



**EAST ASIA  
AND THE PACIFIC**



## - Australia -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Australia covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

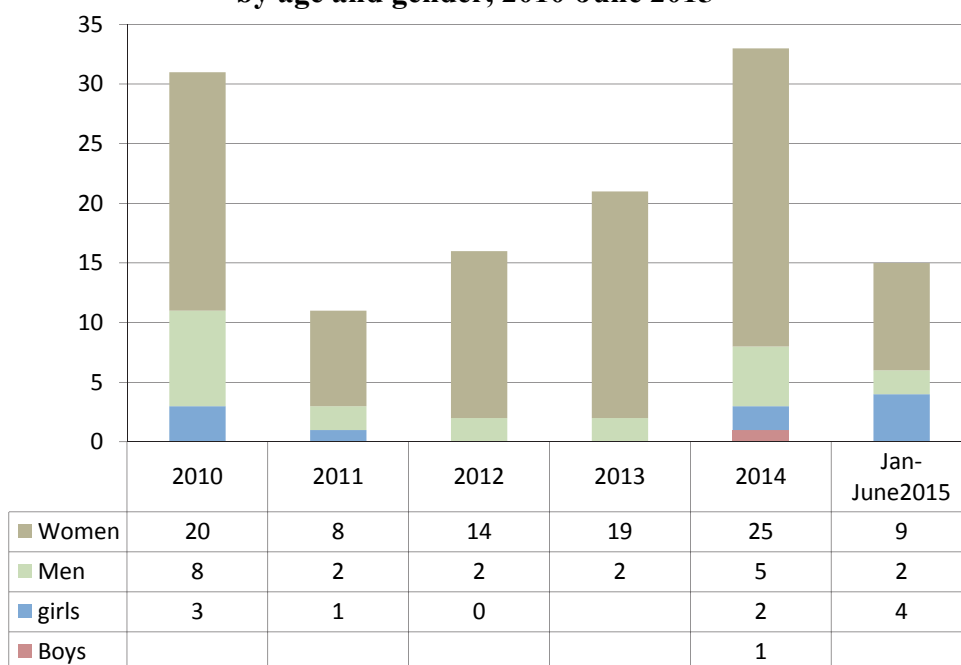
### *Investigations and suspects*

Between 2010 and 2015, 14 persons were prosecuted for trafficking in persons; ten males and four women. During the same period, nine persons (six women and three men) were convicted in first instance or after retrial. Four of the persons convicted were foreigners, while five were Australian citizens (four of them foreign-born).

Source: The Office of the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions.

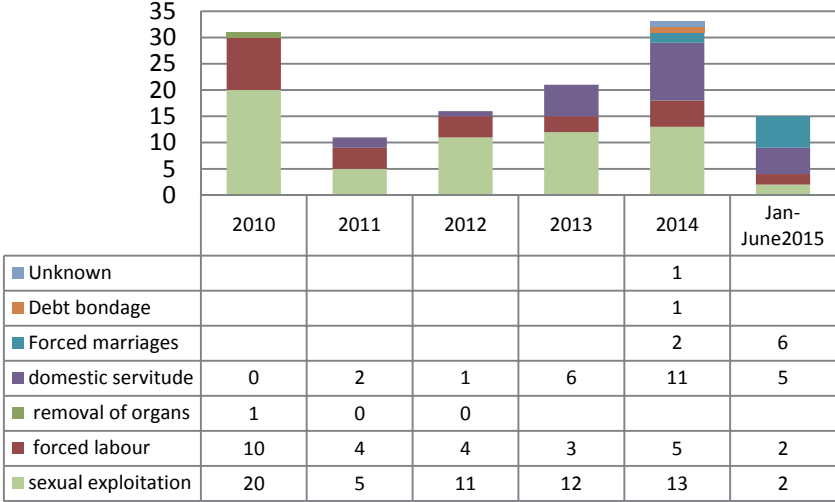
### *Victims*

#### **Victims of trafficking referred to the Support for Trafficked People Program, by age and gender, 2010-June 2015**



Source: The Department of Social Services /Australian Red Cross.

