Rights Protection During the Investigation of Human Trafficking Cases:

A. When a case is referred for investigation, if a victim has been placed in a shelter, the referring authority shall indicate in the case file, "The victim in this case has been placed in protective shelter", so that the assigned prosecutor may expedite the investigation.

B. If a prosecutor becomes aware that the victim wishes to return to their home country (or region), the prosecutor shall promptly question the victim and take any necessary investigative measures to facilitate arrangements for the victim's safe return.

C. Upon completion of the investigation, the relevant documentation shall be sent to the referring authority and the shelter. If the case has been indicted, they shall also be informed that the case has been transferred to the court for trial.

(4) The Ministry of Justice continues to supervise its subordinate prosecutorial agencies in strengthening the protection of the identity information and personal safety of social workers, interpreters, and other personnel who accompany victims to court or appear as witnesses. To ensure the confidentiality of these individuals, it is recommended to make appropriate use of a "Code Name and Real Name Correspondence

Table.”

- (5) The Ministry of Justice continues to assist the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in exploring the feasibility of conducting remote videoconference testimony through Taiwan’s overseas missions, with a view to balancing victims' right to return to their home countries (or regions) and defendants' right to confrontation and cross-examination.
- (6) The Judicial Yuan has instructed all levels of courts to avoid publicly reading out the personal information of victims, their family members, or accompanying individuals, so as to protect their privacy. Courts at all levels have also been requested to handle such matters in accordance with the "Guidelines for Courts on the Referral of Restorative Justice Cases During Trials" and the "Diverse Promotion Plan for Restorative Justice Referrals in Criminal Trials". Additionally, courts at all levels have been advised to allocate budgets for the purchase of shielding equipment to ensure the privacy of victims.

3.3 Protective Services for Safe and Secure Placement

1. Provision of Protective Services for Foreign Victims

- (1) When investigating suspected human trafficking cases, judicial police agencies shall provide assistance in accordance with the Regulations for the Assistance of Victims or Suspected Victims of Human Trafficking. Based on the victim’s status or the type of visa held, victims shall be referred to the competent authority responsible for placement and protection,

which may either directly provide placement and protection services or entrust NGOs with providing such services and other necessary assistance.

(2) The FA has commissioned the governments of Kaohsiung City, Pingtung County, Keelung City, and Yilan County to administer matters related to the management of overseas-employed foreign crew members. If an overseas-employed foreign crew member is involved in a case of transnational human trafficking or is subjected to abuse, assault, or other forms of mistreatment while in Taiwan, the local government may, in accordance with the Human Trafficking Prevention Act and related regulations, provide immediate protection to the suspected victim. Local governments may also request the assistance of the Catholic Social Welfare Foundation in arranging placement and related support services for the crew member.

(3) Statistics on Victims

A. Victims Holding Work Visas: In 2025, a total of 35 victims were newly placed in shelters (including both institutional and community-based placement), comprising 15 females and 20 males. Their nationalities were as follows: 20 Vietnamese, 10 Indonesians, 2 Indians, and 3 Kenyans.

B. Victims Not Holding Work Visas: In 2025, a total of 68 victims were newly placed in shelters (including both institutional and community-based placement), comprising 48 females and 20 males. Their nationalities were as follows: 38 Thais, 4

Vietnamese, 9 Indonesians, 1 Filipino, 8 Myanmar nationals, 7 Indians, and 1 Japanese.

C. Overall, the majority of foreign victims were of Thai and Vietnamese nationalities. A comparative analysis reveals that the total number of foreign victims rose from 94 in 2024 to 103 in 2025, with the most significant increase observed among Thai nationals entering on non-work visas. This trend is largely attributable to Taiwan's continued implementation of the 14-day visa-exempt entry for Thai nationals following the post-pandemic reopening. Historical data on the sheltering of foreign victims is detailed in Table 7.

(4) Institutional Placement

A. In accordance with the Regulations Governing the Placement and Service of Victims and Suspected Victims of Human Trafficking and the Regulations for the Assistance of Victims or Suspected Victims of Human Trafficking, the NIA, through public-private partnerships, commissions NGOs to provide assistance measures to both victims and suspected victims.

B. In collaboration with the Workforce Development Agency (WDA), the NIA has partnered with NGOs to establish 25 shelter facilities that provide foreign victims with protective services, including accommodation, daily care, psychological counseling, interpretation services, legal assistance, accompaniment during investigations, and necessary medical assistance. The NIA operates two

shelter and protection service locations: the Nantou Shelter and the Kaohsiung Shelter. These service facilities are designated to provide placement and necessary services for victims who do not hold work visas, including foreign nationals, residents from Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Macau, as well as nationals without household registration in Taiwan.

C. As the NIA's Nantou Shelter is currently unable to accommodate male victims of human trafficking due to limitations in its capacity and location, the 16th Executive Yuan Coordination Committee resolved that the shelter and placement resources of the Ministry of Labor and the NIA should provide mutual support when necessary. Accordingly, male victims who do not hold work visas may be placed in shelters operated by NGOs commissioned by the Ministry of Labor. This arrangement is referred to as case-based commissioned placement.

D. Outcomes of Placement and Protective Services at the Nantou Shelter

(a) The NIA has commissioned the Good Shepherd Social Welfare Foundation to provide shelter services for victims. The Nantou Shelter was established in October 2009 and has been operating for approximately 16 years. In 2025, the shelter newly admitted 19 victims not holding work visas, all of whom were female: 7 Thais, 6 Indonesians, 4 Myanmar nationals, 1 Filipino, and 1 Vietnamese. In addition, one female Vietnamese victim holding a work visa was newly admitted to the shelter.

(b) For these individuals receiving placement services, the following support was provided in 2025: 88 instances of medical assistance, 525 instances of interpretation services, 13 instances of legal assistance, 5,280 instances of psychological counseling and consultation services, 18 instances of accompaniment during questioning/interrogation, 5 instances of necessary financial assistance, and 164 instances of other necessary support services (including 15 instances of assistance with residence permits and 13 instances with work permits, 121 instances of vocational training and employment matching, and 15 instances of repatriation to countries of origin). Furthermore, skills training courses for victims and professional development programs for shelter staff were conducted, drawing a total of 26 participants.

E. Outcomes of Placement and Protective Services at the Kaohsiung Shelter

(a) The NIA has commissioned the Taiwan Association for the Rights of Labor to provide shelter and placement services for victims. Established in January 2019, the program has been in operation for approximately seven years. In 2025, the shelter admitted 23 new victims who did not hold work visas (7 males and 16 females), with nationalities comprising 17 from Thailand, 3 from Vietnam, and 3 from Indonesia.

(b) For these individuals receiving placement services, the following support was provided in 2025: 71 instances of medical assistance, 369 instances of interpretation services, 14 instances of legal assistance, 674 instances of psychological counseling and consultation, 27 instances of accompaniment during questioning/interrogation, 9 instances of necessary financial assistance, 16 instances of consulting and referral of social welfare service resources and 134 instances of other necessary support services (including 19 instances of assistance with residence permits, 19 with work permits, 23 with subsidy applications, 50 instances of vocational training and employment matching, and 23 instances of repatriation to countries of origin). Furthermore, victims were given vocational training, and shelter staff were given professional development programs, together drawing a total of 64 participants in 7 courses.

F. Outcomes of Case-Based Placement and Protective Services

(a) In 2025, a total of 22 newly admitted victims not holding work visas received case-based placement services (12 males and 10 females). Their nationalities were as follows: 11 from Thailand, 2 from the Philippines, 1 from Indonesia, 7 from India, and 1 from Japan.

(b) For these individuals receiving placement services,

the following support was provided: 5 cases of medical assistance, 8 instances of interpretation services, 3 instances of necessary financial assistance, and 5 instances of other necessary support services (such as assistance with residence permits).

(5) Community-Based Placement and Protective Services

In accordance with the Regulations Governing the Placement and Service of Victims and Suspected Victims of Human Trafficking and the Regulations for the Assistance of Victims or Suspected Victims of Human Trafficking, the NIA has commissioned 22 NGOs across Taiwan to provide community-based placement and protective services, including the following:

- A. In 2025, four newly admitted victims not holding work visas received community-based placement. All were female Myanmar nationals. There were no new cases of community-based placement for victims holding work visas.
- B. For these individuals receiving community-based placement services, the following supports were provided: medical assistance in 4 instances, interpretation services in 4 instances, legal assistance in 4 instances, psychological counseling and consultation in 4 instances, accompaniment during interviews or interrogations in 4 instances, necessary financial assistance in 2 instances, and

other necessary assistance in 8 instances (including assistance with applications for residence and work permits, and vocational training and employment matching, each provided in 4 instances).

2. Providing Protection Services for Domestic Adult Victims:

(1) In March 2024, the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) promulgated the Guidelines for the Placement and Provision of Social Welfare Services for Domestic Adult Victims of Human Trafficking to regulate the protection measures adopted by local government social affairs units for Taiwanese adult victims. For these victims who have been reported and referred (or placed), the guidelines set out the key service area, such as victim identification and placement and follow-up counseling.

(2) Domestic Adult Victims

A. In 2025, a total of 96 domestic adult victims (72 males and 24 females) received services. Local social affairs units provided a range of welfare services, including medical assistance in 2 instances, legal assistance in 3 instances, psychological counseling and consultation services in 57 instances, consultations and referrals of welfare service resources in 66 instances, financial support in 10 instances, employment skills and education training in 1 instance, and other services in 106 instances (including services for vulnerable families, home visits, life care, assistance with applications for victim subsidies, assistance in

obtaining replacement copies of human trafficking victim identity documents, accompaniment to psychiatric appointments, and referrals to psychological counseling services.)

B. Regarding protection services for nationals returning from overseas, the Ministry of the Interior issued the Guidelines for the Special Project on the Protection of Nationals Returning from Overseas after Being Trafficked, Victimized, or Forced to Commit Crimes in September 2022. In May 2024, the Executive Yuan approved the removal of the project from its list of key projects for close monitoring. Since then, protection and services for victims and suspected victims have been integrated into the broader framework established under the Human Trafficking Prevention Act. Consequently, the protective measures stipulated in the project have been carried out as routine operations by the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) and related authorities. For instance, regarding nationals lured to overseas regions such as Cambodia and Myanmar to engage in illegal activities—thereby becoming suspected victims—the NIA and the MOFA maintain continuous cooperation to assist their return and issue "Care Notification upon Entry" upon arrival. In 2025, a total of 337 Taiwanese nationals received this Care Notification from the Border Affairs Corps of the NIA upon returning to Taiwan.

3. Provision of Services for Child and Adolescent Victims

of Suspected Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation

(1) Services Provided by Local Governments

In 2025, competent authorities of local governments received a total of 248 reported cases of suspected human trafficking for child and adolescent sexual exploitation (causing a child or a youth to engage in any sexual intercourse or lewd acts in exchange for any monetary or other considerations). In each case, authorities provided services in accordance with relevant regulations, including accompaniment during investigations, assessment of the necessity of placement (including evaluations of family functionality), placement and protective services, referral to appropriate service resources, and post-return counseling and follow-up support, all aimed at safeguarding the rights and interests of children and adolescents.

(2) Actions Taken by Judicial Police

In 2025, the NPA investigated and rescued a total of 108 human trafficking victims under the age of 18 who had been subjected to exploitation. These cases were handled primarily pursuant to the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, and partially under the Human Trafficking Prevention Act and other relevant laws. Among them, 46 victims were placed in the care of local social affairs units within the jurisdiction where they were identified. The remaining victims were released to parental custody,

placed in shelter or custody by court orders, or returned home independently.

3.4 Outcomes of Victim Subsidies and Legal Assistance

1. Victims who are identified as human trafficking victims may receive subsidies under the Human Trafficking Victim Subsidy Regulations, which took effect on January 1, 2024. These subsidies are application-based and classified as administrative measures under special social welfare benefits. In 2025, a total of 156 subsidies were granted, with disbursements totaling NT\$952,000. These included 112 condolence payments (NT\$3,000 per case) and 44 unemployment allowances (NT\$14,000 per case). Additionally, 10 subsidy applications were denied: one was submitted more than six months after the date of victim identification, thereby exceeding the statutory deadline; the remaining nine failed to meet the eligibility criteria due to a failure to make required corrections within the specified period.

2. Service Achievements of the Legal Aid Foundation

To safeguard the human rights and fundamental litigation rights of victims, the Legal Aid Foundation launched the "Legal Aid Program for Victims of Human Trafficking" in 2008. This program assists individuals who meet the eligibility criteria set forth in the "Legal Aid Act". In 2025, the program received 82 applications, of which 73 were approved for legal aid (including legal representation, criminal defense, and mediation), resulting in an approval rate of

approximately 89%.

3.5 Ensuring the Comprehensive Provision of Residence Permits and Protection of Employment Rights

1. Residence Permits

In accordance with Article 14 of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, residence permits valid for one year are granted to foreign nationals identified as victims of human trafficking. These permits may be extended depending on the progress of investigation or trial, ensuring that victims remain in Taiwan safely to testify and assist in prosecuting offenders. In 2025, the NIA issued residence permits to 98 foreign victims and approved extensions for 45 individuals.

2. Provision of Employment Services to Victims

(1) According to the "Regulations on Work Permit and Administration for Human Trafficking Victims", foreign victims who have been issued a residence permit may apply to the Ministry of Labor for a work permit to work legally. This enables them to work legally in Taiwan and maintain a stable income. In 2025, the Ministry of Labor issued work permits to 73 foreign victims.

(2) When issuing work permits to foreign victims, the Ministry of Labor simultaneously notifies the public employment service centers with jurisdiction over the shelters so that employment services can be provided. In 2025, employment services were provided on 62 occasions, resulting in the successful job placement of 26 people.

(3) The regional branches of the Workforce Development Agency (WDA) continue to maintain contact with shelters accommodating foreign victims who have obtained work permits but remain unemployed. They provide information on relevant training programs and assess the victims' willingness to participate in vocational training to help them enroll in suitable courses, with full subsidies covering training costs. In 2025, a total of 54 victims were served. Among them, 13 found employment, 18 did not wish to participate in training, 3 returned to their home countries, and 20 were referred to training and employment centers for job placement assistance.

4. Active Prevention of Human Trafficking Cases

4.1 Collaborative Implementation of the "2025–2026 Anti-Exploitation Action Plan"

To bolster the counter-human trafficking efforts of central government agencies and to guide local governments in aligning with or referencing centrally planned strategies, the Ministry of the Interior promulgated the "2025–2026 Anti-Exploitation Action Plan" in 2025. This initiative integrates and mobilizes the resources and capabilities across various ministries to collaboratively prevent human trafficking and uphold human rights. Based on the foundational 4Ps framework of Taiwan's counter-human trafficking policy, the plan addresses key trafficking issues raised by diverse sectors, formulating 24 initiatives that encompass a total of 120 specific measures. Key

implementation achievements accomplished by the participating agencies in 2025 are summarized below:

1. Ministry of Labor (MOL)

(1) To protect the rights and interests of employers and migrant workers and to prevent private employment service agencies (hereinafter referred to as recruitment agencies) from overcharging fees, the MOL implemented the "Execution Plan for Special Municipality and County/City Governments to Inspect Private Employment Agencies Engaged in Transnational Human Resources Placement". Under this plan, local governments conduct regular inspections of recruitment agencies within their jurisdiction, based on their evaluation results. These inspections examine fees charged for cases entrusted by employers or migrant workers, as well as the preparation and retention of required documentation, to ensure that recruitment agencies comply with applicable fee regulations. In 2025, a total of 2,585 inspections were conducted, uncovering 12 cases of overcharging.

