

2012 Taiwan Trafficking in Persons Report



March 2013

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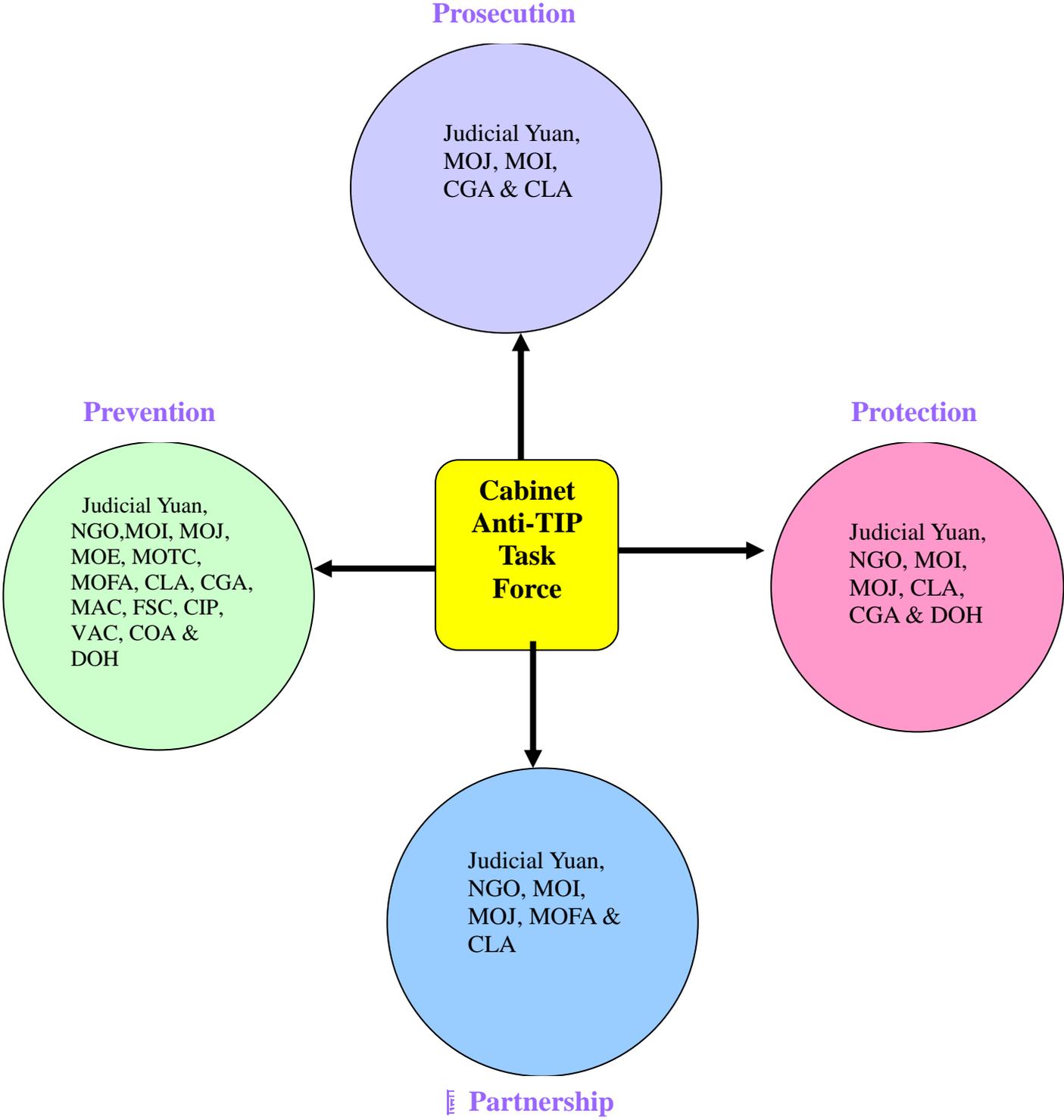
I. Prologue

With the ongoing trend of globalization and subsequent increase in the cross-border flow of people, the Republic of China (Taiwan) is engaging with the rest of the world increasingly more frequently and extensively. Greater numbers of foreigners today travel to Taiwan for business, tourism, education, employment, or even marriage. At the same time, Taiwan has seen an influx of foreign laborers, migrant workers employed at factories and construction sites, as well as domestic (in-home) foreign caregivers looking after the young, sick, and elderly in the community. However, some of these workers have been treated unfairly due to vulnerabilities caused by cultural and language barriers that are exacerbated by workplace confinement. Despite taking necessary measures to combat human trafficking (also known as “trafficking in persons,” or TIP) and enhancing immigration checks, Taiwan remains a destination for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Sexual exploitation and forced labor are currently the most common forms of human trafficking.

Taiwan, along with other leading countries around the world, is waging a vigorous campaign against human trafficking to prevent and stamp out this appalling violation of human rights. As early as November 2006, the government promulgated the Human Trafficking Prevention Action Plan and set up a anti-TIP coordination task force in January of 2007 that has been meeting regularly in order to streamline cross-ministry endeavors and coordinate resources aimed at preventing related crimes. To uphold human rights, Taiwan’s legislature enacted the Human Trafficking Prevention and Control Act (HTPCA) in January 2009, which entered into force the following June. This piece of legislation serves to help prevent human trafficking and protect victims by imposing aggravated criminal penalties on traffickers and providing immigration relief measures to victims, such as temporary visas and work permits. The latter has allowed victims to legally secure a livelihood in Taiwan, helping them to get back on their feet. The HTPCA has been instrumental in Taiwan’s intensified war against TIP and endeavors to uphold victims’ rights.

Such long-term campaigns require the persistent vigilance of all countries and cross-border collaboration. In 2013, Taiwan looks forward to continued partnership with the international community in safeguarding human rights through this war on human trafficking. Taiwan is committed to fulfilling its responsibility under two United Nations human rights covenants recently ratified by the legislature, these being the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Taiwan aspires to become a beacon of human rights for its neighboring states to emulate.

Cross-Agency-Tip Platform



Judicial Yuan: the top administration of the Judicial Branch

The following agencies fall under the Executive Yuan

CGA: Coast Guard Administration

CIP: Council of Indigenous Peoples

CLA: Council of Labor Affairs

COA: Council of Agriculture

DOH: Department of Health

FSC: Financial Supervisory Commission

MAC: Mainland Affairs Council

MOE: Ministry of Education

MOFA: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MOI: Ministry of the Interior

MOJ: Ministry of Justice

MOTC: Ministry of Transportation and Communications

VAC: Veteran Affairs Council

II. Highlights of 2012

During 2012, government agencies in Taiwan continued to devote considerable amounts of resources to combating human trafficking. Under the coordination of the anti-TIP task force, the public sector consolidated its cooperation with civil society and produced some substantial results.

Law enforcement and prosecution: Judicial police agencies uncovered 148 TIP cases (86 involving labor exploitation, 62 sexual exploitation). Over the course of the year, 458 individuals were prosecuted in a total of 169 TIP cases.

Protection: The National Immigration Agency (NIA) under the Ministry of the Interior and the Council of Labor Affairs (CLA) together oversee 21 shelters, some of which are operated by NGOs under contract. In 2012, 462 newly identified victims were placed in shelters. Besides having their everyday needs met, residents received such additional services as psychological counseling, interpretation, legal aid, accompaniment by social workers during judicial proceedings, and medical care. After evidence was gathered and judicial investigations were concluded, the NIA arranged to return 73 human trafficking victims to their home countries. In 2012, the NIA issued 353 temporary visas and renewed 299 existing visitor visas for TIP victims, and the CLA issued work permits to 305 victims.

Migrant worker services: The CLA has set up the Consolidated Job Service Center specifically to prevent exploitation and minimize brokerage fees, which typically exert a heavy financial burden on foreign laborers. In 2012, the center helped 15,748 employers re-hire their existing foreign employees, referred and transferred 50,712 foreign worker applications to authorities other than the CLA, and provided consultations to 134,921 individuals, either onsite or over the phone, on hiring foreigners. To uphold worker rights, the CLA also mediated in 9,306 cases, recovering a total of NT\$279,073,329 (approximately US\$9.4 million) in back pay owed to foreign laborers by employers or employment brokers.

Prevention: Campaigns have taken two approaches: promoting public awareness and boosting civil servant competency. The government and civil society have activated various communication channels to help inform the public about what constitutes human trafficking, and teach migrant workers how to assert their rights. The NIA held two training programs on general TIP literacy, two advanced follow-up programs, and two international workshops (the Asian Forum on Human Trafficking and the International Workshop on Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking) for government officials. Related government agencies also incorporated TIP courses into their in-house continuing education programs.

Partnership: Fruitful exchanges have taken place at numerous events. The Asian Forum on Human Trafficking ran from May 30 to June 1, joined by 31 government officials and NGO representatives from 12 neighboring countries in Asia, as well as eight diplomatic staff stationed in Taiwan. On October 30, a total of 16 government officials and 23 foreign guests were invited to attend an international workshop on human trafficking. The audience was welcomed to ask for the insights of two of the ten winners of the 2012 Heroes Acting to End Modern-Day Slavery Award from the

US State Department, government officials from Thailand, and NGO representatives from the Philippines and Malaysia. Many local and international NGOs were each presented with a certificate of recognition for their contributions to this noble cause, demonstrating the close partnership between the public and private sectors. Taiwan's immigration authority signed memorandums of understanding (MOUs) on cooperation in combating cross-border crimes and preventing human trafficking with its counterparts in Mongolia (on August 17, 2011) Indonesia (September 28, 2011), and The Gambia (on October 17, 2011).

III. Achievements in 2012

1. Prosecution – Stamping out TIP crimes

1.1 Judicial Police Enforcement

1.1.1 Judicial police agencies have entrusted specific units with anti-TIP tasks and have established a cross-agency communication network to optimize enforcement at high risk sites, such as gathering places of brokers or places reputed to employ foreign workers for work or commercial sex. For the last two years, enforcement efforts have expanded to include trafficking committed by individuals and not just by organized syndicates. Since 2012, combating the sexual exploitation of minors (anyone under the age of 18) has become a top priority of judicial police agencies.

1.1.2 In 2012, law enforcement officers uncovered 148 cases, 86 involving labor exploitation and 62 sex trafficking. All of them have been referred to district-level prosecutors for investigation and eventual prosecution. The figures on such cases by the judicial police over the past five years are shown below:

Year	Cases	Total	Type	
			Labor	Sex
2008		99	40	59
2009		88	46	42
2010		123	77	46
2011		126	73	53
2012		148	86	62
Responsible Agencies for 2012				
	National Police	96	47	49
	NIA	36	30	6
	Coast Guard	7	4	3
	Investigation Bureau	9	5	4

1.2 Indictment and Sentencing

1.2.1 The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) has designated prosecutors at each jurisdiction to handle TIP cases. At the high court level, a prosecutor task force holds regular meetings to supervise and coordinate anti-TIP efforts at the district level so as to better ensure the timely conclusion of investigations. Pursuant to the law, the MOJ has also urged prosecutors to seek aggravated penalties against traffickers.

1.2.2 Prosecution: In 2012, a total of 458 individuals were indicted in 169 TIP cases. Prosecution figures for the past five years are shown here:

Year	Cases	Persons	Exploitation Type			
			Labor		Sex	
			Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
2008	165	601	40	106	113	452
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

Notes: 1. Recording the types of exploitation began in October 2007. Twelve cases in 2008 were uncovered before this date, and were therefore not assigned a type.