**Victims of trafficking referred to the Support for Trafficked People Program,  
by form of exploitation, 2010-June 2015**



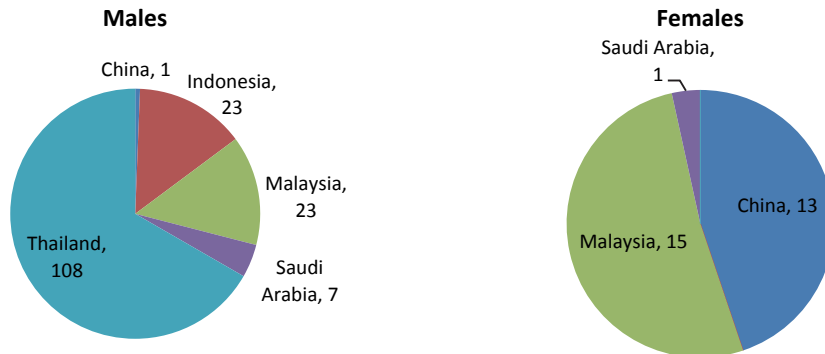
Source: The Department of Social Services /Australian Red Cross.

## - Cambodia -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Cambodia covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

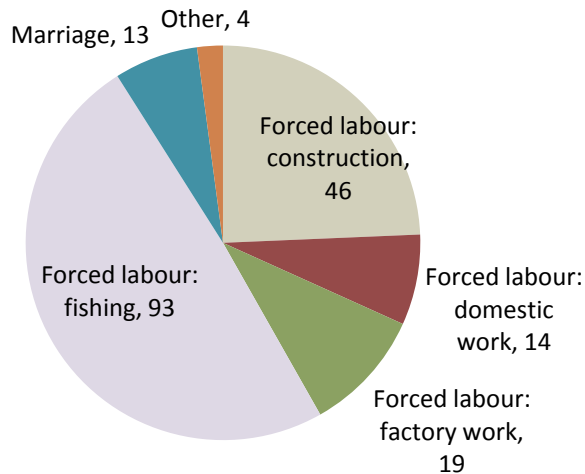
### *Victims*

#### **Number of repatriated victims of trafficking in persons, by countries of return and gender, 2014**



Source: National Committee for Counter Trafficking.

#### **Number of repatriated victims of trafficking in persons, by form or sector of exploitation, 2014**



Source: National Committee for Counter Trafficking.

## - China -

The criminal code of China establishes as a crime the abduction of and trafficking in women and children, whereby the “children” are minors who are under the age of 14. Persons involved in the abduction of and trafficking in minors between the ages of 14 and 18 are prosecuted under the “crime of false imprisonment”. China criminalizes other forms of trafficking under other offences, including the crime of forced labour, the crime of organizing and coercing others into prostitution, the crime of organizing the sale of human organs, and the crime of organizing people with disabilities and children to beg.

### *Investigations and suspects*

In 2010, 3,343 persons were arrested and 4,422 prosecuted for the crime of trafficking in women and children. For the crime of child trafficking, 231 persons were arrested and 222 prosecuted. For the crime of forced labour, 28 persons were arrested and 32 were prosecuted. For the crime of organized crime of prostitution, 2,223 persons were arrested and 2,142 prosecuted. For the crime of forced prostitution, 2,199 persons were arrested and 2,662 were prosecuted.

In 2011, 2,906 persons were arrested and 3,315 prosecuted for the crime of trafficking in women and children. For the crime of child trafficking, 289 persons were arrested and 254 prosecuted. For the crime of forced labour, 84 persons were arrested and 81 were prosecuted. For the crime of organized crime of prostitution, 2,280 persons were arrested and 2,267 prosecuted. For the crime of forced prostitution, 1,815 persons were arrested and 2,038 were prosecuted.

