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## Article in Brief

**Lao PDR-Thailand join hands to fight human trafficking**

February 8, 2006, Matichon Daily,

On 7 February, the Thai Social Development and Human Security Permanent Secretary and the Lao Labour and Social Welfare Permanent Secretary co-chaired the Thai-Lao Committee to fight against human trafficking, especially girls and women. Participants also included Lao and Thai representatives and international organizations. After the MOU between the two countries was signed in 2005, the two governments have made the Plan of Action to Return and Reintegrate trafficked Victims a priority. One key concern is that if the second Thai-Lao Friendship Bridge is finished in 2006, it will become a new human trafficking route. Currently, it is stated in the Plan of Action that Thailand is to provide a special employment scheme for trafficked victims who have been repatriated to Thailand where they can live and work legally.

**81 human-trafficking cases in Japan 2005**Whole story: <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20060210b3.html>

February 10, 2006, The Japan Times

Police in 2005 made arrests in or turned over to prosecutors 81 cases of alleged trafficking of foreign women, the National Police Agency (NPA) said. Other groups estimate that thousands of women, mostly from poor parts of Asia, are trafficked into Japan every year and forced to work in the sex industry. The latest NPA figure, an increase of two from the previous year, is a record high for the second straight year since 2001 when the agency began compiling more comprehensive statistics on human-trafficking. The number of foreign women allegedly trafficked in the recorded cases totalled 117, up 40 from the previous year.

**Tightening Laws in Sri Lanka**

Whole story:

[http://www.lankabusinessonline.com/new\\_full\\_story.php?subcatcode=11&catname=Law&newscode=527732169](http://www.lankabusinessonline.com/new_full_story.php?subcatcode=11&catname=Law&newscode=527732169)

February 8, 2006, Lanka Business Online,

Sri Lanka is now tinkering with its penal code to strengthen laws against human trafficking. Trafficking came into Sri Lanka's penal code in a 1995 amendment but its definition is too

limited for effective legal action. "So prosecutions were conducted by linking to other offences and not filed as trafficking," said a legal consultant for the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). The IOM says weak legal backing is another reason for poor data on the extent of trafficking - since trafficking is not identified and recorded as trafficking, the official records do not show even the number of uncovered cases. The changes will also help implement the UN convention against trafficking in persons that Sri Lanka has signed but is yet to ratify.

### **IOM Seminar on media treatment of human trafficking victims**

Whole story:

<http://www.makfax.com.mk/look/agencija/article.tpl?IdLanguage=1&IdPublication=1&NrArticle=17267&NrIssue=378&NrSection=600>

February 13, 2006, Makfax

The victims of the human trafficking and their treatment in the media were in the focus of discussions at the two-day seminar set up by the International Organization for Migration. The seminar was aimed at instructing the representatives of the Macedonian media on correct attitude toward the human trafficking victims, and at instigating the investigative journalism on this subject. The terminology used in initial media reports was rather abusive, triggering, as seminar's organizers put it "mental trauma to victims and creating a distorted picture, which does not correspond with reality". Representatives of almost all Macedonian media attended the seminar, at which activities of the local TV stations in terms of covering this issue were emphasized.

### **No Red Lights for Trafficking Women to China**

Whole story: <http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=32113>

February 10, 2006, IPS

Searching Nguyen Thi Hien's house in the northern province of Lai Chau, last November, police discovered a diary in which she had meticulously recorded the names of 142 Vietnamese women that she had sold into sexual slavery in China. Hien was caught after two young girls from Quang Ninh province charged her with luring them to China, on promises of employment, and then selling them to a brothel. Unfortunately for Hien, the girls escaped and managed to make their way back home. Hien confessed to Lai Chau police that she was part of a gang that trafficked young women to China.