(2) To continuously advance the operations of the Task Force for the Protection of Domestic Workers, the MOL convened a consultation meeting in March 2025 on the "Work Distribution and Review of Regulations under the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 189" to advance ongoing rights protection initiatives for domestic migrant workers. Furthermore, in April 2025, the MOL expanded the

implementation of the "Diverse Companionship and Care Services", wherein NGOs act as employers and dispatch migrant workers. This model aligns with the "institutionalization of labor relations" emphasized in ILO Convention No. 189, thereby enabling more effective oversight of migrant workers' working hours and labor conditions.

- (3) In 2025, a total of 126 labor condition inspections and 170 occupational safety and health inspections were conducted in the fishing industry. Among these, violations resulting in fines were found in 16 labor condition inspections and 3 occupational safety and health inspections, and all cases have been penalized in accordance with the law.

2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

- (1) Based on suspicious typologies compiled by domestic competent authorities, MOFA has strengthened the visa screening procedures. Suspected cases of human trafficking or exploitation are reported to the respective competent authorities for their reference and appropriate action, aiming to screen and safeguard vulnerable groups susceptible to human trafficking.
- (2) In December 2025, the Bureau of Consular Affairs hosted a campaign called "Prevention of Overseas Job Search Scams", inviting the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the National Police Agency to deliver a briefing on fraud prevention. The campaign advised the public on how to avoid falling into overseas

employment traps, urging citizens to remain vigilant against dubious advertisements promising high-paying jobs in Southeast Asia. Furthermore, MOFA maintains its interagency, multi-channeled public awareness initiatives, incorporating the conviction histories of fraud perpetrators as appropriate to effectively deter criminal trends.

3. Ministry of Education (MOE)

- (1) To safeguard the educational rights and interests of foreign students, the MOE continues to monitor overseas students' part-time employment and internships, promote its consultation and inquiry hotlines, and conduct academic quality audits. In 2025, on-site audits were carried out at 20 junior colleges and institutions of higher education.
- (2) Starting in 2025, a new reporting field for "unaccounted-for students" was introduced into the Overseas Students Information System, with 10 pilot schools—selected for their large overseas student populations—pioneering the reporting process. By interfacing with the NIA system, this initiative enables schools to better track the arrival and departure status of students who have lost contact. Additionally, the MOE follows established precedent by requesting schools to submit review reports containing potential reasons for the student going missing, related improvement measures, and follow-up enhancement actions.

4. The Ministry of Transportation and Communications

(MOTC)

- (1) The Maritime and Port Bureau (MPB) has established the "Notification Mechanism for Human Trafficking Involving Crew Members". Under this protocol, MPB port authorities, while receiving any suspected human trafficking cases involving crew members, should immediately notify judicial police authorities—regardless of the crew members' nationality—and assist by providing all relevant documentation. Furthermore, the MPB updates data monthly based on the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) website concerning abandoned seafarers and vessels deemed a risk to commercial ports or public safety. The MPB then notifies relevant government units, operators, labor unions, and industry associations to strengthen the oversight and management of malicious vessel abandonment, thereby actively preventing human trafficking incidents.
- (2) In April 2025, the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) issued an official notice to all airlines, requesting them to conduct training sessions on the "Identification and Reporting of Suspected Human Trafficking Cases" and to gently inform foreign passengers to fill in the contact information of their parents or legal guardians at the departure check-in counter. Furthermore, all domestic airlines have completed the online training courses for their relevant personnel.
- (3) The Tourism Administration of the Ministry of

Transportation and Communications (hereinafter referred to as the Tourism Administration) has incorporated the issue of human trafficking prevention into training courses for tourism industry practitioners. It also continues to raise awareness of human trafficking typologies through diverse channels, calling upon travel agencies to remind tourists of human trafficking risks when organizing domestic and international tours.

5. Coast Guard Administration (CGA): In 2025, the CGA received two notifications of suspected human trafficking cases from the Maritime and Port Bureau. Immediately upon receipt of the notifications, the CGA assigned its subordinate units to initiate investigations. Following a preliminary identification of the involved crew members conducted by the NIA (Kaohsiung Port Border Affairs Corps, Border Affairs Corps), both cases were determined to be labor disputes and did not constitute the crime of labor exploitation.

6. National Immigration Agency (NIA)

(1) The Human Trafficking Prevention Act was amended in 2024 to include provisions requiring natural persons, legal persons, and unincorporated organizations convicted of human trafficking to have such convictions published in the Government Procurement Gazette and to be prohibited from participating in government procurement tenders, being awarded contracts, or being subcontractors. In 2025, there were 10 convicted human trafficking cases

involving 11 defendants (all natural persons), all of which were published in the Government Procurement Gazette in accordance with the law. Furthermore, the NIA compiled the above published information and requested the Public Construction Commission of the Executive Yuan to circulate it to all government agencies nationwide, requesting them to consult and apply the information when conducting procurement to avoid any erroneous procurement practices.

- (2) In accordance with the "Standard Operating Procedures for Reporting and Handling Allegations of Human Trafficking Involving Foreign Crew Members Employed Overseas on Distant-Water Fishing Vessels", issued by the Fisheries Agency, the NIA collaborates with local labor authorities to conduct unscheduled labor inspections. These inspections aim to identify potential cases of forced labor, unauthorized crew transfers, crew impersonation, and crew absconding (commonly referred to as "jumping ship").
- (3) To prevent foreign passengers aged 12 to under 18 from falling victim to human trafficking upon arrival in Taiwan, immigration officers conduct thorough interviews at airports or ports of entry to find suspicious cases involving foreign minor passengers accompanied by others, about the nature of their relationship and the purpose of the visit, to identify trafficking. If the result of interviews reveals a high

risk of human trafficking, an identification process will be initiated in accordance with the victim identification principles of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act.

7. Fisheries Agency (FA)

(1) In 2025, a total of 574 fishing vessels were inspected at domestic and international ports, and 4,824 crew members—including foreign nationals—were interviewed. Additionally, 255 operators' premises and 52 agent offices were inspected. A total of 3,023 individuals were either inspected onboard on the high seas or interviewed via phone (see Table 8). These efforts aimed to have a clear understanding of the working conditions of foreign crew members and to verify whether vessel operators and recruitment agencies were complying with relevant regulations. For vessels or operators suspected of violations during these inspections (see Table 9), as well as recruitment agencies with potential violations (see Table 10), the FA will conduct further investigations and impose penalties if confirmed. In 2025, there were no cases in which recruitment agencies were penalized for violations.

(2) The FA has implemented a joint liability and evaluation system for recruitment agencies. An applicant intending to become a recruitment agency shall register in accordance with the “Regulations for Permission and Supervision of Private Employment Service Institutions”, and be approved by the relevant

authorities, so as to recruit foreign persons to work in the Republic of China (Taiwan). Also, applicants should submit a guarantee bond in advance to the competent authority. The amount shall be from NT\$500,000 to NT\$2,000,000, depending on the number of foreign crew members the recruitment agencies plan to employ. In 2025, the FA conducted a review of 48 recruitment agencies, with the results showing 12 rated as Grade A and 36 as Grade B. This system aims to protect the labor rights of foreign crew members employed on distant-water fishing vessels.

4.2 Continued Implementation of the Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights to Strengthen the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Distant-Water Fishery Workers

1. Prior to 2020, there were numerous calls regarding the rights and living conditions of foreign crew members on Taiwan's distant-water fishing fleet. These issues included excessive working hours, harsh living conditions, and verbal and physical abuse, which drew attention from key market countries and criticism from relevant human rights groups. In response, the Executive Yuan instructed the Ministry of Agriculture and relevant agencies to consult and formulate the Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights.
2. The Action Plan outlines a four-year implementation period (2022–2025). In July 2023, relevant subsidy items and fees were revised, increasing the total budget to NT\$1,139,225,000 (approximately USD\$31.79

million). To address key fisheries and human rights concerns at the current stage, the Action Plan proposes seven major strategies, each supported by concrete action plans designed to strengthen regulatory frameworks and ensure effective execution. These seven strategies are: "Implementing labor conditions", "Improvement on Living Conditions and Social Protection", "Strengthening Management of Recruitment Agencies", "Increasing Monitoring and Control Capacity", "Strengthening Management of Foreign-flagged Fishing Vessels", "Establishing and Deepening International Cooperation", and "Promoting Mutually-Beneficial Partnerships". A summary of the implementation strategies relevant to the prevention of human trafficking is provided below:

- (1) Implementing labor conditions: As the Guidance on Salary Payment to Foreign Crew Members Employed Overseas has been formulated, vessel operators are now subject to inspections to ensure the direct and full payment of wages to foreign crew members. The minimum monthly wage has been raised from US\$450 to US\$550. Operators are strictly required to pay wages in full and directly to the crew, and payments through foreign recruitment agencies are strictly prohibited. Rest hours align with the International Labour Organization (ILO) Work in Fishing Convention, and methods such as time cards are used to clearly record working hours, thereby protecting crew members' rest time.

(2) Improvement of Living Conditions and Social Protection:

A. By the end of 2025, the labor insurance coverage rate for domestically employed foreign crew members reached 97%, exceeding the plan's target of 92%. Furthermore, under the "Labor Occupational Accident Insurance and Protection Act", occupational accident insurance coverage takes effect automatically on the first day of employment. Even if an employer fails to enroll a foreign crew member in the insurance program, the crew member remains eligible to claim occupational accident benefits should a work-related accident occur, thereby strengthening the protection of workers' rights through legislation.

B. Measures have been implemented to improve accommodation conditions on distant-water fishing vessels. Regulations now require employers to provide life, accident, and medical insurance for foreign crew members, with medical insurance providing reimbursement of actual medical expenses of no less than NT\$300,000. The maximum continuous period that distant-water fishing vessels may remain at sea has also been limited to between three and ten months, depending on the type of fishery. Compliance with these requirements is continuously monitored through the FA's 24-hour Fisheries Monitoring Center. In addition, the FA has taken measures to improve shore-based living facilities for foreign crew

members and has promoted the installation of Wi-Fi on distant-water fishing vessels through subsidies and administrative guidance. By the end of 2025, Wi-Fi had been installed on 183 distant-water fishing vessels for crew use.

(3) Strengthening Management of Recruitment Agencies: The frequency of inspections has been increased to enhance oversight of legally established recruitment agencies (including those facilitating the domestic employment of foreign crew members). Furthermore, the obligations and responsibilities of these agencies are clearly defined. If domestic agencies facilitate Taiwanese investment in and operation of foreign-flagged vessels (Flags of Convenience, hereinafter referred to as FOC vessels), and incidents of human trafficking or forced labor occur due to an agency's failure to exercise due diligence, such agencies shall be subject to business suspension or revocation of their operating permits.

(4) Increasing Monitoring and Control Capacity

A. The MOL collaborated with the MOA to conduct joint inspections of distant-water fishing vessels. The CGA, in coordination with the FA, increased the frequency of high seas inspections as needed to facilitate onboard labor inspections conducted by FA inspectors. In addition, the NIA supported labor inspection measures implemented by local labor affairs departments by conducting random inspections of coastal and offshore fishing vessels

where foreign crew members are employed, to proactively detect signs of forced labor or human trafficking.

- B. The CGA conducts at-sea boarding inspections during distant-water patrols and strictly enforces port security checks. These efforts facilitate inspections of labor conditions and the identification of human trafficking indicators. Through routine patrol and inspection operations, the CGA strengthens its monitoring and management mechanisms, thereby enhancing interagency cooperation to combat human trafficking at sea and safeguard the human rights of fishery workers.
 - C. In 2025, the MOL conducted a total of 173 inspections, including 60 sessions under the "Special Inspections on Fisheries Labor Conditions" and 113 sessions under the "Special Inspections on Fishing Vessel Labor Safety Operations". Notably, experts and scholars participated in 34 of these inspections, surpassing the set performance target by more than 15%.
 - D. The FA has established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for labor rights inspections on distant-water fishing vessels, operator premises, and agent offices, and continues to inspect over 50% of distant-water fishing vessels annually. In 2025, the FA subsidized the installation of CCTV monitoring systems on 199 fishing vessels, bringing the cumulative total to 877 vessels equipped.
- (5) Strengthening Management of Foreign-flagged

Fishing Vessels (including FOC-vessels): In December 2022, the FA amended the Regulations on the Approval of Investment in or the Operation of Foreign Flag Fishing Vessels, specifying the labor conditions for crew members on FOC-vessels. The regulations require operators to submit crew rosters every six months. Additionally, inter-agency joint inspections are conducted on foreign fishing vessels entering Taiwanese ports. In 2025, a total of 12 FOC fishing vessels underwent joint inspections, accounting for 19% of all FOC vessel port entries.

(6) Establishing and Deepening International Cooperation: The FA continued to engage in exchanges and consultations with market countries, including the European Union (EU) and the United States, on crew labor issues. It also continued to cooperate with the two principal source countries of foreign crew members—Indonesia and the Philippines—to promote the protection of crew members' rights and well-being. In 2025, a total of 14 international exchange and cooperation activities were conducted.

(7) Promoting Mutually Beneficial Partnerships: Fisheries operators are encouraged to participate in corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, leveraging market mechanisms to drive improvements in the fisheries sector and promote responsible business practices. In 2025, 15 CSR promotion seminars were conducted for fisheries operators.

4.3 Actively Preventing and Protecting Foreign Students (Including Overseas Students, Overseas compatriot Students, and Foreign Interns) in Taiwan's Study (Internship) and Labor Rights

1. Taiwan continues to expand opportunities for foreign students from Southeast Asia and other countries to pursue studies or internships in Taiwan, while increasing incentives for them to stay long-term, with the aim of strengthening academic and industrial cooperation between Taiwan and their home countries. However, recent cases have emerged in which foreign students were induced to come to Taiwan under false pretenses and became a source of low-cost or high-risk labor after arrival, giving rise to the negative perception of "sham schooling, real labor". As foreign students are generally regarded as a vulnerable group and may be at greater risk of becoming victims of human trafficking, the government has strengthened preventive measures through channels such as the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee, the Anti-Exploitation Action Plan, a series of interagency consultations and symposiums, and cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with the aim of preventing foreign students from being subjected to exploitation and other forms of mistreatment.

2. Ministry of Education (MOE)

(1) To support overseas students studying at a university or tertiary college in Taiwan and to foster a welcoming learning environment, the MOE has continuously

enhanced its advisory mechanism for international students since 2019. These measures include establishing an overseas student feedback mailbox, an inquiry hotline (0800-789-007, available in four languages: Mandarin, English, Vietnamese, and Indonesian), and an interagency reporting and coordination platform (website: www.nisa.moe.gov.tw). In 2025, a total of 260 inquiries were received, covering topics such as entry, visas, studies, transfers, internships, scholarships, and employment in Taiwan after graduation.