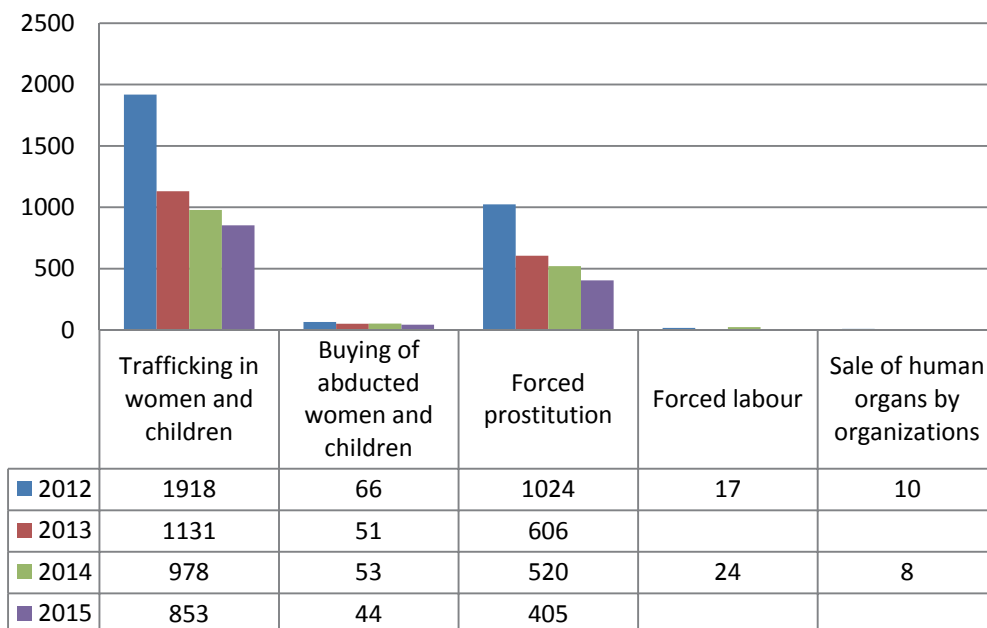
In 2012, 2,388 persons were arrested, 3,699 prosecuted and 2,801 convicted for the crime of trafficking in women and children. For the crime of child trafficking, 187 persons were arrested and 224 prosecuted. For the crime of forced labour, 87 persons were arrested, 100 were prosecuted and 27 convicted. For the crime of organized crime of prostitution, 2,246 persons were arrested, 2,163 prosecuted and 2,276 convicted. For the crime of forced prostitution, 1,638 persons were arrested and 1,920 were prosecuted.

In 2013, 1,849 persons were arrested, 2,395 prosecuted and 1,978 convicted for the crime of trafficking in women and children. For the crime of child trafficking, 173 persons were arrested and 192 prosecuted. For the crime of forced labour, 66 persons were arrested and 73 were prosecuted. For the crime of organized crime of prostitution, 2,186 persons

were arrested, 2,159 prosecuted and 2,029 convicted. For the crime of forced prostitution, 1,042 persons were arrested, 1,219 prosecuted and 1,109 convicted.