2. Starting in June 2009, another category of exploitation was added (organ removal), hence the total number of cases may not correlate to the sum of the different types.

1.2.3 According to the MOJ, 300 individuals were convicted in TIP cases. Of them, 144 were sentenced to a jail term of 6 months or under, 32 to between 3 and 5 years, and 27 to between 1 year and 2 years. Also, 62 were fined.

Sentencing: Sentences imposed for TIP crimes from 2008 to 2012 are as follows:

Sentences	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
< 6 months	181	256	192	98	144
6 ~ 12 months	50	58	37	15	16
1 ~ 2 years	34	30	34	27	27
2 ~ 3 years	3	4	4	5	3
3 ~ 5 years	3	7	19	17	32
5 ~ 7 years	0	1	0	2	2
7 ~ 10 years	1	13	1	1	3
10 ~ 15 years	1	0	1	0	0
Short detention	11	6	8	6	11
Fine	3	1	4	2	62
No sanction				1	0
Total	287	376	300	174	300

Note: The term "TIP crimes" refers to any act in violation of Taiwan's Human Trafficking Prevention and Control Act, Criminal Code, Labor Standard Act, and/or the Regulation Governing the Prevention of Children and Adolescent from the Sex Trade, and other related statutes.

1.3 Heightened enforcement

1.3.1 Tightening border controls to clamp down on undocumented workers: Taiwan has adopted more rigorous measures to deter trafficking syndicates from (A) sneaking victims into Taiwan using a false identity at the border or during flight transits; or (B) recruiting and exploiting illegal foreign workers in vulnerable situations. The achievements by the NIA and the National Police Agency (NPA) are as follows:

Year \ Type	Forged travel documents, stolen identity, and fingerprint mismatch at the border (no. of cases)	Undocumented alien workers found within the border (no. of persons)
2008	149	8,562
2009	81	9,998
2010	57	10,045
2011	35	8,474
2012	29	13,594

1.3.2 Uncovering sham marriage migrants with improved interview techniques

1.3.2.1 Interviews of mainland Chinese spouses: according to current regulations, when a mainland Chinese spouse applies for an entry visa to join a Taiwanese spouse, both of them must undergo an interview. Afterward, the NIA refers any suspicious marriages to local prosecutors for further investigation. If the mainland Chinese spouse is already in Taiwan, a follow-up interview and inquiry are performed to verify the authenticity of the marriage. In 2012, the NIA conducted 18,405 interviews, among which 10,283 took place at the border. A summary of the results of the interviews over the last five years is as follows:

Year	Interviews	Passed (%)	Failed (%)	Follow-up (%)
2008	30,500	20,904(69%)	3,726(12%)	5,870(19%)
2009	28,686	20,302(71%)	2,857(10%)	5,527(19%)
2010	23,533	17,930(76%)	1,972(8%)	3,631(16%)
2011	19,862	15,227(77%)	2,080(10%)	2,555(13%)
2012	18,405	13,863(75%)	2,297(13%)	2,245(12%)

Note: The 2008 and 2009 figures are interviews conducted within the border. The 2010 and 2011 numbers are those conducted either within or at the border.

1.3.2.2 Interviews of foreign spouses: There have been many incidents where a Southeast Asian national has entered Taiwan under the pretense of marriage and subsequently engages in activities other than those stated on the visa application. Many of these turn out to be human trafficking cases. Therefore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) has instituted an interview mechanism to require both spouses to personally attend an interview at a designated consulate office if either spouse comes from Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Myanmar or Cambodia. If the couple already has children or other forms of proof to substantiate the marriage, the interview may be waived by MOFA. The numbers of interviews conducted in recent years are presented below.

Type Year	Foreign Spouses	Passed	Failed (%)
2008	7,365	4,861	2,504(34%)
2009	4,643	3,179	1,464(32%)
2010	5,847	4,314	1,533(26%)
2011	5,677	3,684	1,991(35%)
2012	6,066	3,236	2,410(40%)

Note: For 2011, one couple was required to submit additional documents, and another one has yet to submit such documents. For 2012, a total of 267 applications are still pending review, and another 153 still need to submit additional documents.

MOFA must strike a delicate balance between upholding the legitimate rights of foreign spouses to join their partner and/or family in Taiwan, while meeting its objectives to safeguard border integrity, prevent human trafficking, and curb fake marriages. To this end, in June 2010, MOFA published the Guidelines for Interviewing the Foreign Spouses of Taiwanese Nationals at MOFA and Foreign Missions.

MOFA's foreign missions must conduct separate interviews for the Taiwanese national and the foreign spouse, inquiring into each person's background, and details of their courtship and wedding so as to determine whether their marriage is genuine. Such a mechanism is conducive to rooting out sham marriages and human trafficking. MOFA has been working closely with the NIA. After interviewing couples, MOFA's foreign missions inform the NIA of cases they believe need follow up through field investigation in Taiwan to better discern fake marriages from real ones, such as by looking into the Taiwanese spouse's family background. For those who suspected of questionable applications and attempted re-entry on a dependent visa, foreign missions must verify their identifications so as to shorten the time for the NIA to either waive the application or conduct the follow-up investigation.

1.3.3 Getting tough on unauthorized hiring and brokerage violations to prevent aliens from being exploited. The CLA's statistics for 2012 are as follows:

1.3.3.1 Unauthorized hiring

Year/Case	Fines levied					License revoked				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hiring Violation										
Illegally harboring aliens	181	152	186	255	305	137	116	133	197	161
Unauthorized hiring	767	582	777	960	1,136					
Hiring aliens for use by others	27	12	26	17	14					
Unauthorized nature of place of work	414	410	545	746	768					

1.3.3.2 Employment broker violation

Year/Case	Fines levied					License revoked				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Broker Violation										
Collecting unauthorized fees	77	110	22	21	23	14	10	2	6	12
Submitting false info or urine/stool/blood samples	23	12	3	1	12	7	12	3	0	3
Fiduciary failure causing citations against employers	45	52	52	58	60	0	0	1	1	3
Unauthorized job placement	76	92	62	81	73	7	10	17	18	9

Note: Fines can be levied on both individuals and companies, whereas the revoking of licenses only applies to companies.

1.4 Prominent enforcement cases

Case 1. Cross-Border Trafficking Ring

A trafficking syndicate tried to solicit victims, especially women economically burdened through classified advertising in newspapers for a short-term (from one to three months) hotel job in Guam and/or Japan.

The victims' passports and other forms of identification were confiscated right after they arrived at the workplace, where they were then coerced into engaging in sexual transactions. The syndicate would stop providing meals as a punishment if victims refused to work. They practically worked without pay, as the fees (15,000 Japanese Yen, approx. NT\$6,000, for a one-time sexual service or 30,000 Japanese Yen, approx. NT\$10,000, for an overnight stay) all went to paying back the brokerage fees or related loans. On June 22, 2011, some of the victims snuck out and asked for help on the street.

The Japanese police station reported the case to the International Labor Organization (ILO), which later referred the women to the rescue foundation in Taiwan. After victims returned to Taiwan, the international criminal police under the Criminal Investigation Bureau of Taiwan criminal started investigations and caught six suspected syndicate members. Taoyuan prosecutors have formed a case against them for allegedly violating the Regulation to Prevent and Control Organized Crime and the Human Trafficking Prevention and Control Act (HTPCA).



Case 2. Sex Exploitation of underage females

In Taichung, a group of nine suspects tricked and recruited underage females for sexual services, offering high pay and other incentives. Victims were later coerced into being bar girls and often fondled by drunken guests. They were forced to sign promissory notes of NT\$100,000 (approx. US\$3,500) should they quit their job without a legitimate reason. Those wanting to leave would be further coerced or threatened with lawsuits so as to make them stay. The victims were frightened and confined to the bar. The syndicate even made victims who became pregnant undergo abortions just to ensure they could continue to work. A victim who had escaped and filed a lawsuit against the syndicate was even kidnapped on her way to court. After an extensive investigation, the police agency in Taichung City arrested the suspects on November 14 of 2012, charging them with violating the Regulation to Prevent and Control Organized Crime, Child and Youth Sexual Transaction Prevention Act and the HTPCA.

Case 3. Forced prostitution of a runaway worker

On February 1, 2012, the NIA Special Operation Brigade in Yilan received information about an Indonesian runaway worker being tricked into the sex trade by a syndicate in Yilan. The victim, who was kept from forming outside contacts, owed the syndicate NT\$7,000 (approx. US\$240) in brokerage fees and was forced to engage in

sexual transactions in order to pay back the debt. According to her, there were more victims just like her. The brigade immediately formed a special task force for the investigation. After repeated visits, constant tracking and diligent reviewing of surveillance footages of the streets, train stations, and highway toll stations and wire-tapping, the brigade found that the syndicate was very careful and only used specific numbers of prepaid phone cards typically sold to foreign laborers. The communication amongst syndicate members and victims could only be conducted in several specific places, and they even developed their secret codes. After gathering evidence from wire-tapping for one month, the task force launched a raid on April 11, sending out law enforcement personnel to uncover the hiding places of the suspects. Eight suspects were caught and 11 victims were transferred to shelters. In addition, 35 mobile phones and gold jewelry of the victims, promissory notes victims forced to sign, handcuffs, guns, police vests, batons, 370,000 Vietnamese dollars, a ledger of the victims, 54 sleeping pills, and computers were uncovered. Suspects were charged with various crimes, including restriction of freedom, robbery, sexual assault, and other violations against the Regulation to Prevent and Control Organized Crime and the HTPCA. After individual interrogations, three suspects were approved for further detention.

Case 4. Sex exploitation of undocumented workers

Through wire-tapping, the Yunlin Reconnaissance Brigade under the Coast Guard Agency learned a man recruited undocumented foreign workers to perform sexual services in Mailiao Township, earning him a large profit. The brigade immediately started an investigation and found that the syndicate consisted of four members who illegally hid undocumented female foreign workers and used coercion, extortion, and debt-bondage to force the victims to provide in sexual services. The victims, who were also forced to take weigh-loss pills every day so as to stay thin, only received NT\$1,000 out of NT\$2,500 for each sexual service, and only NT\$200 out of NT\$800 for being nude while accompanying guests who were drinking. The victims even had to work while menstruating. After extensive investigation, the police launched a raid on February 23, 2012 and caught four suspects from the human trafficking syndicate, saving five victims. The suspects were charged with the crimes of human trafficking, restriction of freedom, and sexual exploitation. They were later formally indicted under Article 231.1 of the Criminal Code and Article 32.2 of the HTPCA.

Case 5. Cross-border enforcement against human trafficking ring

Prosecutors from the office in Shihlin District of Taipei worked with the NIA to track down a human trafficking syndicate in February 2012. The syndicate ran brothels called Tokyo and Libra. Suspects imported a large number of mainland Chinese females through fake marriages to have them work as prostitutes. Through cross-strait cooperation, police in mainland China helped confirm the identities and bases of suspects. A cross-strait raid then was launched on August 6, during which time 12 suspects and 8 mainland Chinese females were detained in Taiwan, and a dozen Taiwanese and Chinese suspects in China.