- (2) Under the Project for Expanding Recruitment of Overseas compatriot Students, Hong Kong and Macao Students, and International Students in Key Industry Sectors, the MOE requires institutions offering the International Foundation Programs to establish student support and management mechanisms, including support for academic studies, daily living, financial matters, and employment. The MOE also conducts regular visits to these institutions to review the implementation of these mechanisms.
- (3) To ensure the quality of Academia-Industry Cooperation International Professional Programs and safeguard students' rights, the MOE has established the Operation Directions Governing Applications and Reviews for MOE Subsidies for Technical and Vocational Universities and Colleges to Offer Academia-Industry Cooperation International Professional Programs and the New Southbound

Industry-Academia Collaboration International Professional Program Regulations. These measures establish standard operating procedures for student recruitment and internship administration at participating institutions, which are continuously revised based on the results of program inspections (visits) to prevent the exploitation of international students and other forms of misconduct.

- (4) Since 2019, the MOE has printed and distributed Care Cards containing contact information for the inquiry hotlines of the MOE and other relevant authorities. These cards are sent annually to educational institutions for distribution during orientation sessions for new students, visits to overseas compatriot students, and inspections of the protection of international students' rights and interests, so that students can obtain assistance promptly when needed.
- (5) Four service competence training workshops for International Student Advisors were conducted in April and May 2025. The Ministry of Labor was invited to continue promoting regulations regarding work-study for international students in Taiwan, and schools were requested to actively monitor students' work-study conditions and promote consultation hotlines. As of 2025, a total of 272 advisors had been deployed nationwide.
- (6) Furthermore, the MOE has established a communication channel with the NIA through its Campus Security Center. Upon receiving a report of a

missing international student, the center immediately notifies the NIA to assist in the search. Concurrently, the MOE issues an official letter requesting the concerned institution to explain its handling of the disappearance and to review its student support mechanisms.

3. Overseas Community Affairs Council (OCAC)

- (1) Since 2014, the OCAC has expanded the implementation of the "3+4 Vocational Education Program for Overseas Compatriot Students" (the Program), providing opportunities for overseas compatriot students to study and intern in Taiwan. Following the same cooperative education model as domestic technical and vocational students, students enrolled in the Program intern at enterprises through institutional partnerships instead of entering Taiwan under general employment status. They may also engage in limited part-time work alongside their studies and internships. In accordance with the Act of the Cooperative Education Implementation in Senior High Schools and the Protection of Student Participants' Rights, the Labor Standards Act, and other applicable laws and regulations, the OCAC has adopted rigorous measures to safeguard the educational and labor rights of these students.
- (2) To enable overseas compatriot students to promptly report and seek assistance for any difficulties encountered during their stay in Taiwan, the OCAC has established the Overseas Compatriot Protection

Hotline (0910-152035) and distributed multilingual Care Cards in eight languages: Mandarin, English, Malay, Indonesian, Vietnamese, Thai, Burmese, and Khmer. In addition, multiple communication platforms—including LINE, feedback mailbox, Facebook, and Instagram—have been made available for students to utilize.

(3) All personnel scheduled for overseas deployment by the OCAC each year participate in training courses organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Institute of Diplomacy and International Affairs, which include training on anti-human trafficking and related issues. In January 2025, the OCAC issued a notice requiring its overseas personnel to conduct thorough verification when processing applications from overseas compatriot students for the Program, to refrain from engaging in any recruitment activities, and to clearly advise overseas compatriot communities, overseas compatriot schools, and parents of overseas compatriot students to be alert to fraudulent recruitment information.

(4) In 2025, in conjunction with the competent education authorities and the NIA, the OCAC conducted unannounced inspections of over 20 vocational high schools participating in the Program to review the safekeeping of students' passports and residence permits, as well as their dormitory living conditions. The inspections found that the overseas compatriot students were properly keeping their passports and

other personal identity documents in accordance with regulations. As for deficiencies in some dormitory environments, the OCAC not only notified the schools on the spot but also issued official letters requiring improvements within the specified timeframe.

4. Tourism Administration

(1) To facilitate internship opportunities in Taiwan for foreign students enrolled in higher education institutions, thereby promoting mutual understanding and supporting future talent recruitment, the Tourism Administration implemented the "Guidelines for Foreign Student Internships in Hotels and Tourist Hotels in the Republic of China (Taiwan)" in January 2025. The scope of eligible internships was expanded from the original hospitality, culinary, or tourism-related disciplines to now encompass majors in sports and leisure, management, and Chinese or English languages, allowing foreign students to apply for hospitality internships in Taiwan. In 2025, the Tourism Administration approved 2,248 foreign students to do internships in Taiwan.

(2) To prevent situations where internships are used as a cover for illegal employment, the Tourism Administration also revised the above guidelines by strengthening application requirements and the management responsibilities of host establishments. Accordingly, applications are now subject to rigorous review with checks on the backgrounds of foreign students, the scale of accommodation operators,

internship plans, and the qualifications of the educational institutions in the students' home countries.

(3) Furthermore, to protect the rights of foreign interns in Taiwan, the Guidelines were revised in July of that year to require internship hosts to obtain appropriate insurance coverage for foreign interns during their internship period in Taiwan. In cases of falsified documents, failure to implement the internship plan, or where a foreign intern's whereabouts become unknown or the intern engages in activities inconsistent with the purpose of the visa, the Tourism Administration may revoke or annul the internship approval and impose other measures. These revisions are intended to ensure that foreign students complete their internships in a safe environment while preventing human trafficking and labor exploitation.

5. Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)

(1) In response to public concerns regarding the rights of foreign interns in Taiwan, the MOEA implemented the "Guidelines for Enterprises and Legal Entities Applying for Foreign Student Internships in the Republic of China (Taiwan)" in January 2025. The scope of eligible internships covers culinary, logistics, and manufacturing sectors, among others. In 2025, the MOEA approved a total of 1,805 foreign interns to come to Taiwan.

(2) The MOEA amended the Guidelines in July of that year to safeguard the labor rights of foreign interns

during their internships. Key revisions include strictly regulating foreign student qualifications, ensuring internship allowances meet or exceed the minimum wage, clearly limiting working hours and schedules, mandating occupational accident and injury insurance, and establishing interagency supervision and revocation mechanisms. These measures aim to mitigate the risk of foreign interns falling into forced labor, while assisting industries in steadily recruiting and cultivating outstanding international talent in compliance with international human rights standards.

6. Ministry of Labor (MOL)

- (1) To prevent illegal recruitment of foreign students to Taiwan under the guise of study while actually engaging in employment, any intermediary found to have arranged such employment for foreign students in violation of the Employment Service Act may be subject to a fine, imprisonment, detention, or a combination thereof.
- (2) Foreign students who come to Taiwan to study and participate in internships are considered to be engaging in academic activities as an extension of their coursework and are therefore not classified as employment. However, with a view to the financial and living needs of foreign students, Article 50 of the Employment Service Act stipulates that foreign students are allowed to work outside of class hours. Except during summer and winter vacations, they may work no more than 20 hours per week. Employers who

violate this provision may be fined up to NT\$300,000.

- (3) Upon receiving reports of suspected violations of labor rights involving foreign students, the MOL will simultaneously notify local governments and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to conduct labor inspections. In addition, the MOL has requested the Ministry of Education to instruct all colleges and universities to conduct thorough reviews of students' financial situations and language proficiency before approving part-time work permits for foreign students. Schools are also expected to keep track of students' part-time work status and locations, and conduct regular follow-ups to provide timely and appropriate assistance.

4.4 Strengthening Training for Public and Private Sector Personnel

Taiwan's Central and local government agencies continued to provide training and workshops for judicial police, prosecutors, judges, and public sector officials across immigration, fisheries, labor, social affairs, education, and foreign affairs. The training activities conducted by various agencies in 2025 are as follows:

1. Ministry of Labor (MOL)

- (1) In 2025, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the Ministry of Labor conducted one anti-TIP training session for labor inspectors to enhance their ability to identify forced labor. Training focused on the ILO's 11 indicators of Forced Labour, enabling inspectors to promptly identify potential

labor exploitation cases during complaint handling or inspections and refer them to judicial police authorities.

- (2) The Annual Workshop on Foreigner Consultation and Inspection Operations brings together migrant worker management personnel from local labor authorities, private shelter institutions, and migrants' source countries. To enhance participants' professional expertise and sensitivity to indicators, the curriculum integrates key topics such as human trafficking laws and prevention strategies (including identification principles), the sheltering and protection of human trafficking victims (incorporating ILO Indicators of Forced Labour and case analysis), and labor exploitation case studies under the Human Trafficking Prevention Act. Lectures delivered by guest speakers from the National Immigration Agency (NIA) and prosecutors equip management personnel to promptly detect suspected human trafficking cases while handling grievances or conducting routine field inspections. This enables them to immediately report incidents to judicial police authorities for investigation, while facilitating emergency sheltering and legal aid for the affected workers.

2. Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW)

- (1) The MOHW directed the core hospitals of the mental health network in the "Mental Health Network Regional Support Plan" to integrate topics on human trafficking and victim protection services into the

professional training courses for mental health administrators and medical personnel. In 2025, two sessions were conducted, with a total of 276 participants receiving training.

(2) The Individual Training Workshop for New Social Workers on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (Including Internet Safety) was conducted to enhance the professional knowledge of new personnel. A total of 40 people participated in 2025.

(3) In 2025, a digital course on preventing child and youth sexual exploitation was launched. The curriculum covers key topics such as avoiding complicity, combating the sexualization of children and adolescents, an introduction to the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act, and emerging trends in digital sexual violence. The course is now available on the "Public Service e-Learning+ Platform".

3. Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

(1) Annual budgets are consistently allocated to conduct anti-human trafficking training for prosecutors. This initiative aims to deepen their understanding of potential issues arising from the investigation, prosecution, trial, and placement/protection of victims in trafficking cases.

(2) In November 2025, the MOJ collaborated with ECPAT Taiwan to host the "International Conference on Preventing Sexual Exploitation of Children".

International scholars and experts—including a Prosecution Coordinator from the Ministry of the Attorney General of Canada—were invited to give a lecture on "Online Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation: Effective Preparation and Presentation of Cases in Trial—A Global Perspective", "Dark Web Investigation", and "Victim-Centered Criminal Proceedings". Additionally, domestic experts, prosecutors, and judges shared insights on topics such as "Observing Forced Labor Issues Faced by Distant-Water Fishermen from an NGO Perspective", "'Reality is Stranger than Fiction': Case Studies on Human Trafficking for Organ Harvesting", "Investigative Experience in Digital Sexual Violence: The FANS17 Pornographic Website Case", and "Practical Investigation of Cross-Border Human Trafficking". This event successfully fostered robust exchange of investigative experiences among local and international practitioners.

4. Ministry of Education (MOE):

- (1) In February 2025, the MOE held the National Conference for University Presidents in Taiwan, followed by the National Conference of Academic Affairs Directors of Technological and Vocational Colleges and Universities in September. Colleges and universities were encouraged to offer courses on human rights and the rule of law, such as those addressing human trafficking. Throughout 2025, a total of 170 human rights and rule of law-related

courses or events were held at community colleges, with 3,478 participants.

- (2) To enhance the professional expertise of international student advisors at universities and colleges and deepen their understanding of regulations governing part-time employment and post-graduation work in Taiwan, four service competence training workshops were held between April and May 2025, drawing a total of 365 participants.

5. Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)

- (1) During training for tourism professionals—such as tour guides and tour managers—the Tourism Administration actively informs them of their duty to report suspicious activities and educates the public against engaging in commercial sexual exploitation during domestic or international travel. Beyond posting human trafficking prevention resources on its official website for tourism professionals to review, the Administration integrates these topics into pre-employment training for tour guides and managers. The Human Trafficking Prevention Act and the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act are also included in the final examination to ensure that personnel, when leading future tours, can effectively advise travelers against commercial sexual exploitation. In 2025, a total of 3,147 tour managers and guides received this training.

- (2) The Tourism Administration incorporated anti-

human trafficking promotion into written inspections of tourist hotels, general assemblies of tourist hotels, and hotel associations, and training workshops for hotel industry personnel. In 2025, outreach was conducted with 25 tourist hotels, and nine training sessions for hotel industry personnel were held, with a total of 486 participants.

6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA): MOFA regularly conducts annual training courses on combating human trafficking. Since 2013, anti-trafficking content has been incorporated into two major training programs each year: the semi-annual "Pre-departure Training Course for Reserve and Posted Overseas Personnel of Executive Yuan Agencies" and the annual "Professional Training Course for Newly Recruited Diplomatic, Consular, and Diplomatic Administrative Personnel", so as to enhance trainees' awareness of related issues. In addition, to promote human rights awareness and keep pace with international trends, the Institute of Diplomacy and International Affairs (IDIA) has incorporated human rights education courses into training at all levels for MOFA personnel.
7. Ministry of National Defense (MND): The Military Police Command used regular legal education sessions and holiday periods to publicize the key amendments to the Human Trafficking Prevention Act and related case examples, conducting a total of 378 sessions with 20,318 participants.
8. Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA): The Industrial

Development Administration of the MOEA conducted one digital course on human trafficking prevention in both June and December 2025, with a total of 143 participants attending.

9. Mainland Affairs Council (MAC): In 2025, the Council organized one training session on human trafficking prevention and a screening of the film "A Girl out of the Country" with a total of 72 staff members attending.

10. Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

(1) Banking Sector: The FSC commissioned the Taiwan Academy of Banking and Finance to conduct 130 pre-employment training sessions for personnel involved in anti-money laundering (AML), counter-terrorism financing (CTF), and regulatory compliance. These sessions included content on human trafficking awareness and were attended by a total of 7,118 participants.

(2) Securities and Futures Sector: The Securities and Futures Institute (SFI) and the Securities Investment Trust and Consulting Association of the R.O.C. (SITCA) were commissioned to incorporate human trafficking issues into the pre-employment training and other educational programs for personnel of securities, futures business, and investment trust and consulting enterprises. A total of 122 sessions were held, with 7,064 participants.

(3) Insurance Sector: The Taiwan Insurance Institute (TII) and the Institute of Financial Law and Crime Prevention (IFLCP) were commissioned to

incorporate human trafficking issues into the training curriculum on anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing. A total of 14,764 individuals attended 146 training sessions.

11. Veterans Affairs Council (VAC): In April 2025, the VAC held a "Video Workshop on New Immigrant Counseling", during which personnel from the NIA delivered a lecture on "Taiwan's Human Trafficking Prevention Policies and Current Implementation Status". A total of 62 seed personnel were trained in this program. The aim was to enhance counseling capacities and promote awareness on the prevention of human trafficking.

12. National Communications Commission (NCC): In 2025, the NCC conducted 4 professional training sessions for broadcasting practitioners. These sessions focused on promoting awareness of regulations related to human trafficking prevention and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD). A total of 400 individuals participated in the training.

13. Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP)

(1) Drawing on the capacity of Indigenous Peoples Family Service Centers (hereinafter referred to as "Indigenous Family Service Centers"), the CIP incorporated human trafficking prevention training into tribal welfare outreach activities and community lectures. In 2025, a total of 165 sessions were held, with 6,015 participants, including 1,980 males and

4,035 females.

(2) In 2025, educational training sessions were conducted for social work professionals serving indigenous communities, and related videos were shown during breaks to raise awareness and understanding of human trafficking prevention. The training targeted social workers from Indigenous Family Service Centers, business personnel from Indigenous administrative units of county (city) governments, and social work supervisors, with a total of 268 attendees.

14. Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan (hereinafter referred to as PCC): The PCC incorporated instructions on Article 41 of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act into the training materials for the Basic Training Program for Government Procurement Professionals, delivering this content to personnel from both government agencies and contractors. Relevant regulations were also included in the "Model Statement of Tenderer" for use by various agencies. In 2025, approximately 10,439 individuals participated in the Basic Training Program.

15. Fisheries Agency (FA)

(1) In 2025, the FA participated in seven training sessions organized by relevant government agencies or international organizations, with a total of 212 participants, to enhance the professional competencies of interviewers and labor inspectors in the fisheries sector.

(2) The FA continued to conduct awareness campaigns and regulatory briefings for crew members. It also incorporated related courses into the training and regular refresher programs for Taiwanese senior and ordinary crew members to promote awareness of corporate social responsibility and foster a mutually beneficial relationship.

16. National Police Agency (NPA): To enhance officers' understanding of anti-human trafficking efforts and improve their investigative skills, the NPA organized training programs for officers responsible for handling human trafficking cases. The courses featured experienced judges, prosecutors, subject-matter experts, frontline practitioners, and certified Anti-Human Trafficking Seed Instructors from the NIA. These experts delivered lectures on the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, the Principles for the Identification of Human Trafficking Victims, and practical investigative techniques. In 2025, local police departments and bureaus across Taiwan held a total of 48 regional training sessions on anti-human trafficking, with 6,824 officers participating.

17. National Immigration Agency (NIA)

(1) Each Port Border Affairs Corps holds human trafficking education and training sessions biannually to continuously enhance the professional knowledge and capabilities of personnel responsible for handling trafficking cases.

(2) In 2025, a total of seven workshops were conducted

on investigating illegal migrant workers. These courses incorporated case studies on human trafficking and key indicators in identifying suspected victims, with a total of 310 participants.

(3) In June and November 2025, the NIA organized the "2025 Advanced Training on Combating Human Trafficking" and the "2025 Combating Human Trafficking and Online Gender-Based Violence" respectively. Participants included personnel from relevant central and local government agencies as well as civil society organizations involved in anti-trafficking work, aiming to strengthen the frontline capacity in anti-trafficking efforts. A total of 199 people participated.

(4) In January and August 2025, the NIA held one case supervision meeting and one training session on the "Implementation Plan for Assisting Identification in Suspected Human Trafficking Cases" for social workers and other professionals. These meetings aimed to strengthen understanding of relevant laws, regulations, and administrative measures under the Human Trafficking Prevention Act, as well as to establish foundational concepts for victim identification, and improve their on-duty service skills. A total of 58 participants from judicial police, the Fisheries Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, local social and labor affairs departments and NGOs attended.

18. Coast Guard Administration (CGA): In 2025, the

CGA held two training sessions on human trafficking prevention. The training covered basic legal concepts of human trafficking and case-sharing on enforcement practices, with the aim of enhancing the professional capabilities of its personnel. A total of 153 participants attended.

4.5 Diverse Multilingual Communication Channels and Actions

To strengthen and implement human trafficking prevention policies, government agencies in Taiwan have continued to organize and promote related awareness campaigns. A summary of these efforts is provided below:

1. Ministry of Labor (MOL)

- (1) The MOL has set up Migrant Worker Service Centers at Taoyuan and Kaohsiung International Airports to provide incoming migrant workers with guidance, legal information, and channels for filing complaints upon arrival. These two centers conduct legal orientation sessions for incoming migrant workers through promotional videos, printed materials, and in-person briefings on Taiwan's laws, customs, and workers' rights. This helps migrant workers adapt to life in Taiwan and reduce anxiety. In 2025, a total of 215,140 migrant workers received such orientation upon arrival.
- (2) To help migrant workers adapt quickly to their jobs in Taiwan, the MOL has subsidized local governments in setting up Migrant Workers Consultation Service

Centers nationwide. Staff of these centers speak the workers' native languages and provide consultation and complaint services on legal matters, psychological counseling, workplace adjustment, and labor disputes. They also offer subsidies for legal proceedings and referrals to legal aid resources. If migrant workers have legal inquiries or encounter unlawful situations—such as unilateral contract termination by the employer, mistreatment, withholding of property, unpaid wages, or sexual assault—they may file complaints directly or seek assistance from local authorities or the relevant Migrant Workers Consultation Service Center.

- (3) To provide information on employment, rights, and relevant laws to employers, migrant workers, and the public, the MOL has set up the Foreign National Labor Rights Portal in six languages (available in Chinese, English, Filipino, Indonesian, Vietnamese, and Thai) for inquiries about legal rights, consultations, and complaints. As of the end of 2025, the website had recorded a total of 9,026,895 visits.
- (4) In May 2021, the MOL launched the "1955 E-LINE", proactively delivering the latest information on labor rights, human trafficking prevention, and work rights in migrant workers' native languages. On June 1, 2021, the MOL launched the "1955 Live Text Customer Service", through which dedicated staff members respond to questions in writing and provide direct access to frequently asked questions on

epidemic prevention, labor conditions and employment applications. To further enhance the service experience, the "1955 Smart Customer Service" was introduced in November 2025. Users may simply enter colloquial text or keywords, and the system will accurately retrieve information from the database and provide instant responses. In addition, the "1955 Hotline" Facebook page for migrant workers was established, and relevant information on migrant workers' labor rights, human trafficking prevention, and workers' rights is also provided through the Foreign National Labor Rights Portal.

(5) The MOL commissioned five radio stations to produce and broadcast 13 radio programs in Mandarin, English, Indonesian, Vietnamese, and Thai. The programs covered topics such as preventing migrant workers from falling victim to human trafficking and violations of personal safety, as well as information on the 1955 Labor Consultation and Complaint Hotline and related consultation and complaint channels. They also timely publicized government policies and relevant laws, while facilitating interaction and communication with the public, thereby strengthening the legal awareness of employers, recruitment agencies, and foreign nationals. In 2025, the programs reached a total audience of 5,007,000 listeners.

2. Ministry of Justice (MOJ): In 2025, through advertisements in the "Judicial Protection Month" e-

newsletter, the MOJ conducted anti-human trafficking outreach for personnel of its subordinate agencies and the general public. The campaign theme was the "Anti-Fraud Prevention and Awareness Manual", with human trafficking prevention incorporated into the materials.

3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA)

(1) A bilingual website on the Working Holiday Program (available in Chinese and English) has been established to educate and remind Taiwanese youth of safety and rights-related issues when engaging in working holidays abroad. The page includes key information and real case examples to help prevent incidents of human trafficking. Since its launch in 2016, the site has received 1,040,000 visits, with total page views exceeding 2.53 million.

(2) To prevent Taiwanese citizens from falling into overseas job scams and raise self-protection awareness, the MOFA launched a dedicated "Overseas Job Scam Prevention" section on its official website in August 2022. This expanded outreach channel provides access to the latest updates, generating over 73,000 cumulative views as of 2025. Additionally, warning posters are prominently displayed in the consular service halls and at counters at the Bureau of Consular Affairs (BOCA), its Taoyuan Airport office, and the MOFA's Central, Yunlin-Chiayi-Tainan, Southern, and Eastern offices. "Overseas Job Scam Prevention" awareness cards are also inserted into newly issued passports for handy public reference.

(3) Since July 2024, Thai authorities have granted visa-free entry to Taiwanese travelers for stays of up to 60 days per visit. The MOFA has observed a rise in cases of citizens traveling through Thailand to engage in illegal work or falling victims to human trafficking in Cambodia or Myanmar. In response to this concerning trend, the MOFA has issued press releases and travel advisories to continuously remind the public not to engage in illegal overseas activities—such as telecom fraud—which may lead to arrest or confinement in scam compounds.

(4) In 2025, the MOFA published 20 reports related to human trafficking prevention on both the "New Southbound Policy Portal" and the "Portal of Embassies and Missions Abroad". Additionally, five awareness posts on human trafficking prevention—including warnings about job scams in Southeast Asia—were published across MOFA's social networking platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Threads.

4. Ministry of Education (MOE)

(1) In collaboration with the MOL and the MOI, the MOE organized four sessions of the Joint Visit to Overseas Compatriot and Foreign Students across northern, central, southern, and eastern Taiwan between October and November 2025. These events promoted labor rights to help students understand their entitlements regarding part-time work and post-graduation employment in Taiwan, while enhancing

their fraud identification and prevention skills. The activities drew approximately 632 participants, including representatives from relevant agencies and overseas compatriot students from 101 universities, colleges, and senior high/vocational schools.

- (2) In 2025, the MOE commissioned the National Educational Radio to produce the weekly program "Super Citizen GO", which aired every Saturday for a total of 52 episodes. The program invited experts and scholars with practical experience to discuss issues related to human rights protection, campus bullying, and human trafficking, aiming to enhance citizens' awareness and promote legal education for parents.

5. Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)

- (1) Land Transportation: In May 2025, all highway authorities were requested to urge taxi operators under their jurisdiction to visit the NIA website or download anti-human trafficking materials. This initiative aimed to enhance drivers' awareness and prevent legal violations. Throughout 2025, these authorities conducted 578 awareness sessions for trade associations, labor unions, and operators. Additionally, the Freeway Bureau and the state-owned Taiwan Railways Corporation Ltd. utilized multimedia displays to broadcast promotional materials and videos at various stations.
- (2) Air Transportation: All airports under the Civil Aviation Administration, including Taoyuan

International Airport, use multimedia equipment (electronic billboards, scrolling displays) to broadcast various promotional materials on "human trafficking prevention". In 2025, promotional videos were shown more than 82,635 times, and promotional slogans were displayed 44,894 times.

(3) Maritime Transportation: The Taiwan International Ports Corporation (TIPC) continuously displays anti-human trafficking slogans via electronic billboards and LED scrolling signs in tourist centers and office buildings across its ports, generating approximately 2.48 million impressions in 2025. Additionally, in March 2025, the Maritime and Port Bureau issued letters requesting relevant agencies, operators, and labor/trade associations to assist in displaying anti-trafficking posters and promoting the NIA's human trafficking prevention videos.

6. Veterans Affairs Council (VAC): In 2025, posters promoting human trafficking prevention were displayed at Veterans Service Offices across all counties and cities. Additionally, 19 sessions of the "New Immigrants' Life Adaptation Counseling and Happy Family Recognition and Meeting Activities" were held, during which government personnel delivered lectures on anti-human trafficking policies and regulations. A total of 1,073 individuals attended.

7. Council of Indigenous Peoples (CIP): In 2025, the CIP held 213 lectures and workshops at the Indigenous Peoples Family Service Centers, reaching a total of

6,290 participants. These events focused on the welfare of indigenous peoples and included integrated promotions on the control and prevention of human trafficking.

8. Public Construction Commission, Executive Yuan (PCC): The PCC used the Government e-Procurement System (GEPS) to promote provisions of Article 41 of the Human Trafficking Prevention Act related to public procurement. It also published the Ministry of the Interior's list of suppliers convicted of human trafficking offenses, as finalized by court rulings, on the GEPS' "blacklisted suppliers" inquiry page. These suppliers are barred from being awarded contracts or acting as subcontractors for five years. In 2025, there were over 2,537,334 inquiries related to blacklisted suppliers on the platform.
9. National Police Agency (NPA): Local police departments and bureaus conducted awareness campaigns on anti-human trafficking laws during community policing meetings under their jurisdiction. They showed educational videos and encouraged public participation in prevention efforts. In 2025, a total of 1,233 meetings were held, attended by 59,541 individuals. Additionally, information on reporting suspected trafficking cases was promoted via official websites, LED displays, and scrolling banners at affiliated agencies and organizations. Brochures and pamphlets on human trafficking prevention were also made available at public service counters.

10. National Immigration Agency (NIA)

- (1) In 2025, the NIA intensified its outreach through display equipment at various service centers. It also leveraged opportunities such as mobile service units, family education programs, and relevant legal awareness activities to promote human trafficking prevention. In total, 422 events were held with 7,840 participants. Furthermore, multilingual posters were displayed in public areas of all service centers, and electronic platforms were used to broadcast anti-human trafficking awareness videos. In 2025, these efforts are estimated to have reached approximately 26,402 people.
- (2) In 2025, the NIA collaborated with the Department of Labor of the Taoyuan City Government, the Department of Social Affairs of the Keelung City Government, and the Rerum Novarum Center to carry out joint inspections and outreach visits at four fishing ports—Yongan, Zhuwei, Badouzi, and Zhengbin—covering 106 foreign fishers. The NIA also joined local government events such as Eid al-Fitr Carnivals, Immigration Festival and International Migrants Day, setting up booths to raise awareness of human trafficking prevention and distribute multilingual leaflets.
- (3) While conducting outreach sessions at universities to explain residence (stay) regulations for international students at universities and colleges, the NIA simultaneously promoted awareness of human

trafficking prevention and warned against job scam risks targeting foreign students.

11. Fisheries Agency (FA): The FA printed and distributed over 10,000 multilingual cards (in Chinese, English, Vietnamese, and Indonesian) containing information on basic rights to crew members. Crew members' living quarters are also required to display information on hotline numbers for filing complaints. In 2025, the FA conducted 25 human rights education sessions, which included not only checking on the well-being of foreign crew members but also informing them of their rights and protections.

5. Strengthening Domestic and Foreign Partnerships

5.1 Participation in International Exchanges and Activities

1. Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

(1) Domestic Cooperation

- A. In 2025, pursuant to the Agreement on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States and the American Institute in Taiwan, the Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs (DICLA) of the MOJ assisted prosecutors and investigative teams from the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Attorney's Office in conducting witness interviews in Taiwan for a specific human trafficking case in support of criminal investigations and future prosecution.

B. Executive Director Narong Boonsatthanwong and Deputy Executive Director Sunh Arunrugstichai of the Thailand Trade and Economic Office paid a courtesy visit to Minister of Justice Cheng Ming-Chien in January 2025. During the meeting, both sides exchanged views on cross-border crime, including human trafficking. Minister Cheng emphasized that Taiwan and Thailand have achieved numerous successful mutual legal assistance (MLA) cases in recent years, expressing hope for further strengthening bilateral cooperation in combatting crime. Director Narong shared Thailand's law enforcement efforts both domestically and along its borders, underscoring the concrete benefits of MLA. He further noted that the close collaboration and intelligence sharing between Thai and Taiwanese judicial and police authorities have been key to the successful resolution of cases, including the recent rescue of Taiwanese victims from a scam compound in Myanmar.