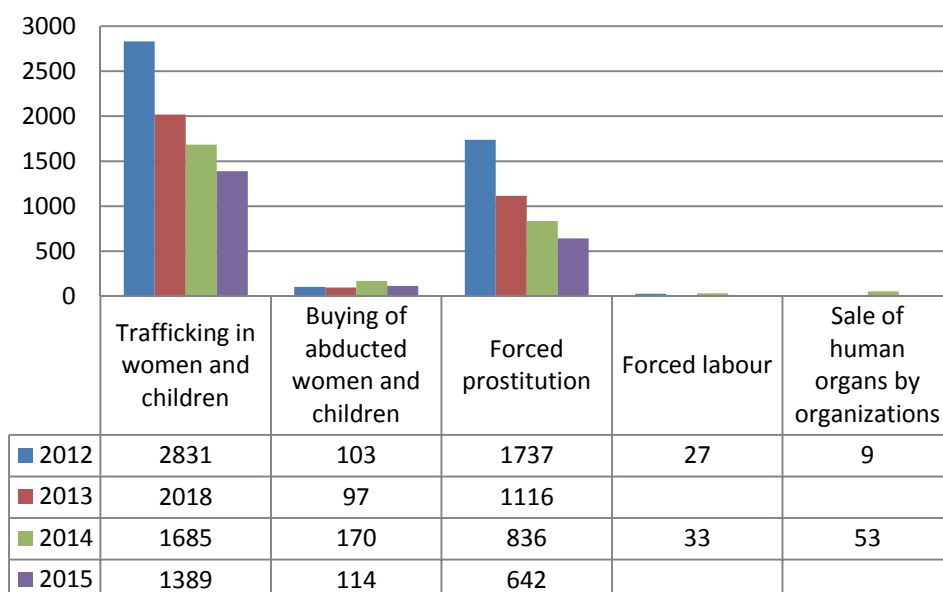
Source: Government of the People’s Republic of China.

### Number of concluded cases from 2012 to 2015



Source: Government of the People’s Republic of China.

### Number of sentenced persons from 2012 to 2015



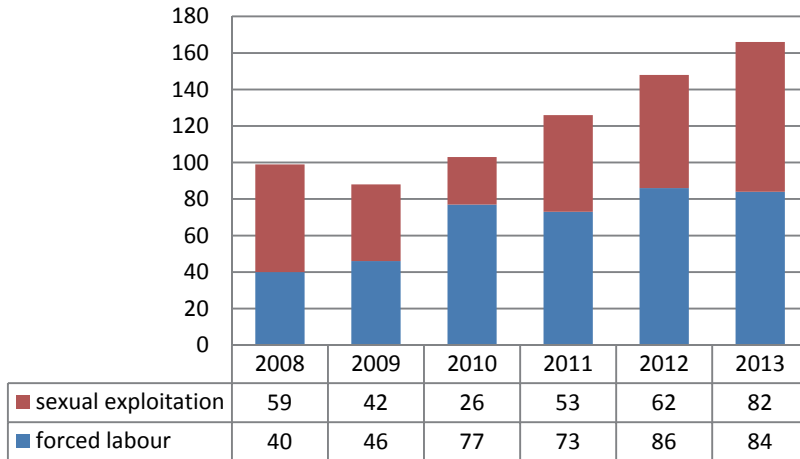
Source: Government of the People’s Republic of China.

## Taiwan Province of China

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Taiwan Province of China criminalizes forced labour and sexual exploitation.

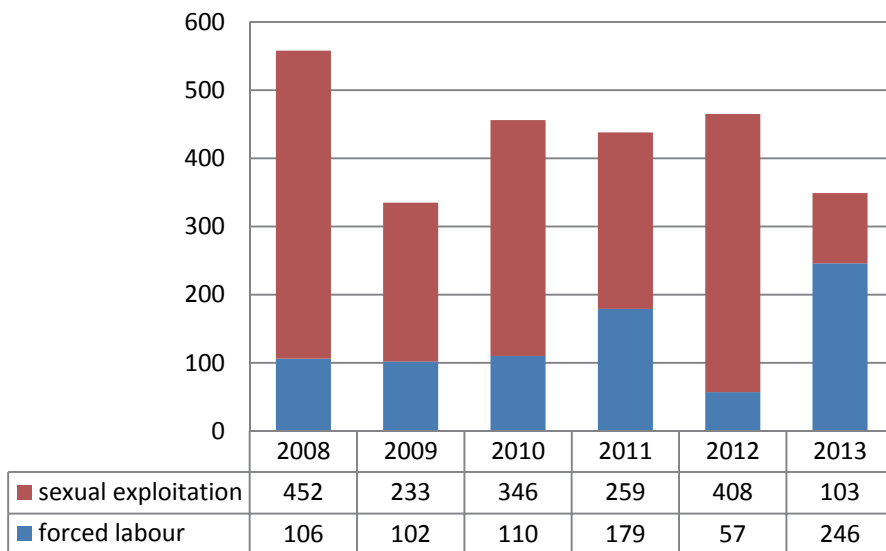
### Investigations and suspects

#### Number of trafficking in persons cases investigated, by form of exploitation, 2008-2013



Source: Published information on Taiwan Province of China.