1.5 Convictions

Sexual exploitation of underage females

A syndicate ran a brothel named Honghai on Changan E. Rd in Taipei since 2006. More than 20 underage girls (under the age of 18) were recruited for the sex trade with promises of an hourly rate around NT\$2,000. The police conducted a raid against

the syndicate, and 25 suspects were formally indicted on May 31, 2011. The main suspects were sentenced to a jail-term of three years and eight months. With the accompaniment and counseling of social workers, the victims gradually went back to school and/or learned professional skills. Having recovered from the trauma, they have now put their lives back on track.

1.6 Challenges in legal interpretation

Prostitution of mainland Chinese females coming to Taiwan under the pretense of marriage

Human trafficking for prostitution is often arranged under the pretense of marriage. Victims in some cases know the true purpose of coming to Taiwan in advance, but do not realize just how poor their working conditions will be, while others have no clue that they will be forced into prostitution. The former are more controversial, as it is difficult to determine whether they are human trafficking victims under the law.

Case: The defendant lured a mainland Chinese women to Taiwan for the sex trade through a fake marriage. She knew in advance that she was coming to Taiwan for prostitution and that she would have to give all the money she made through prostitution to the defendant, as she was bonded by a debt of NT\$285,000 (US\$9,800) to cover the fake marriage expenses and immigration fees. She even had to pay the broker NT\$200 out of her daily allowance of only NT\$300. She had no choice but to continue working at the brothel due to her illegal status, especially as she had no acquaintances in Taiwan who could help her.

Ruling of the first instance court:

Taipei District Court Dossier 2011-appeal-28 Criminal Court Decision states: the defendant was found guilty of forcing a woman into prostitution by debt-bondage and taking advantage of a vulnerable person. The defendant demanded that the victim pay her debt, such as her transportation and fake marriage fees, with what she earned from sex transactions. As long as the defendant could make her work a certain number of hours, there would not be any costs for him. That also constituted an illegal contract, as it forced a person to engage in sexual transaction to cover the costs from an illegal immigration. As the money the victim earned through the sex trade was always taken away and transferred to the defendant by the driver, the defendant and victim were regarded as a working relationship. Although the victim was not forced into engaging in sexual transactions, she continued to do so as the defendant gave her no other choice. The defendant profited from the deal, and even recovered the costs from introducing the victim to Taiwan through the latter's prostitution income. As for the victim, she entered Taiwan with the aim to enter the sex trade and could not return to China unless she earned money one way or another. She ended up having no other choice but to stay due to the unequal deal and debt-bondage. She could not receive any payments before she had cleared her debt, making it impossible for her to earn money to return home. Due to her illegal status and lack of acquaintances who could help, she could only obey the defendant and wait to earn money after repaying her debt to the defendant. It was the unequal deal imposed by the defendant that forced the victim to continue engaging in sexual transactions, thereby meeting the legal definitions of forcing sexual transactions through debt-bondage and taking advantage of disadvantaged people.

Ruling of the high court:

The Taiwan High Court overturned the ruling of Taipei District Court, stating in the Dossier 2012-appeal-3588 Criminal Court Decision: “Article 31 of the HPTCA stipulates a jail term of six months to five years and a fine of NT\$3 million (approx. US\$103,000) for the intent to profit combined with taking advantage of people unable to seek help that constitute the crime of human trafficking.” One of the concepts behind the law is that “In real cases, many human traffickers force victims to pay a debt resulting from migration fees, fake marriage fees, and the accumulated interest thereof. Victims feel a heavy burden psychologically and can only engage in sexual transactions against their own will in order to pay their debts. Human traffickers also take advantage of the vulnerability of the victims due to their illegal migration, illegal stay, language barriers, inability to seek help, etc. so as to make them agree to engaging in sexual transactions. Under the aforementioned human trafficking situations, such behavior constitutes as psychological coercion and must be taken into consideration.” In this case, the defendant took advantage of the victim’s vulnerability, in particular her illegal stay and language barriers, in order to exert “psychological coercion” with which to force her into engaging in sexual transaction (commercial sex trade or obscenity). Nevertheless, Chang said in the interview that she came here to engage in prostitution in the first place, as it was easy to make money in Taiwan. The prosecutor also failed to present sufficient evidence to prove the psychological coercion imposed by the defendant. The court therefore ruled that there would be no prosecution for human trafficking due to insufficient evidence.

2. Protection: enhancing victim protection

2.1 Safeguarding victims

2.1.1 Foreign victims

The National Immigration Agency (NIA) and the Council of Labor Affairs (CLA) operate 21 shelters (some in collaboration with NGOs) in northern, central, southern, and eastern Taiwan. The locations have been so chosen in order to evenly distribute the resources vis-à-vis the workload. Three of the 21 shelters are NIA-owned but NGO-managed for human trafficking victims. In 2012, there were 462 newly placed victims, of which 396 were female and 66 male. In terms of nationality, Indonesia had the highest number (356), and Vietnam second highest (60). The victims had their daily needs met and received a variety of services, such as free shelter, psychological counseling, interpretation access, legal aid, accompaniment at investigation interviews, and medical assistance. The Ministry of Interior (MOI), the cabinet-level agency supervising NIA operations, spent a total of NT\$23,115,906 (approx. US\$780,000) in 2012 on placement services, covering costs incurred on everyday needs, food, medical care, and repatriation flight tickets. The foreign TIP victims put under placement programs have been as follows.

Year	2007/2008			2009			2010			2011			2012		
Exploitation Category	Sex	Labor	Sum	Sex	Labor	Sum	Sex	Labor	Sum	Sex	Labor	Sum	Sex	Labor	Sum
New residents	9	97	106	85	244	329	45	279	324	56	263	319	152	310	462
Male	0	15	15	0	71	71	5	61	66	0	90	90	0	66	66
Female	9	82	91	85	173	258	40	218	258	56	173	229	152	244	396
Indonesia	4	63	67	45	120	165	14	147	161	20	155	175	131	225	356
Vietnam	4	9	13	12	73	85	4	71	75	1	83	84	1	59	60
Thailand	0	13	13	1	6	7	6	6	12	1	9	10	0	1	1
Philippines	0	0	0	0	14	14	2	37	39	1	13	14	0	23	23
Mainland China	0	0	0	27	0	27	19	2	21	33	0	33	20	0	20
Cambodia	0	12	12	0	9	9	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	2	2
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	2	2	0	3	3	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stateless	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

2.1.2 Adult Taiwanese victims

There were 29 adult Taiwanese victims identified during human trafficking investigations in 2012. One was placed by the local social work agency, whereas others returned home, as they declined to be put under protection. To ensure these victims receive follow-up services after returning home, judicial police are instructed to hand over a copy of the Guidelines on Protecting Taiwanese TIP Victims' Rights. The victims are also asked whether they wish to be referred to local social welfare agencies for counseling. For those interested, a referral form is filled out and a call made to notify the respective agency.

2.1.3 Juvenile Taiwanese victims

There were 97 underage girls (under 18 years of age) identified during police investigations in 2012. In compliance with the Regulations Governing the Protection of Children and Adolescents from the Sex Trade (RGPCAST), 84 of them were placed by local social work agencies, 12 went home, and one who turned 18 when referred to the prosecutor also returned to her family.

2.2 Re-identifying quasi victims

To help ensure all human trafficking victims are identified as such, the NIA routinely screens detainees at the NIA-operated shelters in Taipei, Hsinchu, Yilan, and Nantou. If anyone appears to meet the criteria, he or she is referred to the original judicial police agency that uncovered him/her in a raid. Once confirmed in a second-attempt, he or she is placed in a shelter for TIP victims. In 2012, a total of 23 victims were thereby re-identified and transferred from a detention center to a shelter.

2.3 Visas for short-term stays

In 2012, the NIA granted 353 new visas to victims for short-term stays, and approved 299 applications to renew such visas.

2.4 Protection of employment rights

When the CLA issues a work permit to human trafficking victims, a government-run job placement center nearest to the detention center or shelter is also informed. In 2012, the NIA issued a total of 305 work permits to TIP victims, helping 78 of the victims change employers. Public employment agencies helped 65 victims seek new employment, 56 of whom successfully found a new employer.

2.5 Free job training

According to government regulations, public employment training centers must offer free job training to foreign human trafficking victims in shelters and help identify appropriate skill sets for each victim. Among the 248 victims receiving new work permits in 2012, 173 found jobs, another 32 returned to their home country, and the remaining 43 received no training.

2.6 Accompaniment during judicial proceedings

2.6.1 Interpreter and social worker accompaniment: To uphold victims' rights and facilitate judicial proceedings, judicial police agencies are required to provide interpretation services during investigation interviews involving human trafficking victims. A social worker also accompanies the victim to keep him/her more relaxed and explain the procedures and protective measures to expect. During the investigation and court hearings of human trafficking cases in 2012, interpretation services were offered on 313 occasions and accompaniment services on 260 occasions.

2.6.2 Legal aid: To safeguard victims' human and legal rights, the private Legal Aid Foundation is commissioned by the Judicial Yuan (the top administrative agency in the judicial branch of the government) to provide legal aid to human trafficking victims under placement when the requirements stipulated by the Legal Aid Regulation are met. In 2012, out of 312 applications for legal aid, 294

were approved, five were provided with legal counseling only, and the other 13 overruled, thereby assisting 96% of those requesting such aid.

2.6.3 Keeping victims posted of their case's progress: Judicial police and shelter staff members are required to inform victims of the procedures used by Taiwan's judicial system. Each prosecutors' office assigns a liaison specifically to enhance communication among the judicial police officers, social workers, labor affairs officials, and shelter staff members. The prosecutors are to reveal as much information possible about the actual investigation progress without violating Article 245.1 of the Criminal Procedure Law, which stipulates that information about a case still under investigation cannot be disclosed. This step aims to keep the victim more at ease and willing to stay in Taiwan, where he/she can testify in court against suspected traffickers. Shelters are encouraged to check the progress of cases involving a victim who is residing in the shelter, and to compile a report to the Ministry of Justice and the Judicial Yuan so as to help expedite the judicial process, thereby enabling the victims to return home sooner.

2.6.4 Facilitating safe repatriation: When the investigation of a trafficking case is closed or when the victim no longer needs to stay in Taiwan for the investigation, and when the shelter deems that there is no longer a need to postpone the victim's repatriation, the NIA will coordinate with various agencies to send the victim back to his/her home country in a timely manner. During 2012, a total of 73 victims were repatriated after a period of placement.

2.7 Service highlights at NIA owned, NGO operated shelters

2.7.1 The Hualien Shelter

The Hualien Shelter endeavors to help human trafficking victims recover physically and psychologically. Due to the economic pressure that drives victims to seek employment overseas, the shelter also provides a variety of training programs to prepare residents for future employment and raise their self-confidence and skills so as to minimize the possibility of them falling into such a trap in the future.

2.7.1.1 Empowering self-recovery of body and mind

Human trafficking victims are physically and psychologically traumatized to the extent that their perceptions of relationships, sense of trust and self-esteem all suffer. Shelters provide diverse intervention services in order to foster self-empowering and self-learning, and relieve emotional distress. It is hoped that, by means of group therapy, a family-like environment, a carefree atmosphere, family activities, interpersonal interaction and new friendships pave the way for victims rebuild a sense of safety and trust, as well as regain self-worth and control of their own lives.



