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### Article in Brief

#### Mr Meng Jianzhu met with Deputy Prime Minister Sar Kheng of Cambodia

<http://www.mps.gov.cn/n16/n1237/n1342/n803680/1855667.html>

Ministry of Public Security, 26 February 2009: Minister of Public Security, Mr Meng Jianzhu, met with Mr Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Affairs of Cambodia at the Centennial Commemoration Meeting of the International Opium Conference. According to Mr Meng Jianzhu, the two countries had signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation against Illicit Trafficking and Abuse of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, as well as a MOU on Cooperation between the two ministries. It is hoped that, based on existing foundation, both parties will further strengthen cooperation in such areas as combating drugs, tackling cross-border crimes and illegal immigration, repatriation of criminal suspects and law enforcement training, in order to maintain the mutual interests of both countries and actively promote the healthy and stable development of comprehensive partnership between two countries.

Mr Sar Kheng stated that the Cambodian government pays great attention to its friendly cooperative relationship with China and fully supports China's suggestions to further strengthen cooperation between two countries in the areas of combating drugs and cross-border crimes.

#### China now has more than 20 laws that directly protect the rights of women

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/newscenter/2009-02/23/content\\_10878462.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/newscenter/2009-02/23/content_10878462.htm)

Xinhua Net, 23 February 2009: The Marriage Law was amended in 2001 to include prohibition on domestic violence, compensation based on the fault principle and

compensation for unpaid household labour for divorced women. In 2005, National People's Congress again amended the Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women and clearly specified gender equality as a fundamental national policy and opposed any forms of sex discrimination. From 2001-2006, China promulgated or amended a number of laws and regulations: Population and Family Planning Law, Marriage Law, Law on Land Contract in Rural Areas, Employment Promotion Law, Property Law, Law on the Protection of Rights and Interests of Women, Enforcement Methods of Mother and Infant Health Care Law, Regulation on the Administration of Family Planning Technical Services, Regulation on Labour Security Supervision and Legal Aid Regulation. These laws and regulations have improved the protection of rights of women.

The Chinese government has successively undertaken specialized campaigns against trafficking in women and children in recent years, and it has established transfer, training and rehabilitation centres for rescued women and children. China has also focused its attention on strengthening cooperation with neighbouring countries and by February 2006 has signed criminal justice assistance treaties with 36 countries and police cooperation treaties with 41 countries. It works with Greater Mekong Sub-region countries to carry out activities to prevent and combat trafficking. In 2007, China published China's National Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Women and Children (2008-2012).

#### **Efforts should be strengthened to combat trafficking in children**

<http://npc.people.com.cn/GB/8878815.html>

Legal Daily, 27 February 2009: During its deliberation of the Seventh Amendment to the Criminal Law, some of the NPC Standing Committee members proposed to strengthen efforts to combat trafficking in children. Some committee members, including Mr Yang Deqing, believe that the danger of trafficking in children is serious and that it causes great pain to families. In addition, while trafficking in children stands out as a problem nationwide, the existing efforts to combat the crime lacks vigour and efforts should be strengthened. Although the highest penalty for the crime is the death penalty, it is suggested that starting point for criminal punishment should be adjusted to deter criminals from attempting to traffic in children.

#### **Chinese workers produce cheap computers for UK in slave like conditions**

<http://www.newspostonline.com/sci-tech/chinese-workers-producing-cheap-computers-for-uk-in-slave-like-conditions-2009022335173>

London, Feb 23 (ANI): Chinese factory workers are working in slave like conditions to produce cheap computers for Britain. An undercover team found that factory workers have long 12-hour shifts and female workers are not allowed to leave their seats or go to the toilet outside their break times. They earn 29 paise per hour. After finishing their shifts, workers sleep in tiny metal bunk beds, squeezed 10 or 12 into tiny, and squalid dormitories.

The horrific conditions came to light when investigators from the US-based National Labour Committee secretly contacted workers at the Metai factory in Dongguan City, helping them to smuggle out pay slips, copies of company rules and pictures taken inside the plant. Most of the 2,000 workers are young women, aged 18 to 35. They work 87-hour, seven-day weeks making parts for big-name brands.