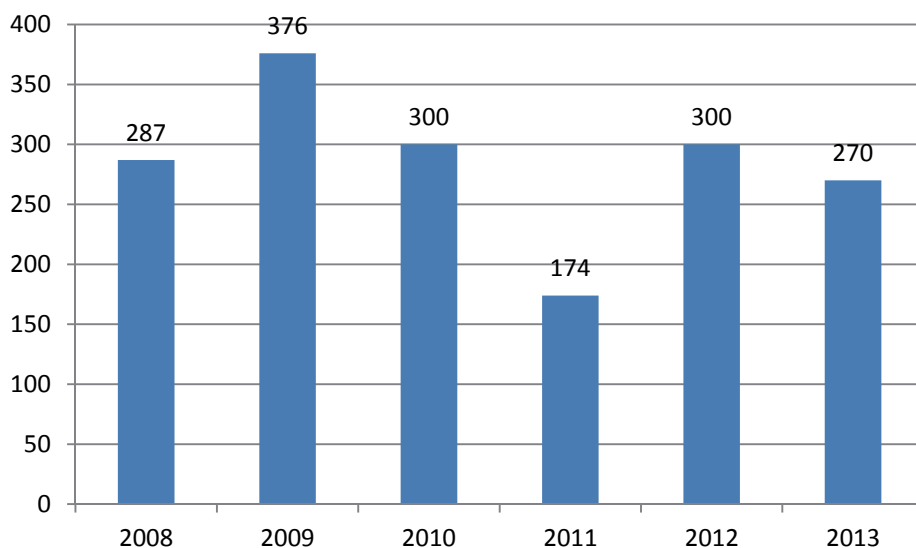
#### Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by form of exploitation, 2008-2013



Source: Published information on Taiwan Province of China.



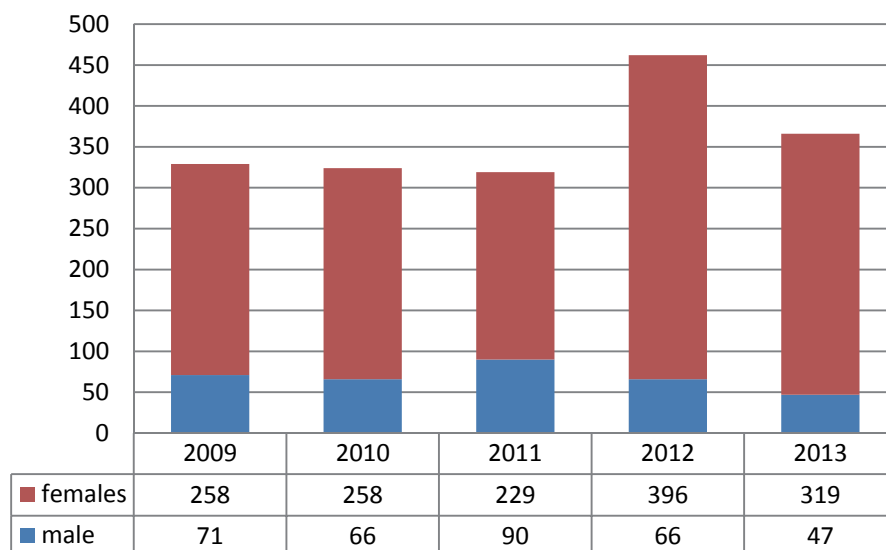
### Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, 2008-2013



Source: Published information on Taiwan Province of China.