Family Activities: Gaining a sense of achievement through farming and taking care of plants



Family Meetings: Discussing family matters and sharing personal learning experiences



Regular outings: Helping residents relax, such as by whale watching



Growth Groups: Discussions after a film to foster self-realization and peer support

2.7.1.2 Prevention from becoming re-trafficked

Career planning remains a top priority in the services provided by shelters, which includes monetary allowances, job training and job placement so as to improve the future employment prospects of the residents and help them better understand lawful working conditions and workers' rights in Taiwan. In response to the difficulty of victims in telling apart jobs that would make them vulnerable, the shelter strives to enhance the residents' self-confidence and capabilities, preparing them to stand on their own feet through education programs. Through services on job training, job placement, human rights education, role-play learning, and independent thinking, it is hoped that residents will have better employment prospects and can expand their horizons.



Self Exploration: Learning new things, such as sewing, helps build self-confidence and enhance self-awareness.



Job Placement: Social workers help find jobs that meet the residents' needs and maintain close contact with them for an average of 7.8 months.



Skills class: flower arrangement classes help the residents gain skills while having fun and relaxing



Skills class: Weaving skills can help the residents earn a living back home.



Computer class: Acquiring basic computer skills, such as Office software, to prepare residents for future employment



Baking class: Learning how to bake, *inter alia*, chiffon cakes in groups

2.7.2 The Nantou Shelter

Recognizing the plight of migrant workers, the Nantou Shelter is highly sensitive to the residents' physical and spiritual needs, and provides resources needed to help them turn a new leaf and rebuild their lives.

2.7.2.1 Stories of male residents



A. I came to Taiwan to give my family a better life. I felt safe and relieved thanks to the interpretation service.



B. Never having received a card from his family on his birthday, a resident from Bangladesh was moved to tears. He looks forward to sharing the good will he experienced here in Taiwan with his family back home.



C. This resident (accompanied by a social worker not shown) at a beach in Miaoli, making him smile and feel closer to the shelter's staff.



Job Placement: Migrant workers come to Taiwan to make money. Shelters help their residents obtain work permits. This worker labors hard at a mushroom factory.



Job Training: The pay for making paper bags is not high, but at least teaches residents how to focus and take pride in their work.



Skills development: Residents having fun learning how to weave

2.7.2.2 Stories of female victims



I learned how to massage acupuncture points to relieve my headaches and let me sleep better.



I work hard to have a better life. Sure, I get dirty in the workplace and feel tired sometimes, but it's worth it.



I had fun barbecuing and winning gifts from a lucky draw when celebrating the Mid-Autumn Festival at the shelter.



We put ornaments on the Christmas tree, making it look pretty. I received stuffed animals and had a wonderful Christmas!



Although I could not be with my family, I was touched by the red envelope from the staff during the Lunar New Year holiday.



This was my first Dragon Boat Festival at the shelter. I had never seen chestnuts put in rice dumplings in Indonesia. I was happy that the staff even made one for me without pork.

2.7.3 The Yilan Shelter

Making the welfare of the residents a top priority, the Yilan Shelter and the professional social workers offer a wide variety of services, such as daily care, medical care, emotional support, counseling, judicial and legal assistance, group therapy, job and skills training, recreational and religious programs, repatriation, interpretation, and follow-up visits, as follows:

2.7.3.1 Counseling services

Individual and group counseling are conducted in various forms, including story telling, NLP (natural language processing), RT (relationship-focused therapy), painting, music, and dancing.

2.7.3.2 Empowerment

The Yilan Shelter respects each resident's unique needs as well as their right to make decisions. On entering the shelter, each resident is informed of in-house rules and, with her consent, a placement plan is proposed. Residents are encouraged to exercise their rights to formulate communal living rules, housework-sharing regimes and self-governance.

2.7.3.3 Flexible and diverse services

The shelter organizes outings and group activities based on the residents' needs. There are open, flexible and non-structured 'growth' groups and multi-cultural programs to encourage self-exploration and participation. Vocational training programs, outdoor and group activities are not planned without prior approval of the residents.

2.7.3.4 Judicial rights

Before a victim testifies in court, the shelter helps her find legal counseling and an agent. The victim will have the opportunity to discuss her case with a pro bono lawyer assigned by the Legal Aid Foundation so as to better ensure her rights in the judicial proceedings.

2.7.3.5 Safety assessment and the right to leave the premises

Residents are allowed to leave the premises on short trips without an escort after a thorough safety assessment.

2.7.3.6 Job placement and rights

The shelter helps residents with job searches and placement based on their best interests, evaluates the possibility for residents who have been employed to live in the dorm near the workplace and conducts follow-up checkups.



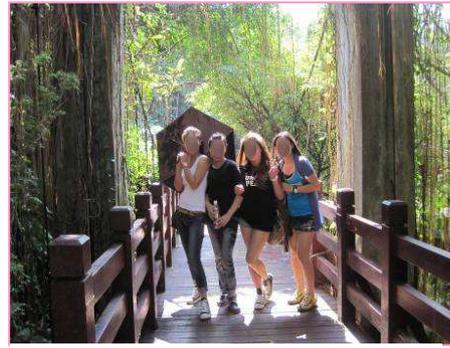
Yoga class: chanting mantras, breathing exercises, and full rest



Dance class: helps treat sleeping disorders and relieve stress



Multicultural night: Halloween Party



Outings: outdoor activities for stress relief



Workshop on drug use/smoking, safe sex, and personal hygiene



Birthday and farewell parties



Chinese class



Making various kinds of pastries to sell on the Internet

3. Prevention—Curbing human trafficking

3.1 Raising awareness

3.1.1 Enhance understanding of anti-TIP laws and protective services

The National Immigration Agency (NIA), through numerous channels, has raised awareness of the HTPCA and protective services among Taiwanese people as well as foreigners living in Taiwan, so that victims can receive timely assistance.

3.1.1.1 Print materials

- A. A total of 72,000 information cards were produced in 2012 in seven languages (Chinese, English, Indonesian, Vietnamese, Thai, Cambodian, and Burmese). These cards were distributed to police stations, labor affairs authorities, and the NIA's 25 service stations around Taiwan, where they were made available to the public.
- B. An advertisement was placed in the nationally circulated newspaper United Daily Evening News on January 31, 2012, to raise awareness. An estimated 600,000 people saw the advertisement, which promoted prevention of human trafficking and hotlines through which people can report information related to human trafficking cases.
- C. Advertisements were placed in the December issues of popular magazines including Business Weekly, Business Today, Wealth Magazine and China Times Weekly, as well as on the website of the United Daily News, to raise awareness of human trafficking and promote hotline numbers through which people can report information related to human trafficking cases.
- D. The NIA held 22 anti-TIP meetings around Taiwan in the first half of 2012 together with various local associations that aim to enhance the rights of foreign and mainland Chinese spouses, thereby increasing awareness of human trafficking among civil society groups and government representatives that participated in these meetings.

3.1.1.2 TV and radio

- A. A 30-second video on the HTPCA was broadcast on six terrestrial TV channels 390 times in 2012 during public service announcement time slots.
- B. In 2012, discussions on human trafficking during public service announcement time slots on the Taipei Broadcasting Station and 12 other radio stations helped disseminate related concepts, letting people know how to report a human trafficking incident and which hotline numbers to call.

3.1.1.3 Outreach events

- A. Online campaigns
In 2012, the NIA incorporated anti-TIP information in online games from August 10 to November 30, so as to raise the awareness of TIP. Those who played these games had a chance to win prizes if they answered TIP-related questions correctly. A total of 10,864 people participated in these games. Links to websites promoting these online campaigns received 368,713 clicks, and websites promoting online campaigns were visited 1,035,481 times. By disseminating anti-TIP information through online channels, people were encouraged to pay more attention to human rights issues.
- B. Taiwan premiere of the documentary *Enslaved: An MTV EXIT Special*
The MTV EXIT (End Exploitation and Trafficking) documentary *Enslaved: An MTV EXIT Special* premiered in Taiwan on October 7, 2012. A special

premiere party was held on October 4 at the Red House in the Ximending district of Taipei. The documentary was the result of collaboration between domestic and international organizations, including the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT), the NIA, the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy (TFD), The Garden of Hope Foundation (TGHF), the Taiwan Coalition Against Violence (TCAV), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Australian Government Overseas Aid Program (AusAID), and NGO Walk Free. The documentary focused on TIP stories and trends in 12 Asian countries, including Cambodia, to raise awareness among the Taiwanese public of TIP issues. In December 2012, the NIA turned the documentary into a promotional DVD, of which 6,000 copies will be distributed in 2013.



Highlights of the NIA's Anti-TIP Campaigns



Prize competitions on online and mobile anti-TIP online games			
The city pageant winner of Taoyuan shows how to play the mobile game.	Mobile game		
	Online game	Prize winners	



Elementary school students	
Games between students and city pageant winners	City pageant winners received awards from Mr. Hsieh, Director-General of the NIA
City pageant winners	City pageant winners act as spokesperson for the online games



3.1.2 Preventing foreign workers from falling victim to human trafficking

The CLA has used numerous channels to raise awareness of human trafficking among employers, agencies and foreign workers, and has also promoted programs that offer help to victims.

3.1.2.1 Print materials/advertisements

A. A total of 257,000 copies of a pamphlet including laws and regulations about hiring foreign workers were distributed in 2012. In addition, 210,000 copies of a handbook (available in Chinese, Thai, Indonesian, Tagalog, Vietnamese) with essential information for foreign workers in Taiwan were given to workers upon their arrival in Taiwan, providing information on human trafficking and informing them of their rights, hotlines to report complaints, and help available to them.

B. A total of 280,000 copies of a brochure (available in Thai, Indonesian, Tagalog, Vietnamese) that promoted the 1955 hotline for foreign workers were distributed through the foreign worker service centers at airports, local government agencies, civil society groups focused on migrant worker issues, foreign missions in Taiwan, and the NIA's service centers. Booths were also set up at events held for foreign workers to hand out these brochures.

C. A total of 200,000 leaflets and 100 posters were distributed in 2012 by local governments, foreign labor groups, foreign missions in Taiwan, worker agency associations, and employer associations to raise awareness of human trafficking, ensure the safety of foreign workers and protect their rights.

3.1.2.2 Radio

The NIA commissioned six radio stations to broadcast 13 programs in languages such as Chinese, Tagalog, Indonesian, Vietnamese and Thai. These programs focused on human trafficking prevention and protection of foreign workers' rights, the 1995 hotline, regulations related to the hiring of foreign workers, and foreign customs and traditions, so as to help employers, agencies, and foreign workers understand relevant laws and regulations. A total of 3,778,000 people listened to these programs.

3.1.2.3 Seminars

A. To improve awareness of human trafficking issues, subsidies were offered to local governments to hold seminars for employers and worker agencies. A total of 17 seminars were held, attended by 1,096 people. Classes were also held for foreign workers to inform them of laws and regulations on human trafficking. A total of 134 classes were held, attended by 45,628 people.

B. A 10-minute introduction was launched at foreign worker service centers at airports on May 1, 2012, covering topics such as daily life in Taiwan, employment, religion, work conditions, healthcare, training, counseling, and other issues concerning foreign workers' rights. Through video clips, print materials, and explanations by the centers' staff, foreign workers are given a quick introduction of Taiwan's laws and regulations, customs, as well as their own rights. It is hoped that this introduction can help them adjust to their new environment and ease any anxiety they may feel as a result of moving to another country.