## **孟建柱会见柬埔寨副首相兼内政大臣韶肯**

<http://www.mps.gov.cn/n16/n1237/n1342/n803680/1855667.html>

公安部网站, 2009年02月26日: 国务委员、公安部部长孟建柱今天在上海会见来华出席“万国禁烟会”一百周年纪念大会的柬埔寨副首相兼内政大臣韶肯。孟建柱说, 去年11月, 我与韶肯阁下共同签署了两国政府间《关于禁止非法贩运和滥用麻醉药品和精神药物的合作谅解备忘录》, 以及两部间的合作谅解备忘录。希望双方在现有合作的基础上, 进一步加强在禁毒、打击跨国犯罪和非法移民、遣返犯罪嫌疑人、执法培训等领域的合作, 努力维护两国共同利益, 积极推动两国全面合作伙伴关系健康稳定发展。

韶肯表示, 柬埔寨政府十分重视与中国的友好合作关系, 完全赞成中方建议, 愿进一步加强两国在禁毒和打击跨国犯罪领域的合作。

## **我国目前已有 20 余个法律法规直接涉及妇女权益保护**

[http://news.xinhuanet.com/newscenter/2009-02/23/content\\_10878462.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/newscenter/2009-02/23/content_10878462.htm)

新华网, 2009年02月23日: 2001年修订的婚姻法第一次写进了禁止家庭暴力、离婚过错补偿、对离婚妇女无报酬劳动补偿的内容。2005年全国人大又对妇女权益保障法进行了修订, 明确规定: 实行男女平等是国家的基本国策, 反对一切形式的性别歧视。从2001-2006年, 国家制定或修订了人口与计划生育法、婚姻法、农村土地承包法、促进就业法、物权法、妇女权益保障法、母婴保健法实施办法、计划生育技术服务管理条例、劳动保障监察条例、法律援助条例等多部法律法规。这些法规完善了妇女权益保护的相关内容。

近年来, 中国政府连续多次开展打击拐卖妇女儿童犯罪行为的专项行动, 建立了被解救妇女儿童中转、培训、康复中心。中国注意加强与周边国家的合作, 至2006年2月已与36个国家签订了刑事司法协助条约, 与41个国家签订了警务合作协议, 与湄公河次区域各国共同开展预防、打击拐卖妇女儿童犯罪行动, 并于2007年制定了《中国反对拐卖妇女儿童行动计划(2008-2012)》。

## **杨德清: 拐卖儿童犯罪突出建议加大打击力度**

<http://npc.people.com.cn/GB/8878815.html>

法制日报, 2009年02月27日: 一些全国人大常委会委员今天在分组审议刑法修正案(七)草案时提出, 应进一步加大对拐卖儿童犯罪的打击力度。杨德清等委员认为, 拐卖儿童的危害性十分严重, 丢失儿童的家庭都痛苦不堪, 有的到全国各地去找。而且丢失儿童的问题在全国也比较突出, 现在打击拐卖儿童犯罪的力度还不够, 应该加重打击力度。根据刑法规定, 此罪的上限可以判死刑, 建议把本罪的法定刑起刑点也提高一些, 给犯罪分子一种强有力的威慑, 让他们不敢拐卖儿童。

## **中国劳工在类似奴役条件下生产电脑出口英国**

<http://www.newspostonline.com/sci-tech/chinese-workers-producing-cheap-computers-for-uk-in-slave-like-conditions-2009022335173>

亚洲国际新闻, 2009年02月23号: 中国工人在类似奴役条件下为英国生产电脑。暗访小组经调查发现这些工人的轮班长达12小时, 并且不允许女工在非休息时间内上厕所。他(她)们一小时的工资是29派萨(1派萨等于百分之一卢比)。工人轮班后就睡在极小的金属双层铺上。每个肮脏的极小集体寝室里有10到12个双层铺。

美国国家劳工委员会的调查员通过暗访东莞市的美泰(Meitai)塑胶电子公司的

工人，并帮助他们将工资单、公司规定和一些工厂照片偷带出厂，从而才将这些可怕的工作条件暴露出来。该厂 2000 工人中大部分是 18-35 岁的女性。工人们一周工作七天共 87 小时为知名厂商制作零件。

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