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The First Roundtable Preparatory Meeting for IMM2 and SOM5

Source: <http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn>

A roundtable meeting was held on 15th June in Beijing to prepare for the second Inter-Ministerial Meeting and the fifth Senior Officials Meeting, which will be held from 12-14th December in Beijing. The Ministry of Public Security chaired the meeting, which was attended by the National Working Committee on Children and Women under the State Council (NWCCW), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce, and the UNIAP, Secretariat to the COMMIT process. These organs will all be assisting the Ministry of Public Security in hosting IMM2 and SOM5 in Beijing.

The Ministry of Public Security has rich experience of holding international meetings. The NWCCW, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of Commerce all pledged their support. It was agreed that they would all cooperate closely, to organise successful meetings and make progress on the trafficking issue throughout the Greater Mekong Sub-Region.

Trafficking in Persons Report

Source: <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>

U.S. Department of State, June 12, 2007: The seventh annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* documents efforts by foreign governments to prevent human trafficking, prosecute criminals, and protect their victims.

Released by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons

CHINA (Tier 2 Watch List)

The People's Republic of China (P.R.C.) is a source, transit, and destination country for men and women trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labor. Children are trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. The majority of trafficking in P.R.C. is internal, but there is also considerable international trafficking of P.R.C. citizens. Women are lured through false promises of legitimate employment only to be forced into commercial sexual exploitation. There also are cases involving P.R.C. men and women

smuggled into destination countries throughout the world at an enormous personal financial cost and then forced into commercial sexual exploitation or exploitative labor in order to repay debts to traffickers.

Domestic trafficking remains the most significant problem in China, with an estimated minimum of 10,000 to 20,000 victims trafficked internally each year. International organizations report that 90 percent are women and children, trafficked primarily from Anhui, Henan, Hunan, Sichuan, Yunnan, and Guizhou Provinces to prosperous provinces along P.R.C.'s east coast for sexual exploitation.

The Government of P.R.C. does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. China is placed on Tier 2 Watch List for the third consecutive year for its failure to show evidence of increasing efforts to improve comprehensive victim protection services and address trafficking for involuntary servitude. China made improvements in some areas, such as by sustaining efforts to enforce its laws against trafficking and showing some improvements in victim care in key geographic locations by building shelters to provide trafficking victims with short-term care.

China improved its cross-border anti-trafficking cooperation with Vietnam and at times cooperated with the United States law enforcement agencies on select human smuggling cases. The two sides established a working group on human smuggling under the framework of the U.S.-China Joint Liaison Group on law enforcement cooperation. China's efforts to combat trafficking for forced labor remained inadequate. China should take significant measures to improve in these areas; revise its anti-trafficking provisions to align with its international obligations, including prohibiting the commercial sexual exploitation of children under age 18 and all forms of forced labor; and proceed with its plans to finalize and adopt the National Action Plan.

A Case of Maltreating Labourers in Kilns in Shanxi

Source: http://www.gmw.cn/content/2007-06/18/content_624887.htm

Guangming Online, 18 June 2007: Their unfortunate children were abducted and sold in Shanxi to carry out hard labour in a brick kiln, families were brought to ruins and they risked their lives to dive into the depths of the mountains in search of their children. In the past two months more than forty people have been rescued, from this they have obtained some precious clues. When it was discovered which departments were responsible they shifted the blame onto others.

More than 400 utterly despaired parents, jointly signed a letter asking for help and published it online – “A Call for Help from the Parents of Children who were Sold to Kilns in Shanxi”. The click rate is more than 580,000 in the six days since it was posted, more than 3,000 replies have been posted. According to a disclosure from the media, at least 1,000 children are doing hard labour in Shanxi's kilns.