3.1.3 Stopping child sex tourism

3.1.3.1 Target audience and objectives

It is essential to educate the general public, relevant businesses, schools and communities on child sex tourism and prevention of sex transactions involving minors. Taiwan aims to promote prevention concepts and strives to raise awareness of sexual exploitation of minors. With greater knowledge, the public will be able to join efforts to fight this crime.

3.1.3.2 Programs by government agencies

A. Child Welfare Bureau

A total of 48 outreach events were held in 2012 by local governments and civic groups subsidized by the Child Welfare Bureau to curb sex transactions involving minors. In December, LED boards were deployed at transportation hubs (bus, rail and air) to help people better understand how to prevent child sex tourism.

B. Tourism Bureau

a. The Tourism Bureau and the International Campaign to End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT) Taiwan initiated a training program for the tourism industry, inviting the international organization The Code to provide training on issues related to commercial sexual exploitation of minors. A total of 101 people participated in the program, which was held on June 15, 2012.

b. Experts are invited to give talks on relevant laws and regulations and share case studies at annual orientations for tour guides and tour managers. On the Tourism Bureau's website, information about gender equality, as well as the prevention of human trafficking and child prostitution, is available for members of the public and tourism industry professionals. Such materials are also part of the e-course for individuals hoping to become tour guides or tour managers. They are encouraged to share this information with members in their travel groups once they have become tour guides or tour managers.

3.1.4 Promotion in the education system

The Ministry of Education (MOE) has taken measures to instill the core concepts of human rights and gender equality in students, and help them understand measures aimed at preventing human trafficking, so as to prevent human trafficking incidents from occurring.

3.1.4.1 Articles and seminars

The MOE collaborated with the local newspaper Mandarin Daily News to create the Legal Digest for Teenagers. Four articles, titled "Meeting Regulatory Requirements When Hiring Foreigners," "No Escape from Law Enforcement When Illegally Recruiting Foreign Workers," "Human Rights Protection of Documented Foreign Workers," and "Selling Infants Is No Different from Human Trafficking," were published on January 13, May 4, October 12, and November 2, respectively. Through the 180,000 copies of this publication, awareness of human rights, the rule of law and gender equality was increased in schools. Through the MOE's ongoing program to ensure friendly campus environments, funding was provided at the local level to hold seminars. Six seminars focused on human trafficking prevention and 103 on human rights and the rule of law.

3.1.4.2 Teaching materials

Gender equity, human rights and the rule of law have been incorporated into curriculum guidelines for primary and secondary schools, including regular and vocational high schools. In addition, teaching materials have been developed on topics related to human trafficking prevention. Teachers are encouraged to download the materials for use in their classrooms. Vocational colleges are encouraged to offer courses related to human rights, gender equity, and the rule of law. A total of 4,580 courses were offered in 2012, and the MOE also subsidized related activities held in schools.

3.1.4.3 Training programs for teachers

The guidelines training teachers employed by high schools, middle schools, elementary schools, and kindergartens stipulate that universities should conduct on-the-job training for teachers. Four universities, including National Chengchi University, organized courses to enhance teachers' knowledge of human rights and the rule of law (including prevention of human trafficking).

3.1.5 Reaching out to specific audiences

Besides the NIA, other government agencies also help educate people about human trafficking. These include the National Police Agency, the Coast Guard Administration, the Council of Agriculture, the Council of Indigenous Peoples, the Veterans Affairs Council, and the Mainland Affairs Council.

3.1.5.1 Target audiences and objectives

The above agencies promote awareness of human trafficking and relevant hotlines in the deep-sea fishing industry and indigenous communities, as well as among veterans and mainland Chinese spouses. The aim is to help people in these sectors and communities gain a better understanding of relevant issues and prevent human trafficking.

3.1.5.2 Media

Different media were employed to maximize the effect of the outreach programs, including public radio, LED bulletin boards, pamphlets and videos for seminars and meetings, advertisements in government publications, and other forms of promotion for related forums held by government agencies.

National Police Agency

A. Community-based meetings can help raise awareness and establish cooperation to combat human trafficking and other crimes.

a. In 2012, a total of 2,388 people attended 43 anti-TIP sessions held in tandem with routine meetings of local police departments and community outreach events by the police in Chiayi County.

b. In 2012, a total of 1,348 people attended 21 anti-TIP sessions held in tandem with routine meetings of local police departments and community outreach events by the police in Taichung City.

B. Anti-TIP print materials were placed at the counters of local police departments and offices. LED electronic bulletin boards and website banners of governmental agencies and other organizations were used to promote anti-TIP hotline numbers.

C. Coast Guard Administration: the Administration promoted awareness of human trafficking at events it organized around Taiwan. In 2012, a total of

3,376 people attended 34 of these events.

D. Council of Agriculture: the Council printed anti-TIP messages in five issues of its magazine for the fishing industry. Radio channels for the fishing industry broadcast anti-TIP messages 118 times, and a film was shown 72 times to participants of fishing crew training classes.

E. Council of Indigenous Peoples: at events for families, women and the elderly, videos on human trafficking were shown on 12 different occasions and were seen by 851 people.

F. Veterans Affairs Council: the Council displayed posters on bulletin boards of 22 veteran service centers around the nation and made material available to veterans who visit these service centers.

G. Mainland Affairs Council: funding was provided for monthly lectures organized by NGOs in Taipei for mainland Chinese spouses to help them gain a better understanding of their rights.

3.2 Enhancing capabilities of front-line personnel

3.2.1 To unify the judicial police's concepts adopted for protecting victims and enforcing the law, the NIA in 2012 revised reference materials, such as a brochure on the HTPCA and the aforementioned information cards in different languages. The NIA also created a digital learning DVD based on a workshop that focused on counseling in human trafficking cases, and provided this DVD to government agencies, so that they could incorporate this DVD into their training programs.

3.2.2 The Judicial Yuan published a guidebook on court proceedings for human trafficking crimes, which is expected to be distributed to courts in late March 2013. Prosecutors and other professionals were invited to share their experience on preventing human trafficking. The aim of the book is to help judicial personnel improve their legal knowledge and expand their horizons, so as to create a victim-friendly environment in court proceedings of human trafficking cases and help them better understand the position of victims.

3.2.3 To coordinate central and local government resources used in combating human trafficking and meet the diverse needs of victims, the NIA held four human trafficking seminars in northern, central, southern, and eastern Taiwan in March, April, July and September, respectively. Attendees, including judicial police, personnel in charge of labor and social affairs, and NGOs, shared experiences and discussed relevant issues with each other. It is hoped that, through these anti-TIP measures, service quality can be improved and better care can be given to victims.

3.2.4 The NIA held two seminars in May and September, respectively, to explore issues related to prevention of human trafficking from the perspectives of policy, practice and the law. These seminars aimed to further strengthen the capabilities of front-line personnel and keep them abreast of the latest information, so that they are able to identify victims and provide adequate protection. The seminars were mainly organized for people that in the past had not yet participated in events like this. Two more advanced courses on anti-human trafficking efforts were held in June and August, respectively, for personnel from relevant agencies, which covered practical aspects, such as human trafficking law enforcement and

protection of victims. These courses focused on improving evidence collection and interrogation skills, and it was hoped that participants would share knowledge gained at these courses with their colleagues at their respective agencies.

3.2.5 To strengthen the handling of human trafficking crimes and investigation techniques of front-line officers, local police departments, as part of efforts by the National Police Agency, held training classes on human trafficking from June to October for various units, including foreign affairs police, criminal investigation, juvenile delinquency prevention, and women and children divisions, as well as for officers who had participated in human trafficking cases. NIA personnel and NGOs were also invited to attend several classes, so as to foster cooperation. A session on human trafficking crimes was included in a training course for new recruits in the foreign affairs police division in September.

3.2.6 A seminar on judicial practices in human trafficking cases is held every year by the Ministry of Justice to enhance prosecutors' investigation skills. In 2012, the seminar was held from May 16 to 18. Topics included the HTPCA, investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases, and protection of victims.

3.2.7 The Judicial Yuan held a seminar on human trafficking crimes on March 14, 2012. It invited judge Hsu Chen-chou and Ms. Fanny Chu, Field Director of the Hong Kong Field Office of the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) of the US Department of Homeland Security, to speak on criminal procedures for human trafficking cases and measures adopted in the US to protect victims. Prosecutor Ko Li-ling gave a talk on investigation procedures and evidence collection. It aimed to enhance understanding of human trafficking crimes and prosecutorial practices among the attending court presidents and judges.

3.2.8 Training courses/seminars/forums in 2012

Training course/seminar/forum	No. of events and participants	Participants
※ General courses/seminars/forums		
General training on human trafficking prevention	1/167	Civil servants in charge of human trafficking prevention at the central and local government levels
Training course on TIP prevention: advanced training for personnel in charge of TIP cases	1/103	Judicial police, social affairs and labor affairs personnel from central and local governments
Regional meetings on TIP prevention network	4/258	Judicial police, social affairs and labor affairs personnel from local governments, as well as staff from shelters and NGOs
International workshop on TIP prevention	1/220	Government officials, local and foreign experts and scholars, representatives from civic groups, and foreign

		representatives in Taiwan
Asian forum on human trafficking	1/120	A total of 31 government officials and NGO staff from 12 Asian countries, 8 foreign representatives stationed in Taiwan, as well as local experts, scholars and government officials
Border control conference	1/133	Representatives stationed in Taiwan from 14 countries, representatives from MOFA, other government agencies and airlines, as well as experts and scholars
※Enforcement and investigation		
Seminar on TIP crimes	1/57	Court presidents and judges
Seminar on judicial practices in TIP cases	1/81	A total of 72 prosecutors from Taiwan and 8 prosecutors from mainland China
Training for police on TIP prevention and control (including case studies)	20/1,263	Police officers from the foreign affairs police, criminal investigation, juvenile delinquency, and women and children divisions, as well as officers who had participated in human trafficking cases
Routine TIP training courses as part of continuing education	Year-round/ 17,463	Police officers
Training by the Coast Guard Administration on TIP prevention and control, including identification and sheltering of victims, case studies	3/135	Personnel from the Coast Guard Administration and its subordinate agencies
NIA training on countering human trafficking	4/230	Officers of the NIA's Specialized Operation Corps
Training on finding missing foreign workers and related regulations	2/126	Officers of the NIA's Specialized Operation Corps
Training on interviews, inspections, and related regulations	2/104	Officers of the NIA's Specialized Operation Corps
NIA training for online border control and surveillance	7/353	Officers of the NIA Border Affairs Corps
NIA training on detection of forged travel documents	Year-round/ 2,841	Officers of the NIA Border Affairs Corps
※Prevention and protection		
Training on TIP and foreign worker-related statutes for personnel in charge of consultation services and field visits	4/432	CLA staff, as well as inspectors, consultation center personnel and shelter staff from local governments
Training on TIP victim identification and relevant regulations for staff members who	1/48	Supervisors and consultation service staff who work at consultation centers for foreign workers at airports

provide consultation to foreign workers at airports		
Training on 24-hour hotline centers serving foreign workers	2/58	Supervisors and staff at hotline centers that provide consultation and protection to foreign workers
Training by MOFA on immigration policies, TIP prevention and control, and human rights conventions for diplomats	2/212	Personnel of agencies under the Executive Yuan to be sent abroad (diplomatic and consular personnel, news correspondents, and overseas Chinese affairs personnel)
Training by the DOH on TIP awareness and protection services for victims	6/243	Staff at hospitals and clinics
Training by the CIP on TIP awareness for social workers serving indigenous people	1/196	Social workers serving indigenous people
Training by Veteran Affairs Council on TIP policies and practices for personnel in charge of mainland China affairs	2/110	VAC staff
Training by the Tourism Bureau on relevant TIP regulations and case studies for newly recruited tour guides and managers	Year-round/ 12,414	Tour guides and tour managers
Training by the Tourism Bureau on relevant TIP regulations and case studies for hotel operators and bed & breakfast owners	36/3,812	Hotel operators
	12/1,014	Bed & breakfast owners
Training by the Banking Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC), the Securities and Futures Bureau, and Insurance Bureau on prevention of TIP and money laundering	37/1,472	Bank employees
	96/5,863	Auditors and new recruits at securities and futures businesses
	11/644	Members of the Securities Investment Trust & Consulting Association
	11/455	Insurance company employees

3.3 Welcoming foreign spouses

The government, in collaboration with civic groups, has formulated various measures to offer assistance to foreign spouses, while respecting a wide array of cultural and social values, so as to help them adjust to their new home in Taiwan and prevent them from being exploited or harmed due to a lack of information.