### **Forced labour is also 'trafficking'**

Whole story: <http://news.sohu.com/20060209/n241751738.shtml>

February 9, 2006, Sohu

In order to safeguard the safer migration over the spring festival period of migrating women and children, the Guangzhou Railway Police and the Yuexiu government launched a project to prevent and combat trafficking under the guidance of the Guangdong Steering Committee of the ILO CP-TING Project. According to a representative of the ILO CP-TING project, the current conception of 'trafficking' is different from the traditional understanding of trafficking, as is it for the purpose of 'labour exploitation' which encompasses forced labour and forced prostitution and is not just abduction for wives or sons.

### **Guangxi: In one day railway police uncover four infant trafficking cases**

Whole story: [http://www.gx.xinhuanet.com/newscenter/2006-02/08/content\\_6197328.htm](http://www.gx.xinhuanet.com/newscenter/2006-02/08/content_6197328.htm)

February 8<sup>th</sup>, 2006, Xinhua-Guangxi

On February 8<sup>th</sup> the railway police smashed three infant trafficking syndicates, apprehended seven suspects, and rescued four infants. A detachment of the Railway Police in Nanning (Guangxi) Railway Station who were on patrol were suspicious on observing a group of two middle-aged men and three middle-aged women who were carrying three female infants. Suspecting that it was a trafficking case, the five suspects were detained for questioning. During questioning, three of them confessed that two of the infants were each purchased for 1,500RMB the previous day from villagers in Tianyang County (Guangxi), and they had intended to sell them in Hebei. The other two suspects confessed to buying one female infant in Malipo County (Yunnan) for 400RMB and had intended to sell her in Shandong. Later, the railway police uncovered another infant trafficking case on a train bound for Beijing. The infants from Guangxi were going to be sold in Henan.

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### **老挝-泰国联手打击人口拐卖**

2006年2月8日, 泰国民意报

2月7日, 泰国社会发展和人口保障部常任秘书长与老挝劳工和社会福利部常任秘书长共同成为了泰-老打击拐卖人口(特别是妇女儿童)委员会的联席主席。2005年两国签署《谅解备

忘录》之后，双方政府都将《受害者返回和回归社会行动计划》提上了重要的位置。一件令人担忧的事情是，如果第二座“泰-老友谊大桥”于 2006 年建成，它将成为一条新的人口拐卖路线。目前，《行动计划》中已表明，泰国将在被遣返的受害妇女能够合法居住和工作的地点向她们提供一个特殊就业计划。

### 2005 年日本发生 81 起拐卖外籍妇女的案件

全文：<http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20060210b3.html>

2006 年 2 月 10 日，日本时报，

日本警事厅称，2005 年日本警方实施逮捕或移送起诉涉嫌拐卖外籍妇女的案件达 81 起。另有团体估计每年有数以千计的妇女被拐卖入境并且被强迫从事性服务，她们中的大部分来自亚洲的贫困地区。日本警事厅最新显示的数据较上年增加了两个百分点，是自 2001 年该机构着手编制更为全面的人口拐卖相关数据以来的连续第二个高峰。据称，被拐卖的外籍妇女的在案总人数达 117 人，较去年增加了 40 人。

### 斯里兰卡完善有关人口拐卖方面的法规

全文：

[http://www.lankabusinessonline.com/new\\_full\\_story.php?subcatcode=11&catname=Law&newscod=527732169](http://www.lankabusinessonline.com/new_full_story.php?subcatcode=11&catname=Law&newscod=527732169)

2006 年 2 月 8 日，兰卡商业在线

斯里兰卡正在修补改刑法中关于反对拐卖人口犯罪的条款。拐卖人口犯罪虽然在 1995 年修订刑法时被引入斯里兰卡刑法，但因其定义过于狭窄影响了有效的司法行为。国际移民组织的一位法律顾问曾批评说，“原法规定，拐卖人口犯罪不能单独立案，而必须与其它犯罪行为一起追究。”国际移民组织说，法律支持不足是造成相关资料贫乏的另一个原因——因为拐卖人口犯罪不是作为拐卖人口犯罪而记录在案的，所以官方的数据无法显示有多少案件没有被统计进来。现在，法律的修改将有助于斯里兰卡已经签署但还没有批准的联合国公约。

