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Article in Brief

Yuan YanPeng: Meticulously Organise Stable Work and Ensure that the Specialist Initiative Yields Substantial Results

Source: http://www.molss.gov.cn/gb/news/2007-08/03/content_190403.htm

Legal Department of the Ministry of Labour, 3 August 2007: On 31st July during informal discussions on launching a specialist project to punish the illegal recruitment and use of workers and to combat illegal crimes in several regions, the Director of the office of a leading group launching the project and vice minister of the Ministry of Labour, Yuan YanPeng, requested that every department of every region ensures that the specialist initiative yields substantial results.

Yuan YanPeng emphasised that investigating the situation in small brick kilns, collieries, mines and workshops in villages one can see that there exists a huge phenomenon of illegal workers and labourers whose legal rights and interests are infringed upon. Yuan YanPeng mentioned that clause 6 specifically demanded that further recognition of the significance of the specialist project being successfully launched must be gained; responsibilities must be fully investigated and carried out; problems arising from accidents must be investigated and properly dealt with; the lasting-effects of the establishment of a working mechanism must be investigated,

summarised and explored; statistics and situations must be promptly, comprehensively and accurately reported; supervisory and investigative work of the situation at the basic levels launching the specialist initiative must be strengthened.

Yuan YanPeng requested that through the launch of the specialist initiative for punishing the illegal recruitment and use of workers and combating crimes, every region and department earnestly investigate the establishment of an effective mechanism to prevent and combat every kind of illegal criminal action and safeguard extensive legal rights and interests of labourers.

Every area in Hubei will Establish an Expert Evidence Centre for Injuries Arising from Domestic Violence

Source: <http://www.hb.chinanews.com.cn/news/2007/2007-08-03/85699.html>

Hubei News Online, 3rd August: Chu TianJin reports that, in the second half of the year Hubei Province's judicial hall and the Provincial Women's Federation will unite to establish experimental units for the Experts Evidence Centre for Injuries arising from Domestic Violence in every area of the province, specifically serving victims of domestic violence.

This Centre's main responsibilities are to identify family members who use violent actions to wound others, write out paperwork for evidence, which will provide a basis for the civil administration and judicial organs to mediate and try cases of domestic violence which have caused injury.

According to the regulations: All supporting judicial and administrative organs explained that their priority is evidence for people in economic difficulty, people fulfilling the requirements for legal assistance, should according to the relevant regulations of the provincial judicial hall be able to reduce, be exempt from or delay the paying of charges. In addition, the parental relations of trafficked and lost children need to be proved, the Centre should give evidence of these relations free of charge; parental relations need to be proved for single parent families (illegitimate children) to claim an allowance and educational fees, the Centre should carry this out at half price.

In South Asia the Widespread Trafficking of Girls is Accelerating the Spread of AIDS

Source: http://world.dayoo.com/gb/content/2007-08/02/content_2887219.htm

Guangzhou, 21st July 2007: The Journal of the American Medical Association has published an investigation, the results of the investigation show that in the South Asian region there exists a widespread phenomenon of trafficking females for prostitution. Moreover after the trafficked females are rescued they have the AIDS virus and can take this back to their desolate hometowns. This has resulted in AIDS spreading rapidly in South Asia and surrounding regions.

It is ubiquitous in South Asia

This investigation was headed by professor Jay Silverman from Harvard School of Public Health. 287 Nepalese women were targeted in the study. The investigation discovered that out of 287 Nepalese women, 38% of people testing positively for HIV AIDS are male, moreover the

proportion of girls trafficked in to prostitution when they were under 15 testing positively for HIV AIDS, is 61% higher than the number of males . This study indicates that the probability of trafficked female prostitutes contracting AIDS is very high. It proves that people are worried about the trafficking of female prostitutes leading to the rapid spread of AIDS in the South Asian region.

United Nations official, Mendoza pointed out that not all Nepalese women are cajoled or kidnapped and then become prostitutes, poverty is also leads some women to take this road voluntarily.

According to statistics from the American State Department, every year approximately 500,000 women are trafficked throughout the world. The largest proportion is in the South Asian region, which reaches 150,000 every year, most of these are sold in brothels to engage in prostitution in India's large cities. Moreover, according to the estimates of a few human rights organisations approximately 7,000 Nepalese women are trafficked to India every year.

A Bulletin from the International Labour Office: There is a Total of 1,200 “Modern-Day Slaves” Worldwide

Source: http://intl.ce.cn/sjjj/qy/200707/17/t20070717_12192923.shtml

China News Online, 17 July 2007: The International Labour Office reported data indicating that at present more than 12 million people are enslaved and deprived of their basic rights throughout the world. The largest number of “Modern-day slaves” is in countries in the South Asian region (9.5million), Latin America and Caribbean countries (1.3 million) and Africa (920,000). There are 570,000 slaves in developed countries and countries which are switching to another kind of economy.