3.3.1 Orientation for incoming foreign spouses

Since October 2005, ROC representative offices in Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Vietnam, including the office in Ho Chi Min City, have offered orientation programs for foreign spouses before they travel to Taiwan. Counselors with excellent education backgrounds and professional experience have been employed to conduct group seminars and individual counseling in the

spouses' native language. In 2012, a total of 530 group seminars were held for 3,100 foreign spouses and 1,200 ROC nationals. Using the NIA-compiled manual *Beautiful New Home*, ROC representative offices offer information in the participants' native language on Taiwanese customs, culture and immigration laws, as well as their rights and obligations. The classes also remind them to be vigilant about human traffickers and memorize the number 113 (hotline for women and children) and 0800-088-885 (hotline for foreign spouses). An introduction video is shown at such events, while print materials in the participants' language are also distributed.

3.3.2 Interviews with newly arrived foreign spouses

To demonstrate Taiwan's care for foreign spouses and ensure that Taiwanese families treat spouses from abroad and mainland China with respect, NIA personnel interview the spouse and his or her Taiwanese family members when he or she applies for a resident certificate within 15 days of arriving in Taiwan. The NIA personnel also provide information on relevant rules and regulations, personal safety, education and employment. In 2012, these services were provided to 10,848 people, including 2,867 foreign spouses and 7,981 mainland Chinese spouses (including those from Hong Kong and Macau).

3.3.3 Toll-free hotline for foreign spouses (0800-088-885)

The toll-free hotline offers counseling in six languages on issues related to education, culture, employment, healthcare, personal safety, residency, the law, and adapting to a new life in Taiwan. The hotline received 13,280 calls in 2012.

3.3.4 Creating a support network

A support network for foreign and mainland Chinese spouses has been established, including 22 local government and two central government agencies. Once every six months a meeting is held to promote cooperation and optimize resource utilization. Participants include administrative staff, social workers, educators, labor officials, public health officials from local governments, representatives from foreign spouse centers, NGOs, and community service stations serving foreign spouses at the local level. In 2012, a total of 40 meetings were held for the 22 local government and two central government agencies. A total of 1,794 people attended (1,182 from the public sector and 612 from civic groups).

3.4 Ensuring proper employment of foreign workers

3.4.1 Facilitating direct hiring

Since 2009, the Direct Hiring Service Center of the CLA has expanded the scope of direct hiring to the fields of manufacturing, construction, deep-sea fishing, nursing homes, and domestic care. Thanks to the center, workers seeking to extend their working visa in Taiwan have saved a total of NT\$452.16 million in agency fees, thus minimizing the risk of being exploited by agencies. The CLA's Direct Hiring Service Center achieved the following in 2012:

Service	Instances
Direct hiring service for employers wishing to re-hire a foreign worker	15,748

Receiving and forwarding applications on behalf of other authorities	50,712
On-site or telephone consultations	134,921

3.4.2 Safeguarding workers' rights through the 1955 hotline

In 2010, the 1955 hotline started using a computerized system to process incoming calls and keep track of cases. This has helped the supervisors at the hotline to follow up on grievances or disputes, so as to safeguard foreign workers' rights. The 1955 hotline received 275,652 calls, of which 249,589 were for consultation and 26,063 were for general and emergency inquiries. With the assistance provided through the hotline, 1,782 workers were able to switch employers.

3.4.3 Recovering back pay

The CLA runs foreign worker service stations around Taiwan, including in airports. The stations helped 9,306 foreign workers recover a total of NT\$279.07 million in back pay from employers and agencies in 2012.

3.4.4 Raising the bar for agencies

Each year, the CLA conducts an evaluation of private worker agencies engaging in cross-border hiring. In 2012, a total of 1,023 agencies were evaluated, of which 259 (25.31%) received an A grade (above 90 points), 681 (66.57%) received a B grade (70 to 89 points), and 83 (8.11%) received a C grade (under 70 points). Agencies receiving a C grade are not allowed to set up subsidiaries and their license will not be renewed if they fail to obtain a B grade in the following year. This system seeks to improve the quality of the agencies' services.

3.4.5 Formalizing domestic workers' employment

3.4.5.1 The CLA has held numerous meetings and public hearings to solicit input from all stakeholders, including employers, employees, agencies, scholars, experts and government representatives, to safeguard domestic workers' employment rights. The first draft of the Domestic Workers Protection Act was completed on March 15, 2011, and was submitted for review by the Executive Yuan. The act stipulates crucial aspects of domestic workers' rights, including a consecutive eight-hour rest period every day, one day off in every seven-day period, various forms of leave, minimum wage, payment guidelines, employment termination, insurance, and grievance procedures.

3.4.5.2 The draft has been discussed in two review meetings by the Executive Yuan, held on May 10, 2011, and April 3, 2012, respectively. The CLA adjusted the draft according to suggestions that were made during these meetings and submitted it again on September 21, 2012, for another review by the Executive Yuan.

3.4.5.3 It is essential to safeguard domestic workers' employment rights. However, in view of the unique nature of domestic work, the proposed law should

encourage measures that are practical and feasible by striking a balance between the rights of the employer and those of the employee, as well as the interests of all other parties involved. The CLA strives to enact legislation that is practical and is in accordance with the consensus reached by stakeholders.

3.5 Refining foreign labor policies

3.5.1 Increasing rewards

In order to prevent foreign workers from disappearing, and detain foreign workers that have run away, the CLA formulated the Guideline Governing the Payment of Reward to Members of the Public Informing the Authorities about Violations of the Employment Service Act on April 29, 2011. The maximum reward for reporting an illegal employer or agency is NT\$50,000. If an employer illegally hires or harbors runaway workers, the informant gets a reward of NT\$10,000-50,000, depending on the number of workers found. If an agency illegally refers a foreign worker, regardless of whether he or she has run away, the informant gets a reward of NT\$20,000-50,000, depending on how many workers have been referred. In 2012, a total of NT\$5,891,000 in rewards was paid to 664 informants for reporting violations regarding foreign workers, employers, and agencies.

3.5.2 To provide more efficient service, the application requirement when extending employment of foreign workers was removed from article 52 of the Employment Service Act, on the condition that the total number of foreigner workers in Taiwan, as well as the employment rights of ROC nationals, is not affected. The maximum period of a single stay in Taiwan for work remains three years, while the total number of years foreigners can work in Taiwan has been increased from 9 to 12 years.

3.5.3 Penalties for agencies that overcharge their clients

On March 27, 2012, the CLA amended the criteria for punishments against employers that violate the Employment Service Act, increasing the penalty for agencies overcharging clients. Regardless of whether fees have been returned to clients, agencies' operations will be suspended for three months for first-time offenses. The period of suspension increases to six months upon the second violation, and to nine months upon the third violation. Another three months will be added if the agency fails to return the overcharged fees before the suspension enters into effect.

3.6 Optimizing government operations with civil society resources

3.6.1 Enhancing protection of victims

The government outsources certain services by means of contracts or subsidies, such as interpretation, sheltering of victims, and accompanying victims during investigation interviews. Financial aid is also available to invite speakers or trainers to seminars and conduct workshops or outreach campaigns. Funding can also be provided for participation in international forums, international NGOs and other forms of exchange on anti-TIP practices. In addition, the design and editing of government promotional materials can be outsourced when needed.

3.6.2 Subsidized NGO projects involving anti-TIP campaigns, international exchanges, and conferences include the following:

NGO	Project	Accomplishments
Good Shepherd Sisters Taiwan	Trip to the Philippines for networking and establishing partnerships on combating human trafficking	Shared Taiwan's achievements on protection, prevention, and training programs related to anti-TIP efforts with local groups in the Philippines from April 27 to May 4, 2012, with the aim of building bilateral partnerships.
Good Shepherd Sisters Taiwan	TIP victim protection and advocacy campaign 2012	To change how TIP victims are typically perceived and encourage the public to assist victims, education and advocacy campaigns were launched. A workshop on TIP victims' human rights was held to help front-line personnel identify victims and provide better services. Campaigns were also organized in local communities and schools to raise public awareness of TIP crimes. In addition, a training program for new immigrants was held to foster knowledge of this issue, so as to offer assistance to victims when needed.
Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation	Manual for social workers on services to TIP victims, as well as a training plan for front-line personnel	Front-line social workers were brought together through the manual to share experiences and develop creative services that better help victims. The manual was also incorporated into teaching materials that will be used to train new social workers in a comprehensive manner.
Child Welfare League Foundation	International conference and workshop on search service for missing children and service providers	An international conference and a workshop were held on May 24 and 25, respectively. Social science experts, police agencies, education institutions, civil affairs institutes, scholars, civic groups, students specializing in social affairs, and the press exchanged ideas on procedures for missing children, services incorporating advanced technologies, cross-border efforts on searching for missing children, and human trafficking.
Taiwan Labor Rights Association	Activities to promote TIP prevention	Working at home and excluded from the Labor Standards Act, foreign domestic workers are vulnerable to financial exploitation or confinement in the event of employment disputes. In response, anti-TIP campaigns and stress relief activities were organized in parks where foreign domestic workers usually gather to keep them informed of their own rights. These campaigns also helped their employers and the general public better understand relevant issues.

Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation	Participate in the Asia Pacific Forum—Not For Sale: End Human Trafficking and Slavery, and visit anti-TIP organizations in the Philippines	Not For Sale is an anti-slavery and human trafficking organization in the US that aims to raise awareness of TIP and modern day slavery through voluntary activities. The Coalition Against Trafficking of Women—Asia Pacific, which has been a partner agency of UN ECOSOC since 1989, raises awareness of crimes against women, such as human trafficking, prostitution, sexual transaction, sex tourism and bride-buying. As a member of the coalition, the foundation visited the headquarters to build up its international network. In the Philippines, through an introduction by the noted women rights advocate Nanriya Sancho, the foundation exchanged ideas with local government agencies and NGOs, and visited the Visayan Forum Foundation, as well as the temporary and long-term shelters it runs, to gain a better understanding of how NGOs work with the Philippine government on victim protection.
Taiwan Association for Human Rights	Conference on East Asian refugees and training workshop on refugees, asylum seekers, shelters for foreigners, and TIP victims	The conference on East Asian refugees and training workshop ran from October 26 to 29, 2012, and included lectures, a regional meeting, and two days of training courses. Speakers discussed policies and regulations for shelters in East Asian countries, as well as current regulations and implementation in South Korea and Taiwan, in the hope of creating an environment in which victims can fully recover from their experiences.
ECPAT Taiwan	Conference on new strategies and prospects for the prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children	Child sexual transactions and sexual exploitation (sex trafficking) were discussed based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The former chairperson of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, Prof. Jaap E. Doek, was invited to introduce global efforts on combating commercial sexual exploitation of children and the latest Optional Protocol approved by the committee in 2012. The topics of the conference included an introduction to the latest Optional Protocol, age identification of child victims, helping victims build a new life, and demand for child sex.
Garden of Hope Foundation and Good Shepherd Sisters Taiwan	Campaign for Asian shelter network and international conference	With the help of MOFA, the Garden of Hope Foundation and the Good Shepherd Sisters Taiwan launched a campaign to develop an Asian shelter network and held an international conference from September 3 to 5. They aim to set up the first ever Asian network for women's shelters in 2013.

4. Partnerships – enhancing partnerships with foreign public and private sector bodies

4.1 International discourse

4.1.1 With foreign governments

Taiwan has personnel stationed at major cities around the world to maintain contact with their host governments. In addition, since 2007, the NIA has organized anti-TIP international conferences or workshops to provide a forum where local and foreign representatives from both the public and private sectors to exchange ideas and form regional alliances. Diplomats in Taiwan are also invited for regular meetings to exchange opinions on TIP prevention. The major events of 2012 are as follows:

- A. NIA Deputy Director-General Chang Chi led delegation to Tokyo from January 16 to 18 and hosted the third conference on Taiwan-Japan border control with Ryoichi Horie, Deputy Director-General of Immigration Bureau under the Ministry of Justice. Both sides fully exchanged ideas on current issues and future developments of TIP prevention, and discussed the possibility of signing the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Japan highly recognized Taiwan's achievements in combating TIP crimes in recent years.
- B. Vice Chairman of MOFA's NIAC Rong-Chuan Wu met with the assistant professor from Department of Political Science of University of Hawaii, Petrice R. Flower on April 9 and exchanged ideas on Taiwan's civil society and MOFA's efforts to prevent TIP, emphasizing the proactive role of NGOs in terms of anti-TIP practice.
- C. Tatum King, the Attaché of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), USA visited the NIA on April 24 to discuss cooperation on investigation, information sharing, and the possibility of signing the MOU.
- D. The NIA held the Asian Forum on Human Trafficking and a series of workshops and on-site tours from May 31 to June 1 to share Taiwan's anti-TIP experience with neighboring countries in Asia. A total of 31 foreign government officials and NGO representatives and 8 diplomats stationed in Taiwan attended the forum. It was an opportunity to build the cross-border platform and cooperation mechanism to combat human trafficking, as well as network with other countries for the signing of MOU.
- E. On June 12, deputy official Luo Yao-pen of ICE, HSI along with two officers visited the National Police Agency to exchange experiences on law enforcement against TIP crimes.
- F. On June 19, director for consular services in Asia Pacific and director for Japan and Korea, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, U.K, Jason Smith and Graham Nelson brought a delegation to visit the NIA. The NIA briefed on cooperation of TIP prevention, immigration control, personnel training, and information exchange.
- G. Minister of Home Affairs, Swaziland Prince Gcokoma, Principal Secretary Anthony Masilela, and Assistant Registrar of Civil Registration Services Ncenekile Gama visited the NIA on July 10 to exchange ideas on immigration issues and anti-TIP efforts in the hope to foster closer cooperation in the future.
- H. Vitat Tachaboon, Deputy Director General of the Social Development and Welfare Department led a 24-member delegation, including Deputy Director of Directorate General of Immigration Pol.Col.Chalernpol Jintaratana, prosecutors of National Prosecutors Office, public servants responsible for social

development and national security, and scholars to visit the NIA on July 25 in the hope to better understand anti-TIP practices in Taiwan and sign the MOU on immigration and TIP prevention. On July 27, the delegation also visited the National Police Agency.

- I. Director of National Security and Immigration, Fiji Nemani Vuniwaqa led Principal Secretary Anascini Tora and Immigration Officer, West Fiji Jone Ledua visited the NIA on August 29 to discuss the progress of MOU signing and hoped to team up more closely to combat cross-border crimes and safeguard human rights.
- J. With the help of MOFA, the Garden of Hope Foundation and the Good Shepherd Sisters Taiwan launched the campaign for Asian shelter network and the international conference from September 3 to 5 and aims to organize the first ever Asian assembly of network for women's shelter in 2013.
- K. With the help of MOFA, ECPAT Taiwan held the international conference on new strategies and prospects to prevent children sexual exploitation on September 4. The Chief Secretary of MOFA met with the former chairperson of United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, Prof. Jaap E. Doek and other speakers on the following day and fully exchanged ideas.
- L. Branch manager of Immigration New Zealand in Hong Kong James Dalmer and Branch Manager in Manila Nathanael Mackay visited the NIA on October 25 to exchange ideas on anti-TIP efforts. Both sides also discussed the possibility of MOU signing to foster bi-lateral cooperation and partnership.
- M. International Workshop on Strategies for Combating Human Trafficking was held on October 30. 16 government officials and 23 foreign guests, including two of the ten winners of the 2012 Heroes Acting to End Modern-Day Slavery Award from the US State Department, functionaries from Thailand, NGO representatives from the Philippines and Malaysia, and representatives from the Salvation Army Taiwan attended the workshop where personnel from the government and NGOs were recognized for their contributions on combating human trafficking and anti-TIP achievements in Taiwan were shared.
- N. George DuSoe, official of Political Section, American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) along with section officer Lee Chi-ying visited the NIA on November 16 to exchange



- experiences on signing MOU on immigration control and TIP prevention, protection of human rights, and law enforcement against human trafficking.
- O. A delegation of six officials, including Deputy Director of the European Commission's Directorate General for Home Affairs Monika Mosshammer, Secretary General of European Corporate Security Association Yvan De Mesmaeker, and Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, U.S Mark Koumans visited the NIA on December 3 to exchange ideas on anti-TIP efforts and thank the NIA for constructive suggestions that could would be shared and valued in their countries.
 - P. Chief adviser to EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator Gilles de Kerchove Oliver Ruess visited the NIA on December 6 to share the experience in EU and exchange ideas on immigration control, anti-terrorism information sharing, and anti-TIP efforts. Ruess promised to share the NIA's anti-TIP achievements and discussed the possibility of MOU signing with his colleagues in relevant units after returning to Europe.
 - Q. Former head of Israel's National Security Council Ilan Mizrahi and Director of the Homeland Security Program at the Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) of the Tel Aviv University Meir Elran visited the NIA on December 7 to exchange ideas on immigration control, anti-TIP efforts, and immigrant counseling. The NIA wished to sign the MOU with Israel in the future to further the bi-lateral partnership.

4.1.2 NGO-initiated exchanges

The Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation, ECPAT-Taiwan, and Good Shepherd Sisters Taiwan have gained tremendous insight after years of protecting human trafficking victims. Besides various long-term initiatives in Taiwan, these organizations also actively participated in international exchanges in 2012, as follows:

4.1.2.1 The Taipei Women's Rescue Foundation

- A. Referred one Indonesian victim to Indonesian NGO SBMI for placement and other services after returning home in February.
- B. Joined the annual forum held by U.N NGO Commission on the Status of Women to share the empowerment strategy for TIP victims in March.
- C. Invited Prof. Janie Chuang of American University exchange ideas on home workers in Taiwan in April.
- D. Joined the 2nd Asia Pacific Forum Not For Sale: End human trafficking and slavery and visited local shelters and anti-TIP NGOs from July 17 to 20.
- E. Invited Director General of Korean Research Institute for Vocational Education & Training Mr. Namchul Lee to visit the foundation and exchanged ideas on anti-TIP efforts in July.
- F. Accompanied officials from Thai government to the Hualien Shelter, Legal Aid Foundation and anti-TIP groups to exchange ideas with members in July.
- G. Received members from Wuhan Joint Associations for Women and exchanged ideas on violence against women and Taiwan's anti-TIP services in November.
- H. Joined World Social Forum on Migration in the Philippines from November 25 to 30, worked with Salvation Army Taiwan, New Immigrants Labor Rights Association, and National Women's Education Center of Japan to put on a special session on breaking the human trafficking cycle, and visited local

foreign laborer/immigrant organizations.

- I. Picked a Taiwanese TIP victim referred by the international immigration agency of Japan at airport in November. After interview, the victim was not willing to receive follow up services.
- J. Received the Beijing correspondent of International Herald Tribune in December and exchanged ideas on Mainland Chinese women trafficked to Taiwan for sexual transactions.

4.1.2.2 ECPAT-Taiwan

- A. Teamed up with Tourism Bureau to launch training courses on combating sexual transactions of children in tourism on June 15, inviting speakers from international organization The Code and ACCOR Hotel, France to give talks on prevention measures to equip local parties concerned the ability to handle those crimes.
- B. Worked with ICMEC (International Center for Missing and Exploited Children) to launch training courses on online crime investigations from July 23 to 24, inviting FBI and Florida's special agents, police supervisor from Queensland, Australia, legal director of Singapore branch of Facebook, director for online crimes from Microsoft, Hong Kong, and Secretary General of ECPAT-Taiwan to talk about the nature of child sex-trafficking and sexual abuse and the dissemination of materials containing such content.
- C. Organized the conference on prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children: new strategies and prospects on September 4, inviting the former chairperson of United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, Prof. Jaap E. Doek, CEO of ECPAT New Zealand Alan Bell, ECPAT Canada (Beyond Borders) Deborah Zanke, and police officer from Queensland, Australia Paul Griffith to talk about sexual transactions of children from the perspective of human rights of children.
- D. Visited NCMEC (National Center for Missing and Exploited Children) in the U.S in October and better understood how the counterpart in the U.S tackles the online content containing child sex.
- E. Joined member meetings of INHOPE (International Association of Internet Hotlines) in April and November and exchanged ideas with other 40 members on global partnership to prevent the dissemination of footages of child sexual abuse.
- F. Nominated ECPAT International in the run for the Asia Democracy and Human Rights Award held by Taiwan Foundation for Democracy. ECPAT International was awarded for its continuous efforts to eradicate sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of children.
- F. Worked with NCMEC and Microsoft Taiwan to establish the Photo DNA archive since August to more effectively prevent children from taken for sexual abuse footages or images.

4.1.2.3 Good Shepherd Sisters Taiwan

- A. February 26 to March 4 – Attended the Global Network for Women's Shelters in Washington, DC, and shared Taiwan's experiences on victim placement.
- B. April 27 to May 5 – Attended an APWRATH anti-human trafficking conference in the Philippines and introduced the current situation of TIP crimes and anti-TIP efforts in Taiwan.
- C. May 29 – Took representatives from Singapore to the Nantou Shelter.

