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### Article in Brief

**China's Sub-Mekong Region Seminar on Anti-Trafficking Training Material is Convened in Beijing**

Source: <http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=794&Classid=-9&ClassName=新闻动态>

In order to improve the ability of Chinese anti-trafficking personnel at every level, so that they can better carry out their jobs, as well as to strengthen the work in this area, the UNIAP, China office has gathered together experts to compile a pilot edition of national anti-trafficking training materials, (abbreviated to training materials). Thus, on 24<sup>th</sup> July a seminar was convened, which was attended by relevant departments and experts.

Attendees came from the leadership of the NWCCW, the Ministry of Public Security, officials from the All-China Women's Federation (who submitted written ideas), officials from the International Labour Organisation's Mongolian office, as well as experts from the China University of Political Science and Law, the China Women's University and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, etc.

During the meeting the framework and style of the teaching materials and the main approach to teaching was talked about in detail, they paid particular attention to

the content of the teaching materials. The experts will amend the teaching materials according to their needs, and they will be used at the end of August at the national level anti-trafficking workshop, following this they will be improved further.

(Contribution from the UNIAP, China office)

### **95 Party Officials and Full-Time Workers in Shanxi are Punished for the Black Brick Kiln Incident**

Source: <http://news.sohu.com/20070716/n251075980.shtml>

Xinhua Online, 16 July 2007: Today China's Shanxi Province's Disciplinary and Investigative Committee and the Shanxi Supervisory Committee circulated a report on the handling of the Shanxi Black Brick Kiln Incident, in total the party membership of 95 cadres and full-time workers were punished, this involved 18 government leaders at county level, four cadres at township level and 37 common cadres.

### **Defendant, Zhao YanBing is Sentenced to Death in the Shanxi Black Brick Kiln Case. Heng TingHan Was Sentenced to Life in Prison**

Source: <http://news.163.com/07/0717/15/3JK62GNL000120GU.html>

China News Online, 17 July 2007: Today Shanxi Province's People's High Court circulated a notice concerning the hearing of 7 cases involving 29 people, arising from the Black Brick Kiln, which have been heard. The court, made the following rulings, in line with the law:

1. The defendant, Zhao YanBing was sentenced to death for deliberately committing crimes which injured others, he will be deprived of political rights for the rest of his life;

2 The defendant Heng TingHan deliberately committed crimes which injured others and was sentenced to life, and will be deprived of his political rights for the rest of his life;

3 The defendant, Wang BingBing, was sentenced to a set term of nine years for illegal detention;

4 The defendant Heng MingYang was sentenced to a set term of two years for illegal detention;

5 The defendant Liu DongSheng was sentenced to a set term of two years for illegal detention.

### **Experts Suggest Preventing the Emergence of a "Child Labour System"**

Source: <http://news.sohu.com/20070627/n250789763.shtml>

Public Welfare Times, 27 June 2007: China has 341 million minors, but how many child labourers china really has nobody knows.

According to many specialist media reports, of the workers who were restrained in Shanxi's Black Brick Kiln, there were more than 1,000 minors, accounting for nearly half of all of the workers. At present, most of the minors are still missing.

With regards to the number of child labourers, from the law enforcement's inspections one can see a segment of this situation:

- The Jiangxi Province's Labour and Social Security Office's Report on the

Criticisms of the Province's Leaders with the 66<sup>th</sup> component added and the 90<sup>th</sup> letter regarding the handling of these criticisms, pointed out that in the 15<sup>th</sup> stage, in Jiangxi Province 2,263 child labour cases had been investigated and prosecutions made. In addition, 2,318 child labourers were checked over and returned home.

- From July to August 2006 in Jiangxi Province, a specialist investigation was carried out into the use of child labour, 81 cases of the illegal use of child labour were investigated, involving 129 child labourers;
- In August 2006, Henan Province carried out a specialist investigation into the use of child labourers and investigated 381 child labourers.

“On a certain level these figures really do reflect the fact that the use of child labourers in China is not an exceptional phenomenon.” The Director of the National Lawyers Association's Committee for the Protection of Minors, Tong LiHua construed that many child labourers discontinue their studies due to poverty or being fed up of schoolwork, they mainly come from underdeveloped rural areas. Furthermore, most child labourers are employed by private firms or illegal enterprises who have not registered, the wages of many of these people are lower than the local for the minimum wage, in addition their wages are often in arrears or docked, they have long working hours, no insurance, production equipment is unsuitable, they have no professional training or measures of protecting themselves, live in a poor environment etc.

The National Lawyers Association's Minor Protection Committee believes that, protecting minors' access to education is a basis for preventing and reducing child labourers, the government should properly adopt measures to put compulsory education into effect. For those who discontinue their studies due to poverty, the government should give the families a subsidy to ensure that minors attend school. This committee suggests establishing a system to collect, monitor and publish information regarding minors. Minors who attend school have a centralized supervisory body: their school, which can easily discover whether their rights have been violated or not. However, it is very difficult to keep track of the state of rights of minors who do not attend school and are dispersed in different places.