(2) International Participation

A. In February 2025, representatives from the Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs (DICLA) of the MOJ participated in the Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM1) of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). The meeting addressed the transnational nature of emerging crimes, with discussions focusing on asset recovery, international legal cooperation, and other related issues. Member economies actively

exchanged practical experiences and diverse insights, thereby strengthening partnerships in combating cross-border crimes, including human trafficking.

- B. In March 2025, the Taipei Representative Office in the Netherlands exchanged data and investigative experiences with the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust) regarding efforts to combat cross-border fraud. To facilitate future cooperation with European countries on legal assistance, the Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs (DICLA) of the MOJ has also established a liaison mechanism with Eurojust.
- C. In August 2025, representatives from the MOJ's Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs traveled to Vietnam for the 12th Taiwan-Vietnam Consultative Meeting on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil Matters. The session comprehensively reviewed the implementation status and current challenges of the Agreement, proposing feasible solutions with a view to further enhancing the effectiveness of the Agreement. Given that many Taiwanese citizens have fallen victim to Southeast Asian cross-border fraud syndicates recently, recovering crime proceeds has become an urgent priority. Consequently, both sides engaged in deep discussions on the recognition and enforcement of civil judgments, aiming to bolster the practical efficacy of judicial assistance.
- D. In August 2025, a joint delegation from the MOJ's

Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs and the Anti-Money Laundering Office of the Executive Yuan participated in the 2025 Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) Annual Meeting held in Tokyo, Japan. Through engaging with international delegates to share experiences and best practices in combating transnational crimes, including human trafficking, the delegation effectively fostered robust channels for cross-border law enforcement cooperation.

E. In September 2025, the MOJ's Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs, alongside the delegation from the Prosecutors Association, attended the 30th International Association of Prosecutors (IAP) Annual Meeting in Singapore. The department convened a bilateral meeting on the sidelines with the Attorney-General's Chambers of Singapore, exchanging views on the implementation and effectiveness of bilateral mutual legal assistance and establishing a liaison channel to proactively optimize operational efficiency. Concurrently, the department introduced the intelligence exchange guidelines utilized by Taiwanese prosecutors, thereby reinforcing joint efforts against transnational crimes, including human trafficking.

F. In September 2025, representatives from the MOJ's Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs participated in the 10th Annual General Meeting of the Asset Recovery Interagency Network

- Asia Pacific (ARIN-AP). Under the overarching theme of "Asset Recovery and Legal Frameworks for Digital Asset Management", international delegates shared their respective legal frameworks and practical experiences regarding asset forfeiture, asset recovery, and regulations governing asset management, including virtual assets. Seizing the opportunity, the Taiwanese delegation established points of contact with various Asia-Pacific nations, thereby bolstering Taiwan's operational capacity to combat transnational crimes, notably human trafficking.

G. In November 2025, representatives from the MOJ's Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs and Department of Prosecutorial Affairs traveled to China to exchange views with the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The legal and practical discussions focused on combating cross-strait telecommunications fraud and human trafficking, helping both sides identify challenges in handling cross-border crime cases and map out future directions for cooperation.

H. In December 2025, Deputy Minister of Justice Huang Shih-Chieh headed a delegation to the United States, visiting federal agencies including the Department of Justice, IRS Criminal Investigation, the Homeland Security Investigations Cyber Crimes Center, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The visit facilitated high-level, in-depth deliberations on pivotal issues—including countering transnational

fraud, human trafficking, and safeguarding child and youth victims—thereby substantiating and advancing bilateral judicial collaboration between Taiwan and the United States.

2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA): In October 2025, the MOFA and the Ministry of Justice Investigation Bureau jointly hosted the "2025 Taiwan-Western Asia & Africa Forum on Regional Security and Transnational Crime", where participants exchanged views on issues including combating human trafficking.

3. National Police Agency

(1) In September 2025, the National Police Agency of the MOI, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) co-hosted the "2025 International Forum on Police Cooperation–Combating Transnational Crime." The forum focused on topics such as "Telecom Fraud and Human Trafficking", "Illicit Financial Flows and Money Laundering", "Cybercrime", and "Drug Crimes". The forum attracted 2,713 in-person and virtual participants from 52 countries, the event welcomed 65 experts from international organizations and foreign law enforcement agencies on-site, including three ministerial/vice-ministerial officials and three police chiefs. Their extensive dialogues on combating emerging transnational crimes, such as human trafficking, significantly strengthened coordination and cooperation between Taiwan and international law enforcement agencies, laying a solid foundation for future cooperation.

(2) Police liaison officers were stationed in 14 countries—namely Australia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand, Turkey, the United States, and Vietnam—to establish and maintain close cooperation and liaison with local law enforcement authorities, effectively driving collective efforts to combat transnational human trafficking.

4. National Immigration Agency (NIA)

(1) In August 2025, the National Immigration Agency hosted the "2025 International Conference on Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking", bringing together official representatives, scholars, and experts from 12 countries. Approximately 400 participants, including ambassadors to Taiwan, NGOs, ministerial guests, and other distinguished guests—attended to exchange views on four pivotal topics: “Global and Asia Regional Trends and Challenges in Human Trafficking”, “Methods to Prevent Trafficking Networks and Structures for Vulnerable Communities from Labor Exploitation”, “Protection and Advocacy for Victims of Human Trafficking”, and “Innovative Technologies for Preventing Human Trafficking.” The conference provided international exchange of expertise, strengthened prevention efforts, and enhanced comprehensive protection of fundamental human rights.

(2) In November and December 2025, the Immigration

Division of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Auckland held bilateral meetings with the New Zealand Police Headquarters and Immigration New Zealand, respectively. Both sides exchanged views on human trafficking typologies, trends, and enforcement practices in Taiwan and New Zealand. Furthermore, they established intelligence-sharing channels to strengthen future law enforcement cooperation in combating human trafficking.

- (3) The Immigration Division of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Los Angeles maintains close contact with local airport authorities, including U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). These exchanges focused on human trafficking prevention and aimed to enhance substantive bilateral cooperation.

5. Fisheries Agency

- (1) In May 2025, a delegation from the Fisheries Agency visited the Ministry of Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection (KP2MI) in Jakarta to exchange views on the recruitment and protection of Indonesian crew members on distant-water fishing vessels. Following this, Secretary General of the KP2MI, Mocharom Ashadi, led a reciprocal delegation to Taiwan in October 2025 to visit the Fisheries Agency. During this visit, both sides engaged in in-depth discussions concerning the management of overseas employment

for Indonesian fishers and the strengthening of bilateral G2G (government-to-government) cooperation mechanisms.

(2) In July 2025, the Fisheries Agency and the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) jointly convened the "Taiwan-U.S. Fisheries Consultations", during which the Taiwanese side briefed NOAA on the measures of the Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights. Subsequently, in December 2025, a working-level meeting was held with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of International Labor Affairs (DOL ILAB) to exchange views on the implementation progress of the Action Plan.

6. Ministry of Labor: At the 10th Taiwan-Philippines Joint Labor Conference held in December 2025, both sides reached a consensus on combating the illicit recruitment of Filipino migrant workers for transit to third countries. The two governments pledged to enhance bilateral cooperation and information sharing to protect Filipino migrant workers from fraud and labor exploitation.

5.2 Signing or Other Efforts to Promote Substantive Cooperation with the International Community

1. Ministry of Labor (MOL): The MOL produced a 30-minute pre-employment orientation video in five languages—Mandarin, English, Vietnamese, Indonesian, and Thai. The video, which covers essential information for working in Taiwan, including relevant laws and local customs, was forwarded through the

representative offices of migrant workers' home countries in Taiwan to vocational training centers in those countries for use in pre-entry training, thereby strengthening the pre-employment training mechanism.

2. Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Foreign Affairs: To actively counter escalating transnational fraud and human trafficking, and to expand as well as deepen mutual legal assistance and cooperation with allies and key partners, both ministries continue to prioritize negotiating and concluding mutual legal assistance treaties and agreements. Target nations include diplomatic allies, New Southbound Policy countries, and like-minded European nations.

(1) The "Arrangement between the Taipei Representative Office in the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Institute Taipei on Cooperation in the Area of Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters", signed in March 2023, was promulgated by the President and entered into force in May 2025. Under this Arrangement, the competent authorities of both sides—namely, Taiwan's MOJ Department of International and Cross-Strait Legal Affairs and the German Federal Office of Justice—can transmit mutual legal assistance requests in written or electronic form as a preliminary step to expedite the process. In response to the need for international cooperation and effective crime prevention, the Arrangement features practical and diverse areas of collaboration, including joint investigation teams,

asset freezing and sharing, and witness hearings via videoconference.

(2) Taiwan and Tuvalu signed the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters in June 2023. Following its approval by the Legislative Yuan in January 2025, the Treaty was submitted to the Executive Yuan for referral to the President for review. Upon its subsequent promulgation and entry into force, the two countries will be able to provide mutual assistance throughout criminal investigations, prosecutions, and judicial proceedings. Such mutual legal assistance encompasses providing evidence, serving documents, locating persons and property, executing searches, seizing and freezing assets, and enforcing fines. Furthermore, subject to mutual consent, law enforcement personnel from both sides may conduct witness interviews via videoconference or use other technological means to assist with criminal investigations, thereby optimizing resources expended on cross-border evidence collection.

(3) Taiwan and the Government of Saint Lucia signed the "Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Government of Saint Lucia" in August and October 2023, respectively, through an exchange of signatures. The Treaty was promulgated by the President and entered into force in May 2025. Under this Treaty, both countries may submit mutual legal assistance requests to each other in cases

involving offenses such as human trafficking.

- (4) In May 2025, the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands signed the "Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan) and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands", thereby deepening international cooperation on mutual legal assistance and strengthening cooperation in combating transnational crime.

3. National Immigration Agency:

- (1) To strengthen cooperation with international partners on immigration affairs and the prevention of human trafficking, and to jointly combat transnational crime, Taiwan has concluded Memoranda of Understanding on Cooperation in Immigration Affairs and the Prevention of Human Trafficking with 22 countries from 2011 to 2025—including Australia, Belgium, Belize, El Salvador, Eswatini, the Gambia, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, Nauru, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Marshall Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, the United States, and Vietnam—thereby substantially enhancing Taiwan's international cooperation on immigration affairs and joint efforts to combat cross-border crime and human trafficking.

- (2) In 2025, the National Immigration Agency (NIA), in coordination with the National Police Agency,

collaborated with immigration and law enforcement authorities from Thailand and Japan to investigate and uncover a transnational human trafficking case. The operation led to the rescue of a Thai minor who had been taken to Japan by her mother for commercial sexual exploitation, subsequently brought to Taiwan for forced prostitution, and had overstayed her authorized period of stay. The Thai mother was later deported to Thailand by the NIA in accordance with the law, serving as a successful example of international law enforcement cooperation in combating cross-border human trafficking.

4. Fisheries Agency: In March 2025, Arif Sulistiyo, Representative of the Indonesian Economic and Trade Office to Taipei (IETO), led a delegation to visit the Fisheries Agency and present the Indonesian government's position on the placement and employment assistance of distant-water fishing vessel crew members. The Fisheries Agency subsequently discussed related issues with its Indonesian counterparts at IETO in April 2025, reaching an agreement to establish a working group to exchange views on the recruitment and protection of distant-water fishing vessel crew members and bilateral cooperation, and to promote the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Taiwan and Indonesia.

5.3 Sponsoring or Participating in Events Organized by Domestic NGOs

1. Ministry of Labor (MOL): The MOL continued to

subsidize NGOs in organizing training for employers, migrant workers, and agents, as well as cultural exchanges, festivals, and Chinese/foreign language courses. These activities raised awareness of human trafficking prevention, emphasized employers' responsibility for migrant workers' personal safety and privacy, encouraged proper care for migrant workers' well-being and publicized the 1955 Hotline as a channel for consultation and complaints.

2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA): In June 2025, the MOFA provided funding to support ECPAT Taiwan's participation in the "2025 INHOPE Annual Members Meeting and Hotline Training Program" in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The event facilitated valuable exchanges with international experts and practitioners, where ECPAT Taiwan shared its practical experiences in combating human trafficking, thereby enhancing Taiwan's international visibility and professional reputation in this field.
3. Fisheries Agency (FA): In 2025, the FA provided funding to fishing industry associations and NGOs, and cooperated with government agencies in migrant crew members' home countries to organize 26 care events for foreign crew members. These events raised awareness of human trafficking prevention, underscored employers' responsibility to safeguard foreign crew members' safety and labor rights, and introduced support services such as counseling and the interactive service platform for crew members.

IV. FUTURE WORK

1. Reducing the Risk of Vulnerable Foreign Populations Falling into Human Trafficking

1.1 Enhancing Measures for the Protection of Crew Members' Rights and Interests

1. Fisheries Agency (FA)

(1) To ensure compliance with relevant regulations, the FA will continue conducting labor inspections and rights-awareness campaigns, thereby ensuring that vessel operators and senior crew on distant-water fishing vessels abide by relevant fisheries regulations. Furthermore, the FA will closely monitor crew working conditions with the aim of identifying and preventing potential cases of human trafficking or forced labor.

(2) The FA provides at least four hours of annual training for interviewers, inspectors and personnel responsible for investigative work. Following standardized procedures, the confidentiality of crew members is ensured, and interviews are conducted separately from vessel owners or senior crew to ensure a safe environment. When necessary, interviews may be conducted in coordination with judicial police during vessel inspections at ports or at sea, focusing on victim-centered approaches. Assessments are conducted using the "Checklist of Suspected Labor Exploitation of Foreign Crew Members" to identify signs of forced labor.

- (3) To protect crew members' rights in case of potential wage arrears by distant-water fishing vessel operators, which could raise concerns regarding human trafficking, the FA has developed a systematic mechanism to safeguard crew wages. This mechanism features measures such as wage reporting, dedicated accounts, and a wage arrear repayment system. Following multiple rounds of consultation with major distant-water fisheries industry associations and detailed explanations provided to industry representatives, crew members, and NGOs, the FA completed the revision of relevant regulations in November 2025, with the accompanying measures to be implemented in 2026.
- (4) The FA will continue conducting interagency joint inspections of FOC vessels entering Taiwan's ports to ensure compliance with labor standards and will regularly review enforcement practices.
- (5) In addition to the existing "Taiwan Foreign Crew Interactive Service Platform" for handling complaints, employers are now required to play a rights-awareness video when entering into employment contracts with crew members. Information on crew rights must also be prominently displayed on board vessels. Furthermore, the FA will hold monthly discussions with key members of the Pingtung Migrant Fishermen Union (FOSPI-PMFU) to better understand the needs of crew members and assist in resolving related issues.

(6) The FA organizes regular refresher training for operators and senior crew members to reinforce awareness of legal obligations and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). It will also continue to support, guide, and promote fisheries associations and seafood buyers to collectively participate in CSR programs, such as joining the Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP) and obtaining Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) eco-certifications.