It is said that forced labour used to be mainly confined to developing countries and poor countries, however at present forced labour has already spread to the world's richest countries, there are 300,000 slave workers in these countries. International experts believe that, the spreading of the slavery phenomenon and the process of economic globalisation are closely related.

袁彦鹏：精心组织扎实工作 务求专项行动取得实效

摘自： http://www.molss.gov.cn/gb/news/2007-08/03/content_190403.htm

劳动部法制司，2007年8月3日：全国开展整治非法用工打击违法犯罪专项行动领导小组办公室主任、劳动保障部副部长袁彦鹏，7月31日在部分地区整治非法用工打击违法犯罪专项行动座谈会上要求，各地各部门要务求专项行动取得实效。

袁彦鹏强调，从对乡村小砖窑、小煤矿、小矿山、小作坊的排查情况看，存在大量的非法用工、侵害劳动者合法权益现象。袁彦鹏提出了6条具体要求：要进一步提高对开展好专项行动重要意义的认识；全面排查，落实责任；边检查，边处理，做好善后安置工作；边检查，边总结，探索建立长效工作机制；及时、全面、准确报送统计数据和情况材料；加强对基层开展专项行动情况的督查工作。

袁彦鹏要求，各地区、各部门要通过开展整治非法用工、打击违法犯罪专项行动，认真

研究建立有效预防和打击各种违法犯罪行为的长效机制，切实维护广大劳动者的合法权益。

湖北省各地将成立“家庭暴力伤情司法鉴定中心”

摘自：<http://www.hb.chinanews.com.cn/news/2007/2007-08-03/85699.html>

湖北新闻网 8 月 3 日电：楚天金报消息，下半年起，湖北省司法厅、省妇联将联合在全省各地成立“家庭暴力伤情司法鉴定中心”试点，专门为家暴受害者服务。

该“中心”的主要职责正是对发生在家庭成员之间的暴力行为造成的伤情依法进行鉴定，并出具鉴定文书，为行政、司法机关调处和审理家庭致伤案件提供依据。

根据规定：凡持司法行政机关和妇联介绍信者，可优先鉴定；经济困难、符合法律援助条件者，应按省司法厅有关规定予以减、免、缓收费。另外，对被拐卖儿童、走失儿童需鉴定亲子关系的，“中心”应实行免费鉴定；对单亲家庭(非婚生子女)索要抚养费、教育费需鉴定亲子关系的，“中心”应实行减半优惠。(记者秦璇 通讯员沈芙蓉 实习生方刘)

南亚大规模贩卖妇女加速艾滋病传播

摘自：http://world.dayoo.com/gb/content/2007-08/02/content_2887219.htm

广州日报，2007 年 08 月 02 日：本报综合报道 7 月 21 日，《美国医学会杂志》公布了一项调查研究，调查结果显示，南亚地区存在大规模的贩卖妇女卖淫现象，而被拐卖妇女在被解救之后，将艾滋病病毒也带回她们荒僻的家乡。正是这个原因导致艾滋病在南亚及周边地区迅速蔓延。

在南亚普遍存在

这项调查研究由美国哈佛大学公共卫生学院的杰伊·希尔维曼教授带领完成，他们的重点调查研究对象是 287 名尼泊尔妇女。研究发现，在 287 名尼泊尔妇女中，38% 的人艾滋病病毒(HIV)检测呈阳性，而 15 岁以前就被贩卖卖淫的女孩中，HIV 检测呈阳性的比例高达 61%。这项研究表明，被贩卖卖淫的女性感染艾滋病毒的几率很高，这证实人们对于贩卖女性卖淫导致艾滋病在南亚地区蔓延的担忧。

联合国官员们多塞指出，并非所有的尼泊尔妇女都是被诱骗或者绑架而成为妓女的，贫穷使部分妇女自愿走上这条路。

根据美国国务院的统计，全世界每年大约有 50 万妇女被拐卖，其中南亚地区人数最多，每年达到 15 万，其中大部分被卖到了印度各大城市的妓院从事卖淫活动。而据一些人权组织估计，每年从尼泊尔被拐卖到印度的妇女大约为 7000 人。

国际劳工局报告:全世界共有 1200 万“现代奴隶”

摘自：http://intl.ce.cn/sjj/qy/200707/17/t20070717_12192923.shtml

中新网，2007 年 07 月 17 日：国际劳工局专门报告中的资料表明，全球目前有 1200 多万居民正在被奴役，被剥夺了基本权利。“现代奴隶”数量最多的是亚太地区国家(950 万)、拉丁美洲和加勒比国家(130 万)以及非洲(92 万)。发达国家和经济转轨国家的奴工人数为 57 万。

如果说以前强制劳动主要局限在发展中国家和贫困国家的话，那么目前强制劳动就已

经扩散到世界最富裕的国家，这些国家的奴工人数达 30 万。国际专家认为，奴工现象的扩散与经济全球化进程有着紧密的联系。

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