



RESEARCH
GUIDE
EAST ASIA

PREPARED BY

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CHINA • HONG KONG • JAPAN MACAU • MONGOLIA • NORTH KOREA SOUTH KOREA • TAIWAN

MAJOR FORMS OF TRAFFICKING:

- Labor Trafficking
- Labor Exploitation
- Domestic Servitude
- Sex Trafficking
- Child Trafficking
- Trafficking for Adoption
- Organ Trafficking
- Sexual Exploitation
- Bride Trafficking

SPECIFIC TERMINOLOGY

South Korea Entertainment Visa :

A type of visa (E-6) administered to people who plan to work in the following areas: music, art, literature, sports, entertainment (acting, musical performances), advertising, and fashion modeling. Foreign women on E6-2 entertainment visas—mostly from the Philippines, China, and Kyrgyzstan—are subjected to forced prostitution in entertainment establishments near ports and U.S military bases.

North Korean Labor Camps: Prisoners and their family are held in lifelong detention (prison camps) with extreme human rights violations including torture and forced labor.

One-Child Policy: Introduced in 1979 and formally phased out in 2015, it was part of the family planning policy of China, which limited family units in the country to one child each. The policy wreaked China's demographics and created an imbalance in the male to female ratio and contributed to the rate of sex trafficking within China and across its borders.

Technical Intern Training Program: A work training program that provides training, technical skills and technology experience for foreign nationals from developing economies in Japan. The program has come under scrutiny for alleged labor rights violations.

TRAFFICKING ORIGINS/DESTINATIONS:

While Asia is reported to be both an origin region, it is a destination region as well. Trafficking into countries of East Asia is mostly from Southeast Asia. China ranks high as an origin country and destination country while Japan, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan are mostly destination countries. In China, the one-child policy has led to a shortage of girls at marriageable age; to meet this demand, women and girls from Cambodia, Vietnam, and North Korea are often tricked into China and sold as brides.

TIP REPORT:

Tier 1: Countries and territories whose governments fully comply with the Act's minimum standards.

Tier 2: Countries and territories whose governments do not fully comply with the Act's minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.

Tier 2 Watch List: Countries and territories whose governments do not fully comply with the Act's minimum standards but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards, and:

- The estimated number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing and the country is not taking proportional concrete actions; or
- There is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year.

Tier 3: Countries and territories whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.

KEY ORGANIZATIONS:

- ECPAT Taiwan
- Mongolian Gender Equality Center: NGO in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia that aims to eradicate human trafficking and gender inequality.
- Taipei's Women Rescue Foundation: Established with a mission to eradicate the trafficking of women and child prostitution in Taiwan. The Organization provides legal consultation and counseling to girls and help them return to their families and society.
- Vietnamese Migrant Workers and Brides Office: Established with the mission to combat Vietnamese labor and human trafficking in Taiwan; ensure justice and human right for Vietnamese workers and brides in Taiwan.

TIP TIERS EAST ASIA

Tier 1

- South Korea
- Taiwan

Tier 2

- Japan
- Mongolia

Tier 2 Watch List

- Macau
- Hong Kong

Tier 3

- China
- North Korea

KEY ORGANIZATIONS CONT...

- 10 Up or Stand Up Against Sex Trafficking of Minors: providing a comprehensive and professional support system for victims of sex trafficking in South Korea, developing monitoring strategy and regulation against prevalent digital sexual exploitation, and changing the public mindset towards sexual exploitation of minors.

ANTI-TRAFFICKING LEGISLATION BY COUNTRY:

Taiwan

- 2009 Human Trafficking Prevention and Control Act (HTPCA)
- Children and Youth Sexual Exploitation Prevention Act
- The Labor Standards Law, Articles 5 and 75

Macau

- Penal Code, law No. 6/2008

Japan

- Prostitution Prevention Law (Article 7)
- 1947 Child Welfare Act
- Penal Code (Article 226-2, 227-3)
- Employment Security Act
- Labor Standards Act (Article 5)

Mongolia

- 2012 Anti Trafficking Law
- Criminal Code (Article 113, 124)

Hong Kong

- Criminal Ordinance (Section 129-131)
- Immigration Ordinance
- Employment Ordinance
- Offences Against Persons Ordinance (Section 44)

South Korea

- Labor Standards Act
- 2008 Act on the Prevention of Sexual Traffic and Protection, Etc. of Victims Thereof
- Act on the Protection of Children and Juveniles against Sexual Abuse
- Criminal Code (Chapter 31)

North Korea

- Penal Code (Article 7, 150)



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- <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/row/R46996.pdf>
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- <https://www.twrf.org.tw/eng/p1-about.php>
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- <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/glotip.html>
- <http://www.teen-up.com/Default.asp>