2. Ministry of Labor (MOL)

(1) Taiwanese vessel owners may employ foreign crew members for marine fishing work. Based on the demand of fishing operations, employment types are categorized into domestic employment (for offshore fishing vessels) and overseas employment (for distant-water fishing vessels). The MOL is responsible for the approval and regulation of foreign crew members employed domestically, under the Employment Service Act and related laws. In contrast, the Ministry of Agriculture (Fisheries Agency) oversees the approval and regulation of foreign crew members employed overseas.

(2) Regardless of whether foreign crew members are employed domestically or overseas, they may file complaints in cases involving labor disputes, unfair treatment, or personal harm. In Taiwan, they may access the toll-free 1955 Hotline, which operates 24/7. While abroad, they may call +886-2-8073-3141 to lodge complaints. Upon receiving a case, the 1955

Hotline will refer cases involving foreign crew members employed overseas to the Fisheries Agency for investigation and response. For cases involving foreign crew members employed domestically, the hotline will assign the case to the appropriate local government for handling.

1.2 Strengthening the Protection of Migrant Workers' Rights

1. The Ministry of Labor will continue to review and strengthen measures to protect the personal safety and rights of domestic migrant workers, based on the conclusions of the meeting on regulatory review and division of responsibilities for the ILO Domestic Workers Convention (C189) held in 2025.
2. The Direct Hiring Service Center under the Ministry of Labor continues to provide consultation services on matters unrelated to employment for migrant workers. Through a four-language (English, Thai, Indonesian, and Vietnamese) toll-free hotline (0800-665-800), migrant workers can obtain information on legal aid, commercial insurance, labor insurance, and occupational accident insurance benefits.
3. Comprehensive protection measures are continuously provided to migrant workers prior to entry, post-arrival, and before departure:
 - (1) Prior to Entry: The Direct Hiring Joint Service Center provides employers with direct hiring services for migrant workers and assists with document forwarding, consultations, and inquiries. In addition, pursuant to the Employment Service Act, employers

and migrant workers must sign a written labor contract and an "Affidavit for Wage and Salary and Expenses Incurred Prior to Entry into the Republic of China for Employment" before employment, so as to ensure transparency, facilitate expense management, and serve as a basis for subsequent review. Pre-employment briefings for employers are also held to help employers and their families understand relevant laws and regulations, potential situations migrant workers may face after arriving in Taiwan, and available government resources, thereby helping prevent violations of relevant laws and regulations. Meanwhile, migrant workers may participate in pre-employment training programs in their home countries and learn about life and employment in Taiwan through orientation videos, helping them adapt more easily to life and work in Taiwan.

(2) Post-Arrival: Through a variety of multilingual communication channels—including airport service stations, the 1955 Hotline, the 1955 E-LINE, multilingual labor handbooks, the Foreign National Labor Rights Portal, and multilingual radio broadcasts—migrant workers are provided with information and relevant laws and regulations. Furthermore, comprehensive services are provided to facilitate the mediation of labor dispute, referrals for legal aid, placement and protection services, and assistance with employer transfers.

(3) Before Departure (i.e., migrant workers departing for

a third country or returning to their home country): To prevent the improper repatriation of migrant workers, a verification mechanism has been established. Employers and their employed migrant workers who mutually agree to terminate their employment relationship prior to contract expiration are required to undergo a verification process at the local competent authority. This process aims to ensure that both parties genuinely intend to terminate the employment relationship. Furthermore, if migrant workers still have unresolved grievances at the time of departure, they can file complaints at the airport service stations to safeguard their labor rights.

1.3 Strengthening the Protection of Rights for Foreign Students in Taiwan, including Overseas Students, Overseas compatriot Students, and Foreign Interns

1. Ministry of Education (MOE)

- (1) The MOE will continue to strengthen its oversight of colleges and universities, ensuring that they thoroughly assess students' financial capacity and language proficiency during the admission process. Institutions violating the "Regulations Regarding International Students Undertaking Studies in Taiwan" may face adjustments to their enrollment quotas, depending on the severity of the violation. Furthermore, the MOE will continue to organize counseling activities for foreign students and specialized workshops to enhance their awareness of labor rights.

- (2) The MOE continues to maintain a four-language hotline (Mandarin, English, Vietnamese, and Indonesian) for inquiries from foreign students. Upon receiving reports of infringements of internship rights or difficulties in adapting to their circumstances, the MOE promptly initiates investigations into potential school or host company violations, or immediately refers students to other suitable host companies for internships, thereby proactively safeguarding students' rights. Furthermore, the MOE continues to distribute Care Cards containing contact information for hotlines operated by the MOE and relevant authorities, providing foreign students with explicit channels for complaints and assistance.
- (3) The MOE continues to promote awareness of regulations governing part-time work and the reporting of missing overseas students. It also conducts targeted inspections and site visits at schools participating in the Program to ensure that colleges and universities clearly distinguish between internship programs and part-time work activities. If potential infringements of foreign students' labor rights or suspected cases of human trafficking are identified, the MOE will refer the matters to the Ministry of Labor (MOL), which will coordinate referrals to local governments or judicial police for investigation. The MOL and related authorities will then share their investigative findings with the MOE for further follow-up, thereby safeguarding the rights and

interests of foreign students in Taiwan.

2. Overseas Community Affairs Council (OCAC):

(1) To protect the rights of overseas compatriot students and prevent them from falling victim to exploitation after arriving in Taiwan, the OCAC, in coordination with the competent educational authorities, conducts annual visits to schools (and internship institutions) between May and June. Furthermore, schools participating in the Program are required to assign staff to visit students at their internship sites every two weeks to check on students' well-being and identify any instances of improper treatment, thereby enabling timely intervention and prompt reporting to the competent authorities.

(2) The OCAC strengthens its coordination with overseas missions, sponsoring organizations, and other relevant networks to jointly prevent recruitment by intermediaries. Overseas missions are instructed to closely monitor and inspect agencies within their respective jurisdictions and to conduct rigorous screening during the application and interview processes. The involvement of intermediaries in student recruitment will also be strictly investigated. Schools found to have collaborated with intermediaries or agencies in student recruitment will be subject to suspension of recruitment.

3. Tourism Administration:

(1) The "Directions Governing the Application of Foreign Students to the ROC in the Capacity of Interns

in Tourist Hotel Enterprises and Hotel Enterprises" were implemented in 2025 and are scheduled to be amended and promulgated in January 2026. The amendment will further provide that, where an internship involves substantial provision of labor, monthly stipends and grants should not fall below the statutory minimum wage. Furthermore, internship hosts must ensure essential protections regarding working hours, rest periods, and insurance in the spirit of labor laws. No disparity in rights shall exist based on a student's status—whether domestic, international, overseas compatriot, or enrolled in Taiwan—thereby preventing foreign interns from being used as low-cost or high-risk labor.

- (2) The Directions also stipulate that, during their internships in Taiwan, foreign interns who go missing, are involved in a major incident, or engage in activities inconsistent with the purpose of their visas shall be reported immediately to the relevant authorities. Accordingly, the Tourism Administration has established handling principles, mandating that the internship host must submit a notification form within three working days of the incident via fax or email to both the Tourism Administration and the NIA's local Special Task Force with jurisdiction over the location of the internship host. The NIA will subsequently proceed to locate the students in accordance with relevant operating regulations.

4. Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA):

- (1) To meet industry needs, strengthen the responsibilities of internship hosts, and protect the rights and interests of foreign interns during their internships in Taiwan, the MOEA plans to amend and promulgate the "Directions Governing the Application of Foreign Students to the ROC in the Capacity of Interns in Enterprises and Organizations" in January 2026.
- (2) New restrictions are added on the number of foreign students introduced for internships in Taiwan; such numbers must comply with the regulations of the central competent authorities and shall not exceed 50 students during the same period. The revised provisions also establish additional eligibility requirements, including that the student's age must align with the corresponding educational system, the student's field of study must be relevant to the internship content, the student must have completed at least one academic semester of study, and the student must possess basic Chinese or English language proficiency, as well as meet any other qualifications designated by the central competent authorities. Furthermore, if a foreign student's home school is not listed in the Ministry of Education's Database for the Reference List of Foreign Universities, then it must be an institution accredited by the local government's education authority or a recognized professional educational evaluation body. Additionally, its duration of study and curriculum must be equivalent to those prescribed for domestic schools of the same level and

type in order for the student to qualify for an internship in Taiwan.

(3) New provisions specify matters with which internship hosts are required to cooperate. These include assisting interns in securing appropriate insurance, as well as cooperating with the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) and relevant authorities in conducting joint site visits and providing required documentation. In the event that a foreign intern in Taiwan is involved in a major incident or goes missing, the internship host bears a mandatory obligation to report the situation. Furthermore, to align with practical scenarios while safeguarding the rights of foreign students, the regulations explicitly prohibit agents and agencies entrusted by internship hosts from charging any fees to foreign students.

(4) If, during the internship period in Taiwan, a foreign student provides labor services or performs work at the internship host beyond learning and training, the combined amount of the stipend and living allowance shall not be lower than the minimum wage announced by the Ministry of Labor. The regulations also set out requirements concerning internship hours, timing, and rest periods.

5. Ministry of Labor

(1) To take into account the living expenses and financial needs of foreign students studying in Taiwan, Article 50 of the Employment Service Act provides that foreign students may engage in part-time work outside

class hours. Except during winter and summer vacations, such work shall not exceed 20 hours per week. If an employer permits a foreign student to work in excess of the 20-hour weekly limit, the employer is deemed to have violated Article 57, Paragraph 9 of the Act and will be subject to a fine and restrictions on subsequent applications.

(2) Pursuant to the "Workplace Visit and Care Initiative for Overseas compatriot Students in Taiwan" promulgated by the Ministry of Labor in November 2025, local governments will continue to conduct telephone-based welfare check-ins from January to July each year, targeting students on the provided roster of approved work permits to offer active support and care. Upon detecting any statutory violations by employers or employment agencies during this process, local governments will promptly enforce administrative penalties, thereby steadfastly safeguarding the labor rights and interests of overseas compatriot students working in Taiwan.

(3) If overseas compatriot students suffer an infringement of their labor rights and interests, they may file complaints proactively through the 1955 Hotline or with the local competent authority. When the Ministry of Labor receives cases in which a student has individually complained about an employer to the Ministry of Education, or cases reported by third parties involving labor matters concerning overseas compatriot students, it shall

immediately and concurrently refer such cases to the local government and the labor inspection units of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for investigation and handling, so as to safeguard the rights and interests of overseas compatriot students and prevent labor exploitation.

1.4 Enhancing Child and Youth Protection Measures

1. Pursuant to the Child and Juvenile Welfare and Rights Protection Act and its Enforcement Rules, when placing domestic child and adolescent victims—regardless of whether they are victims of sexual or labor exploitation—priority should be given to placement with relative families, followed by foster families, and lastly, placement institutions. During the placement period, placement institutions provide service measures such as psychological counseling, medical care, educational reintegration, legal assistance, and referrals to relevant resources.
2. Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW): Given that children and youths require a higher intensity of prevention and protection, the MOHW has established the Advisory Committee on Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention. By inviting representatives from relevant central ministries, experts, scholars, and civil society organizations to serve as committee members, the Committee promotes policy formulation and integrated planning for the prevention of child and youth sexual exploitation. Furthermore, pursuant to Article 4 of the Child and Youth Sexual Exploitation

Prevention Act, the MOHW promotes the requirement that schools at the secondary and lower levels shall organize educational courses or campaigns on the prevention of sexual exploitation against a child or a youth for at least two hours each semester. Inter-ministerial collaboration has also been enhanced, including the intensification of crime investigation and recidivism prevention by judicial units, as well as the strengthening of mandatory reporting mechanisms and the raising of public awareness for identification and reporting, thereby ensuring the timely rescue of victims.

3. Judicial Yuan: When conducting training related to human trafficking prevention, the Judicial Yuan consistently incorporates courses on child rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), trauma-informed care, and psychological healing. This initiative aims to enhance the relevant knowledge and professional capacity of judicial personnel and help them provide appropriate support to child survivors of trauma.
4. National Communications Commission (NCC): The NCC supervises the Institute of Watch Internet Network (iWIN) to strengthen the literacy of children and youth regarding online information, thereby enhancing society's overall resilience to online disinformation. The NCC also promotes greater legal compliance awareness among service providers and users, with the aim of improving Internet users' capabilities in

identification, reporting, and assisting victims.

1.5 Raising Public Awareness on Overseas Job Scams

1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- (1) The Bureau of Consular Affairs will continue to strengthen the public's awareness of overseas travel safety and emergency assistance mechanisms. This will be carried out through multiple channels, including travel safety promotion activities (such as setting up information booths at international travel fairs and Lunar New Year travel safety campaigns), printed materials, and digital tools. These efforts aim to enhance citizens' understanding of essential precautions before traveling abroad and available assistance channels in case of emergencies overseas, such as calling the 24-hour emergency hotlines of Taiwan's overseas missions and the MOFA Emergency Contact Center (0800-085-095).
- (2) The MOFA will strengthen anti-fraud awareness efforts related to overseas employment. Measures include producing and distributing anti-employment fraud information cards at passport application counters and periodically pushing awareness messages through the official LINE account (@boca.tw), including downloadable and shareable illustrations. In addition, citizens who complete the "Overseas Travel Registration" will receive reminder messages to help prevent overseas job fraud.
- (3) Citizens are encouraged to download and use the MOFA "Travel Safety Guidance" app and enable its

location-based push notification feature. This enables them to receive timely local travel safety information and anti-fraud alerts while abroad, thereby enhancing public awareness of the risks of becoming victims of human trafficking.

2. Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MOTC)

(1) In January 2025, the Civil Aeronautics Administration established the "Assistance Mechanism for R.O.C. (Taiwan) Nationals Lured to Southeast Asian Countries to Seek Help on Board Aircraft" and notified airlines accordingly. Under this mechanism, airlines are required to provide full assistance to passengers (victims) who seek help while onboard. In addition, Taoyuan International Airport Corporation utilizes multimedia devices (e.g., electronic display boards) to broadcast various anti-human trafficking awareness messages aimed at preventing trafficking incidents. Furthermore, the CAA has coordinated with airlines and the Aviation Police Bureau of the National Police Agency to distribute anti-overseas fraud alert cards at airline check-in counters. Public notices and reminders are prominently displayed at check-in counters and boarding gates to alert travelers and reduce the risk of victimization.

(2) Travel agencies are urged to remind travelers during domestic and international tours to avoid approaching or speaking with strangers, refrain from traveling

alone, and not to accept items from unknown sources. They should also inform travelers about the typologies and dangers of human trafficking. If any suspected trafficking case is identified, it should be reported immediately to the police to prevent individuals from becoming victims.