湄公河次区域第二次部长级磋商会和第五次高官会的第一次圆桌准备会议在京召开

来自: <http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn>

为了准备即将于 2007 年 12 月 12—14 日在北京召开的湄公河次区域第二次部长级磋商会和第五次高官会, 6 月 15 日由公安部主持召开的第一次四部委准备会议在京举行。

国务院妇女儿童工作委员会办公室苏凤杰（常务副主任），万燕（副主任），外交部国际司乔汇君（副处长）和商务部国际司王大为参加了会议。会议由公安部刑侦局张志伟副处长主持，袁小尹副局长致词，尹建中官员详细介绍了两会的准备工作。联合国机构间湄公河次区域合作反拐进程（简称：COMMIT）高级顾问苏素博士简介了COMMIT和以往的部长级磋商会和高官会筹备情况。联合国机构间湄公河次区域反对拐卖人口项目区域办公室信息官员、中国办公室国家项目协调员参加了会议。

本次会议的各方代表均明确表示全力支持公安部主办“湄公河次区域第二次部长级磋商会和第五次高官会”，并将密切合作，以保证两会的成功。联合国机构间湄公河次区域反对拐卖人口办公室将从经费和技术上给予全力支持。

人口贩运问题报告 2007 年

来自：<http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2007/82805.htm>

第 7 期人口贩运问题年度报告(Trafficking in Persons Report)记录了外国政府在制止人口贩运，起诉犯罪分子以及保护贩运受害者方面进行的工作。

国务院监督与打击人口贩运办公室发布，2007 年 1 月 19 日

中国(第二列观察名单)

中华人民共和国是以性剥削和强制性劳役为目的的人口贩运活动的来源地、中转地和目的地。儿童遭到以商业性的性剥削为目的的贩运。中国的贩运活动大部分发生在国内，但也有相当数量的中国公民遭到跨国贩运。妇女往往听信可以正当就业的虚假许诺，结果受到商业性的性剥削。在其他一些案例中，中国男女公民需承担极其高昂的费用，被偷渡到世界各地的目的国，然后被迫接受商业性的性剥削或剥削性劳役，以偿还欠贩运分子的债款。

国内人口贩运仍是中国存在的最严重的问题，据估计，每年在国内遭到贩运的人口至少有 10,000 到 20,000 人。据国际组织报告，在中国国内遭到贩运的人口有 90%是妇女和儿童，主要从安徽、河南、湖南、四川、云南和广东省被贩运到中国东部沿海的富裕省份受到性剥削。

中国政府没有完全达到制止贩运活动的最低标准，但正在为此做出重大努力。中国连续第 3 年被列入第二列观察名单，因为中国未能证明已进一步改善全面保护受害者的服务和解决以非自愿劳役为目的的贩运问题。中国在某些方面取得了进展，例如坚持执行打击贩运的法规并在一些重点地区建立收容所，向贩运受害者提供短期照顾，从而使照顾受害者的工作得到某些改善。

中国加强了同越南共同打击跨境贩运的合作，并曾在处理某些人口偷渡案的过程中同美国执法机构合作。两国在美执法合作联合联络组(U.S.-China Joint Liaison Group)的框架下组建了一个人口偷渡问题专案组。中国打击以强制性劳役为目的的贩运活动的努力仍不充分。中国应当采取重大措施改善这些方面的工作；根据其承担的国际义务修改反贩运法规，其中包括严禁对未满 18 岁者进行商业性的性剥削并禁止一切形式的强制性劳役；以及按计划最后完成并实施全国行动计划(National Plan of Action)。

山西黑砖厂虐待劳工事件

关注焦点

来自：http://www.gmw.cn/content/2007-06/18/content_624887.htm

光明网，2007-06-18：他们的孩子不幸被人贩子骗卖到山西黑窑场做苦工，他们倾家荡产，冒着生命危险一次次潜入大山深处寻找。两个月来，他们先后营救出40余人，从中得到一些宝贵线索。可当他们找到有关部门遇到的却是互相推诿。

400多位绝望至极的父亲在网上联名发出求救信——《孩子被卖山西黑砖窑400位父亲泣血呼救》，该帖仅6天点击率便超过58万，回帖高达3000多篇。据媒体透露，在山西黑砖窑做苦工的孩子至少有1000人。

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