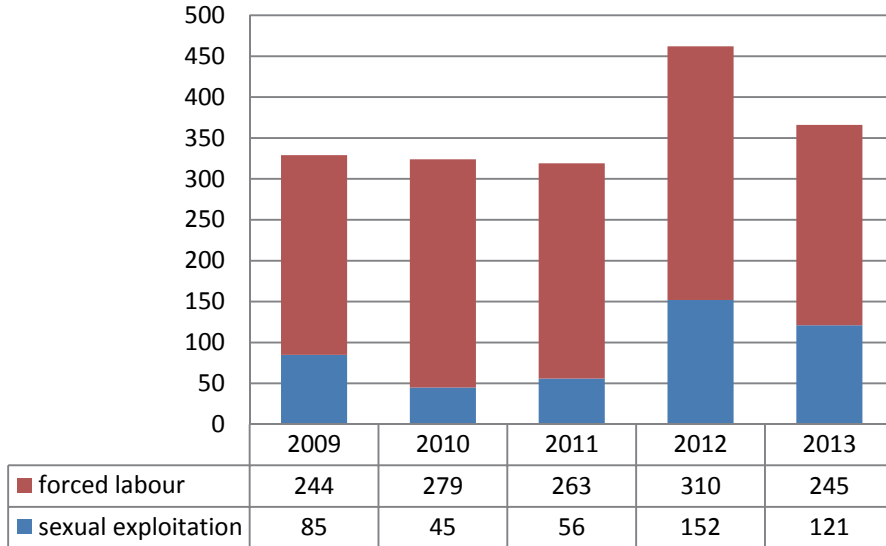
### Victims

#### Detected victims of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2009-2013



Source: Published information on Taiwan Province of China.

**Number of detected victims of trafficking in persons,  
by form of exploitation, 2009-2013**



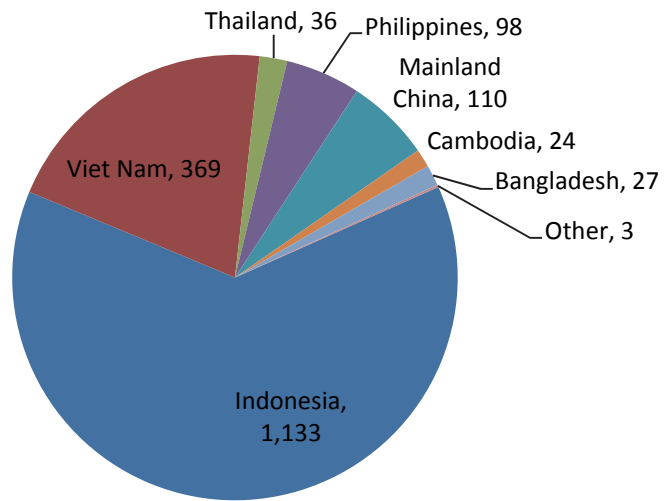
Source: Published information on Taiwan Province of China.

**Number of detected female victims of trafficking in persons,  
by form of exploitation, 2009-2013**



Source: Published information on Taiwan Province of China

**Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected,  
by origin, 2012-2013**



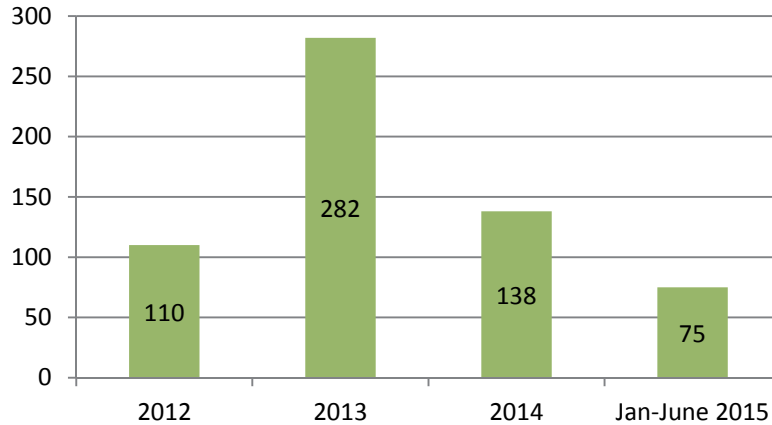
Source: Published information on Taiwan Province of China.