### 国际移民组织开班研讨媒体关于人口拐卖受害者的报道

全文：

<http://www.makfax.com.mk/look/agencija/article.tpl?IdLanguage=1&IdPublication=1&NrArticle=17267&NrIssue=378&NrSection=600>

2006 年 2 月 13 日，马克法克斯

人口拐卖的受害者以及媒体如何对待他们，是国际移民组织开设的为期两天的研讨班的讨论中心。研讨班的目的是指导马其顿的媒体如何正确对待人口拐卖的受害者，并鼓励他们做这方面的深度报道。研讨班的组织者说，原先的报道所使用的词汇更常带有辱骂性质，（容易）触动“受害人的精神伤害并且编造一些与现实不符的被歪曲的故事。”几乎所有马其顿的媒体都派代表参加了这个研讨班，会议期间，地方电视台加强了对相关问题的报道。

### 向中国贩卖妇女未遇红灯

全文：<http://www.ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=32113>

2006 年 2 月 10 日，国际新闻社

去年 11 月搜查位于越南北部省份莱州的 Nguyen Thi Hien 的住处时，警方发现了一本她详细记载了 142 名越南妇女的日记，这些妇女都是经她之手被贩卖至中国境内的性奴役场所的。Hien 的被捕是因为来自越南广宁省的两名少女控告 Hien 引诱她们去中国并且承诺有工作机会，其后却将她们卖给妓院，这两名女孩设法逃脱并返回了家乡。Hien 向莱州警方承认她是一个向中国拐卖年轻妇女的犯罪团伙的成员。

### 强迫劳动也是“拐卖”“防拐”需建长效机制

全文：<http://news.sohu.com/20060209/n241751738.shtml>

2006 年 02 月 09 日，搜狐

今年流向珠三角地区的务工人员中，占 10.8%。为保障流动妇女和儿童的流动安全，在春节期间，“中国预防拐卖女童和青年妇女项目”广东省指导委员会联合广铁公安、广州越秀区政府在铁路开展声势浩大的“防拐”、“打拐”行动。据国际劳工组织的“预防拐卖女童和青年妇女项目”负责人介绍，现在的“拐卖”概念有别于过去的传统拐卖，它是“以劳动剥削为目的”的拐卖，集中体现为强迫劳动和卖淫，而不仅仅是拐为人妻或拐为人子。

## 广西铁路警方一日连破四起拐买婴儿案件

全文: [http://www.gx.xinhuanet.com/newscenter/2006-02/08/content\\_6197328.htm](http://www.gx.xinhuanet.com/newscenter/2006-02/08/content_6197328.htm)

2006年02月08日, 新华网广西频道

8日, 柳铁警方一连捣毁3个贩卖婴儿的犯罪团伙, 抓获犯罪嫌疑人7名, 解救4名婴儿。南宁乘警支队民警在南宁站站台上巡视时, 发现两名中年男子和三名中年妇女携带三名女婴形迹可疑, 有拐卖婴儿嫌疑, 于是遂将五人带回支队, 经审查, 其中三人供认, 携带的两名女婴是2月7日在广西田阳县某村以每名1500元人民币从村民处买来的, 准备带到河北邯郸转卖。另两名嫌疑人说其携带的女婴是2月6日他们在云南麻栗坡县以400元人民币买来的, 准备带到山东淄博转卖。接着, 柳州乘警支队又在列车上破获另一起拐卖婴儿案件。湛江开往北京西的列车运行在京广线长沙至岳阳区间, 乘警吴朝阳在16号车厢查获1名拐卖女婴的嫌疑人袁某及一名1个月大的女婴。经审查, 袁某交待该名女婴是从广西黎塘买得, 准备到河南郑州贩卖。

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