3. National Police Agency (NPA)

- (1) The NPA continues to direct local police departments and bureaus across all municipalities, counties, and cities to promote anti-human trafficking laws, broadcast promotional videos, and raise public awareness of preventing overseas job scams during community safety meetings.
- (2) The NPA continues to set up mobile display stands at airports and, with the assistance of four domestic and 19 foreign airlines, distribute anti-fraud cards at check-in counters to passengers traveling to Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar, and Laos. In addition, the NPA also works with relevant airport authorities to organize crime prevention lectures at airports.
- (3) The NPA continues to disseminate anti-fraud information through promotional videos and images. In collaboration with Taoyuan International Airport Corporation, such materials are shown at terminal check-in counters and on digital signage, as well as promoted through the corporation's official Facebook and Instagram accounts. The NPA also requests Ever Rich Duty Free Shop and Tasa Meng Duty Free Shop to broadcast anti-fraud promotional videos on their

electronic displays during business hours at high-traffic locations. In addition, through the Taipei and Kaohsiung precincts of the Aviation Police Bureau, the NPA coordinates with various airports to run these promotional broadcasts, thereby strengthening public awareness of crime prevention.

(4) The NPA has also placed a link to the "165 Anti-Fraud Dashboard" on its official website. The dashboard displays daily statistics on reported fraud cases and financial losses to enhance public awareness of common fraud techniques and strengthen fraud detection capabilities.

4. Ministry of Education (MOE): In cooperation with the MOFA's Overseas Working Holiday Program, the Youth Development Administration (YDA) of the MOE continues to carry out educational outreach by updating the human trafficking prevention information in the Working Holiday Handbook. The handbook is made available on the MOFA Working Holiday website, the YDA's official website, and the iYouth Platform for Making Youth's International Dream Happen, where young people may browse and download it. The YDA also asks the MOFA, universities and colleges, and local governments to help publicize the handbook, thereby safeguarding the personal safety and rights of Taiwanese youth traveling abroad.

5. National Immigration Agency (NIA): The NIA continues to strengthen local collaborative networks by

directing its specialized operation brigades to actively engage in activities within their respective jurisdictions. In addition, the NIA's local service centers utilize diverse channels—such as family education services for new immigrants, legal information seminars, and the residence permit application process for migrant workers and employers—to raise awareness of potential victimization and publicize victim protection measures among citizens and new immigrants, thereby expanding the overall effectiveness of prevention efforts.

2. Comprehensively Enhancing Protection Mechanisms

2.1 Integrated Training across Agencies and Fields

1. To enhance law enforcement efforts to combat human trafficking and improve victim identification procedures, while also strengthening the Ministry of Labor's and the Fisheries Agency's evidence-gathering efforts in cases involving forced labor, the National Immigration Agency has pioneered and continues to advance integrated cross-agency training. This initiative has been incorporated as a new strategy in the "2025–2026 Anti-Exploitation Action Plan".
2. Starting in 2026, the NIA's Northern Taiwan Administration Corps, Central Taiwan Administration Corps and Southern Taiwan Administration Corps plan to convene joint training programs within their respective jurisdictions. These initiatives will invite personnel from local judicial police agencies, district

prosecutors' offices, and courts, as well as labor and fishery officials involved in human trafficking cases. These programs aim to enhance the effectiveness of integrated training between administrative and judicial authorities, thereby strengthening cross-agency expertise and fostering closer interagency cooperation.

2.2 Strengthening Enterprise Supply Chains

1. Ministry of Labor (MOL): The MOL will issue the "Reference Guidelines for Enterprises to Prevent Forced Labor" in 2026. These will include the International Labour Organization's 11 indicators of forced labor and their explanations; an enterprise action framework, enterprise self-assessment items and reference documentation; audit standards and procedures under major international codes of conduct; relevant domestic laws and regulations, examples of forced labor cases; Q&A; and a forced labor risk self-assessment checklist. These measures seek to assist Taiwanese enterprises in operating in accordance with international fair recruitment principles.
2. Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA): In 2020, Taiwan released its first Taiwan National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. The Plan was formulated in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), promoting collaboration between the public and private sectors to outline key future directions and measures related to human rights protection in business operations. The Plan is structured around three pillars:

the State's duty to protect human rights, the corporate responsibility to respect human rights, and access to effective remedies. A total of 30 action items were proposed to strengthen human rights protections in business, including banning the import of goods produced through forced labor and promoting human rights in government procurement. The purpose of the National Action Plan is to provide a platform that highlights good practices in all sectors and businesses, creates more opportunities for public-private cooperation, and better responds to the complex challenges in the field of business and human rights.

3. Enhancing Public-Private Sector Collaboration: In December 2025, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of the Control Yuan and the Taiwan Labour Front jointly organized a workshop on business and human rights. The event convened representatives from government agencies, business associations, corporate entities, labor unions, and human rights groups. The workshop aimed to foster consensus and mobilize collective action to advance human rights governance among Taiwanese businesses, while aligning domestic corporate policies with international standards, thereby positioning Taiwan as a trustworthy and human rights-respecting partner in the global supply chain. Moving forward, the NHRC will sustain these initiatives to further enhance corporate human rights awareness.

2.3 Upgrading the Direct Hiring System:

1. The Ministry of Labor (MOL)

(1) To ensure that migrant workers' rights during employer transfer procedures are not jeopardized by language barriers or a lack of bilingual guidance, the MOL will collaborate with local governments' migrant worker consultation service centers to pool bilingual human resources. This collaborative effort will enhance the operational effectiveness of the "Employer-Migrant Worker Transfer Service Center," thereby safeguarding the employment rights of migrant workers.

(2) To provide employers and migrant workers with localized access to direct hiring services, the MOL plans to establish one regional branch center in central Taiwan and another in southern Taiwan. The MOL will also conduct rolling reviews of their operational effectiveness to guide the gradual expansion of these branches. Furthermore, the MOL plans to offer administrative assistance to employers throughout the recruitment application process and the subsequent employment period, thereby further enhancing services for direct-hiring employers.

2. In 2026, the Ministry of Labor (MOL) and the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) plan to jointly organize multiple outreach sessions for enterprises to promote the Guidelines on the Prevention and Prohibition of Forced Labor by Enterprises and the Expanded Direct Hiring Program. These efforts will help enterprises recognize the risks from the source and adhere to

international fair recruitment standards, thereby strengthening the resilience of Taiwan's supply chain.

3. Implementing a Nationwide Action Plan

3.1 Updating the Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (2026–2029)

1. Fisheries Agency (FA): The FA has drafted the "Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (2026–2029)". This plan considers the severe impact of fisheries human rights issues, Taiwan's national circumstances, the status of the industry, and a review of the implementation of the Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (2022–2025). In developing the new plan, the Fisheries Agency has consulted relevant international conventions, regulations of major market countries, and reports and recommendations from international organizations and non-governmental organizations. The Agency also sought input from fishing crew associations, industry groups, NGOs, and the National Human Rights Commission of the Control Yuan. After these consultations, the draft plan was submitted to the Executive Yuan for review in 2025. Once approved, it will be implemented to further improve relevant policies and implementation measures.

2. National Immigration Agency (NIA): In view of the frequent occurrence of forced labor incidents at sea, and to protect the rights and interests of distant-water fishery workers while executing the Action Plan for

Fisheries and Human Rights, the NIA updated the "Checklist of the Suspected Case of Labor Exploitation of Foreign Crew Members" in 2025. By incorporating the updated Checklist into the draft of the Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (2026–2029), the NIA aims to strengthen the capacity of frontline administrative and judicial police personnel to handle complaints (reports) from foreign crew members, thereby facilitating the immediate detection of suspected labor exploitation cases during fishing operations at sea.

3.2 Revising and Rolling Review of the "2025–2026 Anti-Exploitation Action Plan"

1. Led and coordinated by the NIA, the action plan addresses emerging human trafficking issues of concern to various sectors by 2025, including the protection of labor rights of foreign interns and overseas compatriot students in Taiwan, strengthening evidence collection in human trafficking investigations, and reinforcing corporate supply chain responsibility to prevent labor exploitation. A total of 120 corresponding concrete strategies have been formulated for consideration, with the number expected to increase to 135 by the end of 2025. After approval by the Executive Yuan Coordination Committee, relevant agencies will actively implement these strategies.
2. Through the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism established under the Executive Yuan Coordination

Committee, the NIA will continue to integrate resources and capacities of various agencies. Rolling reviews of the effectiveness of anti-human trafficking awareness campaigns and educational training implemented by government entities for various target groups (including Taiwanese nationals, foreign nationals, central and local government agencies, private enterprises, and NGOs) will be conducted on a rolling basis, with the goal of strengthening the ability of both the public and private sectors, as well as civil society, to prevent and identify human trafficking and to uphold human rights fully.

3.3 Drafting the "Program for Respecting Human Rights in Taiwan's Corporate Supply Chains"

1. The Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) has been developing the Draft Program for Respecting Human Rights in Taiwan's Corporate Supply Chains, which includes mechanisms for preventing forced labor. Following the issuance of United States Withhold Release Orders (WROs) on goods exported by major Taiwanese companies in September 2025, the MOEA's International Trade Administration (TITA) organized the Seminar on U.S. Forced Labor Regulations in December 2025 to help Taiwanese enterprises better understand international policy and regulatory developments concerning the protection of labor rights. Legal experts from the U.S. law firm Crowell & Moring LLP were invited to explain the implementation and enforcement trends of the Withhold Release Orders (WROs) issued by U.S. Customs and Border Protection

(CBP) under Section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as well as the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA). The seminar aimed to help Taiwanese enterprises better understand international supply chain compliance requirements and strengthen their due diligence capabilities.

2. The MOEA's International Trade Administration (TITA) organized a "Webinar on EU Forced Labour Regulation" in December 2025. Legal experts from the EU-based law firm Van Bael & Bellis were invited to explain the scope of coverage under the EU Forced Labour Products Ban Regulation (FLPBR), its enforcement mechanisms, and its interrelation with other EU due diligence legislation.
3. The above-mentioned two seminars attracted more than 800 online participants from industry, government, and academia, representing a wide range of sectors, including semiconductors, electronics manufacturing, metals, machine tools, bicycles, food processing, and chemical materials. Representatives from leading think tanks, including the Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI), the Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (CIER), the Taiwan Institute of Economic Research (TIER), and the Institute for Information Industry (III), as well as human rights organizations and numerous universities, also participated. The strong participation demonstrated the high level of attention devoted by stakeholders across Taiwan to international labor rights and supply chain

compliance issues.

4. The Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) will continue to refine the Draft Program for Respecting Human Rights in Taiwan's Corporate Supply Chains, including guidance on conducting human rights due diligence, with the aim of strengthening corporate human rights practices and enhancing the competitiveness of Taiwanese enterprises in the international market.

4. Undertaking Legislative Procedures Related to Associated Regulations

- 4.1 Ministry of Labor (MOL): To assist Taiwanese enterprises in enhancing their international competitiveness, prevent forced labor risks in supply chains, align with international standards such as the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fair Recruitment Initiative and the 11 Indicators of Forced Labour, and fulfill core requirements such as the prohibition on the retention of identity documents, the MOL will draft amendments to the Employment Service Act in 2026. The proposed amendments will expressly prohibit employers from retaining the identity documents of job seekers or employees or misappropriating their property during recruitment or employment process. The amendments will also stipulate that private employment service institutions and their staff members shall not, when conducting recruitment, hiring, or employment service activities,

retain the identity documents of job seekers or workers, misappropriate their property, or collect security deposits, thereby further strengthening the protection of labor rights.

- 4.2 Ministry of Education (MOE): The MOE will assess whether to formulate a dedicated Act for Off-Campus Internship Education for Junior Colleges and Institutions of Higher Education. Pending completion of the legislative assessment, off-campus internship education will continue to be governed by the Implementation Regulations Governing Industry-Academia Collaboration for Junior Colleges and Institutions of Higher Education, as amended in 2025. The amended Regulations clearly define the respective responsibilities of educational institutions and cooperating organizations, with the aim of enhancing the quality of participation by cooperating organizations and strengthening the protection of the rights and interests of student interns.

V. Conclusion

In the U.S. Department of State's 2025 Trafficking in Persons Report, Taiwan has maintained its Tier 1 status for the 16th consecutive year, demonstrating that its counter-trafficking efforts continue to garner international acclaim. This milestone underscores that Taiwan's overall framework—spanning legal infrastructure, enforcement operations, victim protection, and institutional training—has achieved a sophisticated standard, placing Taiwan alongside the United States, the United Kingdom, Finland, and Sweden at the highest rank.

While Taiwan has achieved substantial progress in the protection and preventive efforts for distant-water fishing crew members and migrant workers, global strategies against forced labor have recently shifted toward regulatory compliance regarding supply chain security and human rights safeguards. In response, Taiwan will continue to advance the 2.0 version of the "Action Plan for Fisheries and Human Rights (2026–2029)" and expand satellite communication coverage on distant-water fishing vessels, enabling fishermen to seek immediate assistance while at sea and helping overcome the digital isolation that turns these vessels into "isolated islands at sea."

Regarding the industrial sector, Taiwan has proactively formulated and promoted the "Reference Guidelines for Enterprises to Prevent Forced Labor" to assist industries in aligning with international standards. Furthermore, in light of impending global mandates such as the EU's Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD), Taiwan is also continuing to develop robust counter-human trafficking measures.

This includes integrating due diligence processes into Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) indicators. These initiatives are poised to reinforce labor rights protections across all dimensions, thereby safeguarding the prestige of the "Made in Taiwan" (MIT) brand from being compromised by forced labor controversies.

Furthermore, safeguarding the rights of foreign students in Taiwan—including overseas students, overseas compatriot students, and international interns—remains a collaborative commitment championed by the Ministry of Education, the Overseas Community Affairs Council, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Tourism Administration, the National Immigration Agency, and the National Human Rights Commission of the Control Yuan. Moving forward, Taiwan will further strengthen inter-agency synergy and intensify public-private partnerships to mitigate the risk of labor exploitation. This ensures that foreign students can place their utmost trust in the quality of Taiwan's education and internship programs, thereby attracting a broader demographic of global students and successfully retaining outstanding international talents within Taiwanese enterprises and society.