“Long-standing, wide-ranging cases child and forced labour occurred in Shanxi because it lacks this kind of information gathering, monitoring and publishing system. If there are cases of minors from an area going missing one after the other or cases of child labour are discovered, it should attract the attention of the Public Security Bureau” Tong Lihua said.

## 湄公河次区域中国反对拐卖人口培训教材研讨会在京召开

摘自：

<http://uniap.law.pku.edu.cn/article/Details.asp?NewsId=794&Classid=-9&ClassName=新闻动态>

为提高中国各级反对拐卖人口人员的能力，进一步加强反拐工作，联合国机构间湄公河次区域反对拐卖人口（UNIAP）中国办公室组织专家编写了《国家反对拐卖人口培训教材试用本》（简称：培训教材）。为此，7月24日召开了有关部门和专家参加的“培训教材”研讨会。

参加研讨的人员有来自国务院妇儿工委办公室和公安部的领导、全国妇联的官员（提交书面意见）、国际劳工组织中国蒙古办事处的官员，以及中国政法大学、中华女子学院和中国社会科学院的专家等。

会上大家对培训对象的定位、教材框架和编写模式、授课的主要方式，尤其是对教材的内容进行了详尽讨论。根据要求，专家们将对培训教材进一步修改，并将用于 8 月底举办的国家级反对人口拐卖培训班，之后再进一步完善。

### 山西 95 名党员干部公职人员因黑砖窑事件受处分

摘自：<http://news.sohu.com/20070716/n251075980.shtml>

中新网 7 月 16 日电 中共山西省纪律检查委员会、山西省监察委员会今天通报山西黑砖窑事件处理情况，共对 95 名党员干部、公职人员给予党籍政纪处分，其中涉及县处级领导干部 18 人，乡科级干部 4 人，一般党员干部 37 人。

### 山西黑砖窑案被告人赵延兵判死刑 衡庭汉判无期

摘自：<http://news.163.com/07/0717/15/3JK62GNL000120GU.html>

中新网 7 月 17 日电：山西省高级人民法院今天通报涉及黑砖窑事件中的 7 案 29 人已审理完毕，法院依法判决如下：1、被告人赵延兵犯故意伤害罪判处死刑，剥夺政治权利终身；2、被告人衡庭汉犯故意伤害罪，判处无期徒刑，剥夺政治权利终身；3、被告人王兵兵犯非法拘禁罪，判处有期徒刑九年。4、被告人衡明阳犯非法拘禁罪，判处有期徒刑二年。5、被告人刘东升犯非法拘禁罪，判处有期徒刑二年。

### 专家建议防止出现“制度童工”

摘自：<http://news.sohu.com/20070627/n250789763.shtml>

公益时报 2007 年 06 月 27 日：中国有 3.41 亿未成年人，但是，中国到底有多少童工，没有人知道。

据多家媒体报道，被山西黑砖窑控制的窑工中，未成年人足有上千名，占据了近半的比例，目前，仍有绝大部分未成年人不知去向。

关于童工的数量，从全国各地的执法检查中可以窥见一斑：

- 《浙江省劳动和社会保障厅关于报送省领导批示件德水第 66 号加元第 90 号办理情况的函》中指出，浙江省在十五期间查处童工案件 2263 件，清退童工 2318 人；
- 江西省在 2006 年 7 至 8 两个月进行使用童工专项检查，查处使用童工的违法案件 81 件，涉及童工 129 人；
- 2006 年 8 月，河南省进行童工使用专项检查，查出童工 381 人……

“这些数字可在一定程度上反映，中国的童工使用不是个别现象。”全国律协未成年人保护委员会主任佟丽华分析，大部分童工是因贫困或厌学而辍学的孩子，主要来自于不发达的农村地区。而且，童工多受雇于个体企业或没有注册的黑企业，很多人的工资都低于当地最低工资标准，还经常遭遇工资拖欠或克扣、工时长、无保险、生产设施不合格、无职业培训和安全防护措施、生活环境差等特点。

全国律协未成年人保护委员会认为，保障未成年人的受教育权是预防和减少童工的基础，政府应真正采取措施落实义务教育。对因贫困辍学的，政府应该给予家庭补助，保证未成年人上学。该委员会建议，建立在校未成年人信息收集、

监测和发布制度。对于在校未成年人，因为有学校这样一个集中管理的场所，其权利状况容易被发现。但是，不在学校的未成年人则分散在不同的场所，其权利保障状况很难跟踪。

“山西之所以会长期地、大规模地发生使用和强迫童工劳动的事件，就是因为我们缺乏这样的一个信息收集、监测和发布的制度。否则，如果一个地方连续发生未成年人失踪的事件或发现有童工出现，就应该引起当地公安部门的重视。” 佟丽华说。

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