Singapore has emulated the Taiwan model and commissioned Good Shepherd Sisters Singapore to run shelters there.

- D. July 9 to 21 – Attended the international forum on women and children organized by the Catholic Church in Bangkok, Thailand, and hosted a round table discussion on anti-TIP efforts in the Asia Pacific region, and introduced Taiwan’s efforts to prevent human trafficking.
- E. August 31 – Hosted a seminar to share the Catholic Church’s TIP prevention efforts, inviting Sis. Suthisa from Good Shepherd Sisters Thailand to talk about anti-TIP work in Thailand.
- F. September 6 – Accompanied Sis. Suthisa of Good Shepherd Sisters Thailand and Theresa Symos, CEO of Good Shepherd Sisters Malaysia, to visit the NIA.
- G. October 30 – Invited Theresa Symos, CEO of Good Shepherd Sisters Malaysia, to speak about anti-TIP experiences in Malaysia at the international workshop on human trafficking held by the NIA.

4.2 Partnering with the international community

4.2.1 On July 16, Taiwan and Vietnam signed an agreement to prevent cross-border crime. It encourages Taiwan’s Criminal Investigation Bureau and Vietnamese police agencies to exchange information and assist with investigations, so as to foster a partnership on preventing cross-border TIP crimes, among others.

4.2.2 Witnessed by NIA Director-General Hsieh Li-Kung and Director General Bambang of Indonesia’s the Directorate General of Immigration of Department of Law and Human Rights, Representative Andrew Hsia of the Taipei Economic and Trade Office in Indonesia, and Indonesian Representative in Taiwan Ahmad Syafri signed the MOU on TIP prevention and illegal immigration, on September 28. The MOU provides for the exchange of information between Taiwan and Indonesia on immigration control, personnel training, and practical experience. Taiwan will assist Indonesia in combating human trafficking.



Left: Bambang Director General of Directorate General of Immigration, Indonesia,
 Right: Hsieh Li-kung, Director General, NIA
 Middle: Ahmad Syafri, Representative of Indonesian mission in Taiwan, and Andrew Hsia, Head of Taipei Economic and Trade Office in Indonesia, Andrew Hsia

4.2.3 With the help of Ambassador Jarjou of The Gambia, Taiwan's Representative and Gambian Minister of the Interior, Ousman Sonko, signed an MOU on immigration control and TIP prevention. The Gambia is the first country with diplomatic ties with Taiwan to sign such an MOU. Under the legal platform provided for in the MOU, both sides will exchange ideas on immigration and TIP issues, cooperate on combat human trafficking and safeguard human rights.

4.2.4 At the 14th Taiwan-Thailand Labor Meeting held on April 13, both sides reached a consensus on such issues as medical fees, a reporting system to prevent foreign laborer exploitation, and brokerage fees. At the 6th Taiwan-Indonesia Labor Meeting, both sides vowed to lower the percentage of runaway and missing laborers, and broaden the scope of direct hiring according to the guidelines governing management of foreign laborer and handling of missing and runaway laborers.

IV. Future work

The government's 2013 agenda includes the following:

1. Prosecution

- 1.1 Heightening spot checks at high-risk sites – judicial police are to conduct *ex parte* checks on locations frequented by job brokers and traffickers or where foreign laborers are likely to work or engage in sexual transactions. Periodic surveillance of places where foreign workers/spouses congregate and of vehicles in which they often ride will help to alert judicial police of potential violations. The police agency also made a priority of stamping out commercial sexual transactions with minors (under the age of 18) and victim protection.
- 1.2 Facilitating cooperation with other countries – the government endeavors to enhance cross-border law enforcement operations with other countries based on such agreements as the Cross-Strait Agreement on Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance and the Preventing and Combating Serious Crime (PCSC) agreement. The aim is to foster exchanges of information and cross-border prosecutorial and judicial assistance and cooperation to eradicate TIP crimes.
- 1.3 Beefing up prosecution and law enforcement prowess – the Ministry of Justice is to urge prosecutors to devote more time to trafficking cases, and to seek cross-border cooperation and aggravated penalties for perpetrators.

2. Protection

- 2.1 Law enforcement agencies are required to arrange an interpreter and social-worker accompaniment at judicial interviews, keep the victims well-informed, and respect their decision as to whether or not accept sheltered protection and/or testify in court.
- 2.2 Judicial police and shelter staff are required to inform the victims of Taiwan's judicial proceedings, and to keep the victims abreast of the investigation's progress. This boosts their willingness to stay in Taiwan and provide testimony.
- 2.3 The NIA and the CLA continue to team up with NGOs to improve services at shelters responsible for victims' safety assessment and protection, and provide a wide range of services, including individual counseling, accompaniment to court, accompaniment to hospital, legal aid, interpretation services, language and skills education, and welfare referral. It is hoped victims can recover from physical and psychological trauma and make career plans. Working with partner employers, shelters help place residents who are willing to do paid work either at shelters or elsewhere. It is an important step for victims rebuilding their lives.

3. Prevention

- 3.1 Broadening prevention campaigns and training
 - 3.1.1 Various media campaigns will continue in 2013 to inform the general public (students included), foreigners in Taiwan, employers, brokers, as well as frontline civil servants, about TIP, relevant laws and victim protection services. An informed and vigilant society helps to curb trafficking in persons. Specific

campaigns include: No Child Sex Tourism, aimed at the tourism industry, educators and the general public; no sexual exploitation of minors (online child sex and sex tourism); special guidelines governing relevant issues for tourism industry; and Safe Environment to Live and Work in without Exploitation, for ship owners that hire foreign crews.

- 3.1.2 To enhance the pace of investigations and law enforcement under HTPCA, the NIA commissioned ECPAT-Taiwan to perform research in 2013 on its amendments and improvements to maximize the effects of the law.
 - 3.1.3 The NIA proposed an assessment plan for anti-TIP efforts and implementation by local governments. The evaluation will start in 2013.
 - 3.1.4 On-the-job training in actual cases will continue in 2013, so as to elevate the skills of judicial and law enforcement personnel, from field officers to prosecutors and judges. The Judicial Yuan is set to hold a professional conference/workshop on human trafficking from April 2 to 3. On the agenda will be various perspectives into TIP cases to provide judges with insights in dealing with the diverse and special nature of such cases. The MOJ has a series of workshops in the pipeline, which will improve the readiness of prosecutors to handle TIP cases.
- 3.2 Reviewing the migrant worker regime
- 3.2.1 Promoting direct hiring – a direct-hiring and cross-border recruitment system was launched in January 1, 2012, to connect to worker databases in labor exporting countries and allow employers to select workers or to re-hire existing workers. This system allows for direct dealings between employers and employees, thus cutting out the middlemen and avoiding the brokerage fees that are often the root cause of exploitation. The CLA will continue to encourage foreign laborer source countries to utilize the system through bilateral channels. Thailand, for instance, has adopted a system that helps safeguard the employment rights of foreign laborers. The CLA is also working on a simplified online platform to streamline paperwork requirements, and is devising incentives for manufacturing companies to directly recruit from abroad.
 - 3.2.2 Surveying brokerage fee practices – the CLA has proposed a plan to investigate brokerage fee practices and collect first-hand data, including through face-to-face interviews and questionnaires. Accompanied by local government officials, CLA officials will arrange visits to employers, foreign workers and/or employment brokers to conduct interviews. Local officials will impose penalties if any broker is found to have overcharged. The CLA will ask foreign workers currently in Taiwan to fill out a questionnaire on how much each of them was charged before coming to Taiwan. If anyone has paid more than the standard amount as stipulated by the source country, the CLA will compile case-specific data for each country to investigate. The data will be conveyed during bilateral labor affairs meetings to urge the source country to address the issue in collaboration with its Taiwan counterpart. Such measures include adjusting the fee standards if necessary, and ensuring outgoing laborers know the fee levels, as well as investigating and sanctioning cases of overcharging. This will deter brokers, both local and foreign, from exacting exorbitant fees that are likely to result in debt

bondage and worker exploitation.

3.2.3 Formalizing employment of domestic (in-home) workers – to fall into line with international labor rights standards in accordance with the International Labor Organization, the CLA submitted the Domestic Worker Protection Bill to the Executive Yuan on March 15, 2011, which has since been deliberated on during two review meetings. The CLA subsequently adjusted the draft according to the suggestions and submitted it again on September 21, 2012, for a further review by the Executive Yuan. The bill stipulates crucial elements of domestic worker rights, including a consecutive eight-hour rest everyday, one rest day every seven-day period, various forms of leave, a minimum wage, payment guidelines, employment termination, insurance, and grievance procedures. While it is essential to uphold the employment rights of domestic workers, in view of the unique nature of domestic work, the proposed law should also facilitate measures that are practical and feasible by striking a balance between the rights of the employer and that of the employee, and the interests of everyone involved. The CLA is striving to enact a piece of legislation that is practical and upholds the consensus reached by all stakeholders.

3.2.4 Safeguarding the rights of foreign fishing workers

The government has placed as a priority the rights of deep-sea fishing workers in terms of anti-TIP efforts. Measures taken by relevant agencies are as follows:

- 3.2.4.1 The CLA, along with the COA, the NIA, police agencies, and coast guard agencies will join forces to build a reporting system for returning fishing vessels to facilitate regular visits and evaluations that prevent illegal deeds.
- 3.2.4.2 Given foreign fishing workers are excluded from the Labor Standards Act, the COA will be responsible for providing a fixed contract for both employers and employees.
- 3.2.4.3 The COA will be discussing with the private sector the possibility of creating a service center for foreign fishing workers at fishing ports with heavy traffic that could serve as a rest stop and a place for consultations and filing complaints.
- 3.2.4.4 The COA will collect and evaluate cases where Taiwanese fishing vessels violate the regulations, and incorporate them into training materials for ship owners and employers.

4. Partnership

4.1 Organizing international workshops – after years of well-attended events, the NIA will continue to host international workshops, inviting speakers from the public and private sectors to analyze actual cases and practical issues with respect to victim identification and enforcement. Judges, prosecutors, judicial police forces, officials and NGOs will send representatives to engage in discourse.

4.2 Pursuing bilateral immigration agreements – the global fight to stamp out cross-border human trafficking requires that the international community make

concerted efforts in a timely and effectively manner. The NIA has immigration attachés stationed around the globe. They are ideally positioned to deal with officials in source countries with respect to signing bilateral MOUs on cooperation on immigration affairs.

4.3. Collecting and assessing information

Staff of diplomatic missions stationed in foreign countries will continue to collect and assess information of anti-TIP policies and regulations that can be leveraged into regulatory improvements and adjustments in Taiwan.

V. Conclusion

The international community does not and will not condone trafficking in persons, a crime that constitutes a grave violation of human rights. The government and people of the Republic of China (Taiwan) are committed to upholding human rights in the fight against human trafficking. The anti-TIP task force has been effective in coordinating resource use in the public sector, and in advancing partnerships with NGOs and civil society in general. The task force pledges to continue to expand its efforts toward combating human trafficking, so as to keep Taiwan on the tier-one country list in the US State Department's TIP report. The task force will not cease engaging international partners to jointly safeguard human rights and to eradicate this modern form of slavery.