The prevention of human trafficking remains one of the paramount human rights priorities globally. The government of Taiwan not only closely monitors international norms and evolving trends, but also remains highly receptive to feedback from domestic civil society groups. By actively identifying emerging issues and deploying targeted solutions, Taiwan will continue to refine its comprehensive strategies through the

Executive Yuan's Coordination Committee on Prevention of Human Trafficking and Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

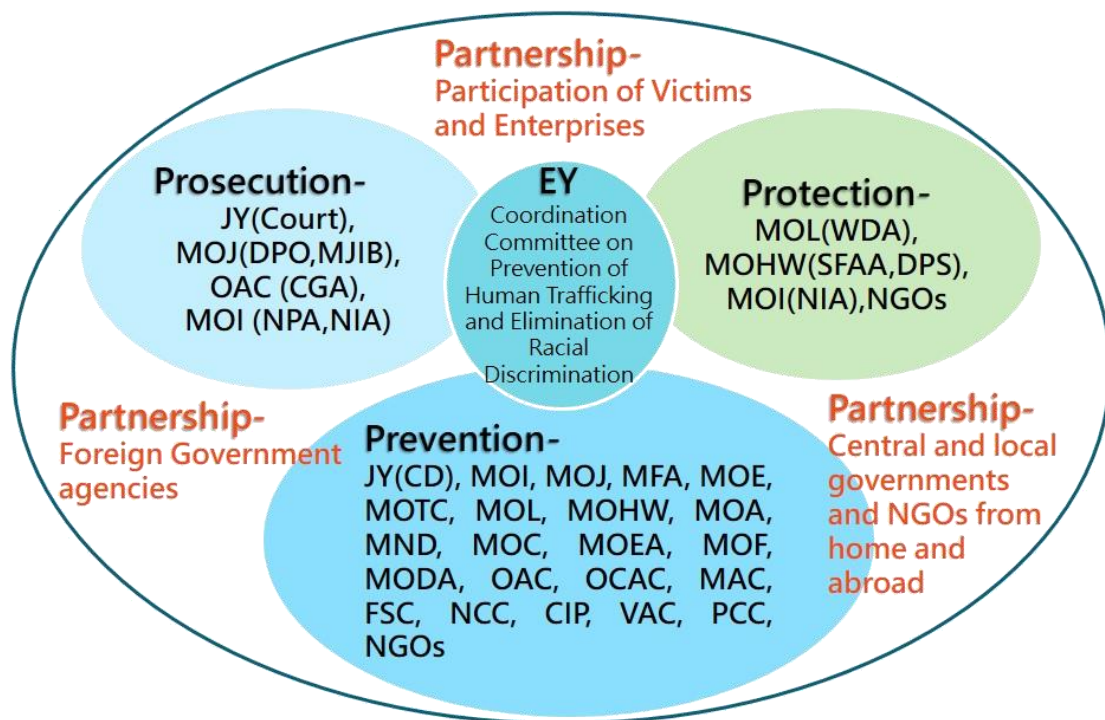


Figure 1 : Taiwan's 4P Policy and Partnership Mechanism for Combating Human Trafficking

**Table 1 : Number of Human Trafficking Cases
Referred by Judicial Police Authorities from
2009 to 2025**

Cases Year	Total cases referred to the District prosecutors' offices	Types of Cases		
		Labor Exploitation	Sexual Exploitation	Organ Harvesting
2009	88	46	42	0
2010	123	77	46	0
2011	126	73	53	0
2012	148	86	62	0
2013	166	84	82	0
2014	138	51	87	0
2015	141	44	97	0
2016	134	40	94	0
2017	145	37	108	0
2018	133	38	95	0
2019	143	32	111	0
2020	159	29	130	0
2021	107	21	86	0
2022	161	75	85	1
2023	148	63	80	5
2024	125	41	83	1
2025	158	66	91	1

(Statistics provided by the judicial police agencies; compiled by the NIA)

**Table 2 : Number of Human Trafficking Cases
Prosecuted by Local Prosecutor's Offices
from 2009 to 2025**

Year	Cases Prosecuted	Persons Indicted	Types of Cases							
			Labor Exploitation		Sexual Exploitation		Organ harvesting		Flow of People and treatment	
			Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
2009	118	335	35	102	83	233				
2010	115	441	41	110	76	346				
2011	151	437	72	179	80	259				
2012	169	458	34	57	136	408				
2013	127	355	84	246	46	103				
2014	102	184	21	52	88	153				
2015	63	148	12	25	52	127				
2016	64	166	17	44	50	128				
2017	87	248	19	66	68	182				
2018	71	113	24	40	47	73				
2019	71	122	14	22	57	100				
2020	78	132	18	31	63	105				
2021	58	78	14	26	44	52				
2022	153	325	78	175	68	138	7	12		
2023	231	404	124	231	83	143	26	44		
2024	157	249	60	114	84	108	7	17	11	20
2025	214	338	91	141	102	158	10	18	16	29

Note :

1. Since June 2009, certain cases were registered under more than one type, which may result in a discrepancy between the total number of cases and the sum of classified numbers.
2. Starting from April 2024, the Ministry of Justice has established a new category titled “Flow of People and Treatment” . This category uses plural statistics for the original three types of exploitation.

(Statistics provided by the MOJ; compiled by the NIA)

**Table 3 : Sentences Imposed for TIP-Related Crimes
from 2009 to 2025**

Unit: Person(s)

Sentence Year	< 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-5 years	5-7 years	7-10 years	10-15 years	Short detention	Fine	No sanction	Total
2009	256	50	30	4	7	1	13	0	6	1	0	368
2010	192	37	34	4	19	0	1	1	8	4	0	300
2011	98	15	27	5	17	2	1	0	6	2	1	174
2012	144	16	27	3	32	2	3	0	11	62	0	300
2013	155	21	36	5	41	4	2	0	4	1	1	270
2014	97	10	20	6	30	2	1	3	5	1	0	175
2015	103	10	14	1	29	1	0	1	2	2	0	163
2016	96	13	23	4	21	0	3	1	1	0	0	162
2017	18	4	10	3	23	0	0	2	2	0	0	62
2018	9	2	14	2	21	0	2	0	0	0	0	50
2019	7	2	15	5	18	2	1	0	0	0	0	50
2020	5	4	12	1	26	1	5	1	0	0	0	55
2021	3	5	22	9	23	3	7	0	1	0	0	73
2022	4	6	21	9	29	0	3	0	0	0	0	72
2023	5	1	23	4	22	0	1	0	0	0	0	56
2024	2	4	18	2	35	12	3	0	0	0	0	76
2025	5	2	20	6	17	5	2	3	5	1	3	69

(Statistics provided by the MOJ; compiled by the NIA)

Table 4 : Statistics of Complaints Filed by Migrant Workers from 2009 to 2025

Unit: Person(s)

Year	Total	Contract	Wage	Working Hours	Management	Occupational Accidents	Infringement	Recruitment	Life Issues	Contact issues	Epidemic Prevention	Other
2019	45,471	8,152	8,870	1,495	16,072	167	755	6,729	—	—	—	3,231
2020	41,057	8,017	8,422	1,442	12,907	152	666	6,270	—	—	—	3,181
2021	46,634	8,158	9,226	1,856	14,991	160	627	8,038	—	—	—	3,578
2022	44,514	7,673	8,370	2,039	14,296	143	490	7,567	3,266	198	109	363
2023	49,412	7,946	10,010	1,763	16,987	191	666	6,453	4,529	—	447	420
2024	39,251	7,217	6,378	1,338	15,158	130	634	5,429	2,379	—	66	522
2025	38,945	7,421	5,402	1,357	15,934	127	654	5,727	1,825	14	21	463

(Statistics provided by the WDA; compiled by the NIA)

Table 5 : Statistics of Complaints Filed via the Taiwan Foreign (Fishing) Crew Interactive Service Platform in 2025

Year	Total	Processing Status					
		Administrative Sanctions	Transfer to Judicial Authorities	No Concrete Evidence Yet		Under Investigation	Not Accepting the Investigation *
				Administrative Guidance	Case Closed		
2025	23	0	0	3	16	2	2

*Note : The reasons for not accepting the investigation include: unclear information in the complaint received by the Fisheries Agency, vague and non-specific accusations, duplicate cases, foreign fishing vessels operated by non-national investors, and matters beyond the jurisdiction of the Fisheries Agency.

(Statistics provided by the Fisheries Agency; compiled by the NIA)

Table 6 : Statistics of 1955 Hotline Complaints Filed by Overseas Foreign (Fishing) Crew Members from 2019 to 2025

1955 Complaints						Case Status		
Year	Cases closed	under Processing	No. of complaints by foreign crew members	Incomplete or absent vessel information	Total	Wages recovered (US\$)	Guarantee bonds recovered(US\$) (prior to the enforcement of new regulations)	Passport recovered
2019	35	7	7		49	30,713	8,759	25
2020	44	4	27		75	31,138	3,600	19
2021	20	20	18		58	32,237	1,400	14
2022	42	13	8	1	64	11,324	0	13
2023	74	5			79	80,043	897	51
2024	46	4	5	2	57	48,045	0	13
2025	25	2	0	2	29	1,209	0	16

(Statistics provided by the Fisheries Agency; compiled by the NIA)

Table 7 : Statistics on Foreign TIP Victims Placed in Shelters from 2009 to 2025

Year	Exploitation Type	No. of Newly Admitted Victims	Gender		Nationality								
			Male	Female	Indonesian	Vietnamese	Thai	Filipino	Mainland Chinese	Cambodian	Bangladesh	Indian	Others
2009	Sexual Exploitation	85	0	85	45	12	1	0	27	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	244	71	173	120	73	6	14	0	9	22	0	0
	Total	329	71	258	165	85	7	14	27	9	22	0	0
2010	Sexual Exploitation	45	5	40	14	4	6	2	19	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	279	61	218	147	71	6	37	2	13	2	1	0
	Total	324	66	258	161	75	12	39	21	13	2	1	0
2011	Sexual Exploitation	56	0	56	20	1	1	1	33	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	263	90	173	155	83	9	13	0	0	3	0	0
	Total	319	90	229	175	84	10	14	33	0	3	0	0
2012	Sexual Exploitation	152	0	152	131	1	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	310	66	244	225	59	1	23	0	2	0	0	0
	Total	462	66	396	356	60	1	23	20	2	0	0	0
2013	Sexual Exploitation	121	0	121	110	1	0	1	9	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	245	47	198	166	64	6	7	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	366	47	319	276	65	6	8	9	0	0	0	2
2014	Sexual Exploitation	86	0	86	67	4	2	0	13	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	206	52	154	95	61	4	43	2	1	0	0	0
	Total	292	52	240	162	65	6	43	15	1	0	0	0
2015	Sexual Exploitation	64	0	64	53	4	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	122	64	58	83	29	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	186	64	122	136	33	0	11	6	0	0	0	0

Year	Exploitation Type	No. of Newly Admitted Victims	Gender		Nationality								
			Male	Female	Indonesian	Vietnamese	Thai	Filipino	Mainland Chinese	Cambodian	Bangladesh	Indian	Others
2016	Sexual Exploitation	40	5	35	21	0	10	3	6	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	116	64	52	55	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	156	69	87	76	30	10	33	6	0	0	0	1
2017	Sexual Exploitation	61	9	52	14	5	39	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	135	53	82	94	14	6	18	0	0	3	0	0
	Sexual and Labor	12	0	12	1	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	208	62	146	109	20	45	31	0	0	3	0	0
2018	Sexual Exploitation	29	1	28	15	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Labor Exploitation	79	35	44	59	15	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
	Sexual and Labor	12	0	12	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	120	36	84	85	24	4	4	0	0	1	0	2
2019	Sexual Exploitation	30	0	30	11	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	61	24	37	43	11	0	4	0	0	0	0	3
	Sexual and Labor	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	92	24	68	55	19	11	4	0	0	0	0	3
2020	Sexual Exploitation	38	0	38	11	4	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	64	32	32	24	30	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
	Sexual and Labor	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	108	32	76	41	34	23	10	0	0	0	0	0
2021	Sexual Exploitation	36	0	36	20	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	70	51	19	28	41	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Sexual and Labor	15	0	15	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	121	51	70	62	58	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Exploitation Type	No. of Newly Admitted Victims	Gender		Nationality								
			Male	Female	Indonesian	Vietnamese	Thai	Filipino	Mainland Chinese	Cambodian	Bangladesh	Indian	Others
2022	Sexual Exploitation	16	0	16	4	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	32	17	15	7	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	16
	Sexual and Labor	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	49	17	32	11	14	3	5	0	0	0	0	16
2023	Sexual Exploitation	17	0	17	3	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Labor Exploitation	77	52	25	10	58	7	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Sexual and Labor	15	0	15	2	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	109	52	57	15	82	10	2	0	0	0	0	0
2024	Sexual Exploitation	28	0	28	5	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Labor Exploitation	66	43	23	14	22	14	9	0	0	0	0	5
	Sexual and Labor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	94	43	51	19	25	32	9	0	0	0	0	9
2025	Sexual Exploitation	30	0	30	8	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Labor Exploitation	69	40	29	9	18	28	1	0	0	0	9	4
	Sexual and Labor	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	103	40	63	19	24	38	1	0	0	0	9	12

(Statistics provided by the WDA and the NIA; compiled by the NIA)

Note : Since 2017, statistics on dual exploitation (sexual exploitation and labor exploitation) has been added.

**Table 8 : Inspection Visits for Overseas Employment
of Foreign (Fishing) Crew Members from
2019 to 2025**

Year	Statistics	Port(s) in R.O.C.	Foreign port(s)	High seas boarding and inspection/ phone interview	Total
2019	Fishing workers	468	193	59	720
	Fishing vessels	82	75	43	200
2020	Fishing workers	560	95	3	658
	Fishing vessels	102	20	2	124
2021	Fishing workers	550	55	0	605
	Fishing vessels	98	12	0	110
2022	Fishing workers	1,371	50	21	1,442
	Fishing vessels	351	9	13	373
2023	Fishing workers	2,832	920	1,237	4,989
	Fishing vessels	448	192	36	676
2024	Fishing workers	4,225	1,940	2,202	8,367
	Fishing vessels	550	189	26	765
2025	Fishing workers	3,141	1,683	3,023	7,847
	Fishing vessels	400	174	25	599

(Statistics provided by the Fisheries Agency; compiled by the NIA)

**Table 9 : Punishments Imposed for Ship Owner
Violations from 2019 to 2025**

Violation Type	Year	No. of Violations	Cumulative Penalty Amount (NT\$10,000)	Duration of License Suspension (Months)
Employment without permission	2019	98	1,259	24
	2020	126	1,234	
	2021	33	349	
	2022	17	115	
	2023	1	40	
	2024	15	119	
	2025	5	51	
Wage violations	2019	5	110	3
	2020	7	155	6
	2021	7	155	6
	2022	2	45	
	2023	4	95	4
	2024	8	136	18
	2025	5	120	3
Working hour violations	2019	1		3
Payroll roster not kept	2019	1	5	
	2020	2	10	
	2021	2	10	
	2022			

	2023	3	15	
Labor not related to fishing	2020	1	5	
Failure to fulfill the obligations to supervise and manage foreign crew members in accordance with the regulations	2020	3	35	
	2021	4	40	
	2022	3	40	1
Failure to promptly notify relevant agencies in case of injury, casualty or another serious emergency of any foreign crew member	2020	4	100	8
	2021	1	25	
Failure to renew the contract after expiration	2020	1	5	
Violation of regulations on living conditions	2021	1	9	
Failure to ensure foreign crew members enjoy the same welfare and labour protection as others of the same position	2021	1	10	
Failure to use a template of the employment contract	2021	1	17	
Others	2023	3	30	4
	2024	3	55	4
	2025	3	40	

(Statistics provided by the Fisheries Agency; compiled by the NIA)

**Table 10 : Cases Involving Violations and Fines
Imposed on (Fishing) Recruitment Agencies
from 2019 to 2025**

Violation Type	Year	No. of Violations	Penalty Amount (NT\$ 10,000)
Employment without permission	2019	1	200
	2020	0	
	2021	0	
Illegal Recruitment	2019	1	400
	2020	0	
	2021	0	
Wage violations	2019	4	420
	2020	3	300
	2021	0	
	2022	1	200
	2023	1	100
	2024	0	
	2025	0	

(Statistics provided by the Fisheries Agency; compiled by the NIA)