## - Indonesia -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Indonesia covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

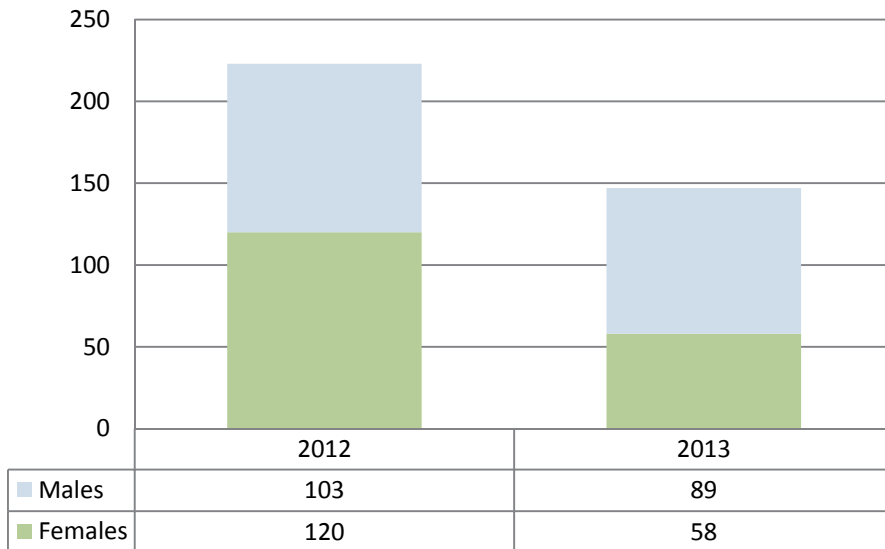
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### Number of cases of trafficking in persons investigated, 2012-June 2015



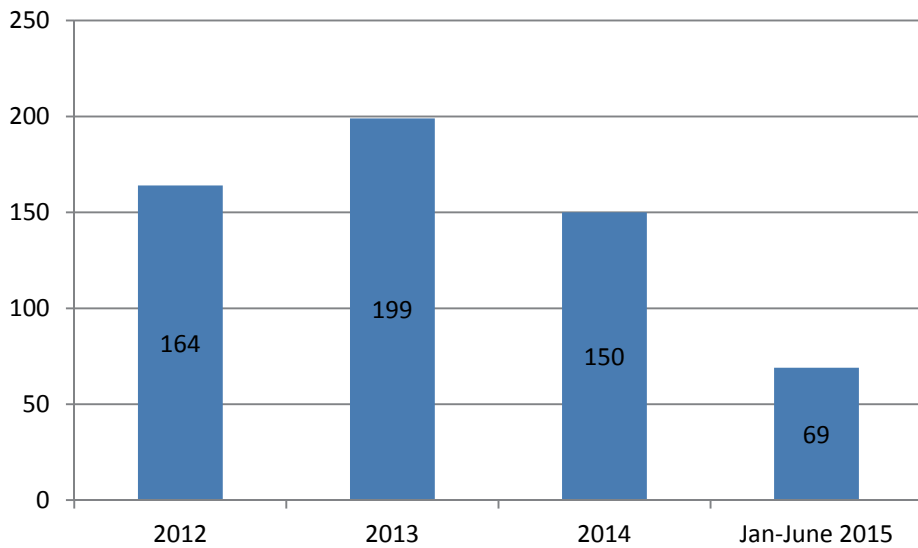
Source: Indonesia National Police and Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection.

#### Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2012-2013



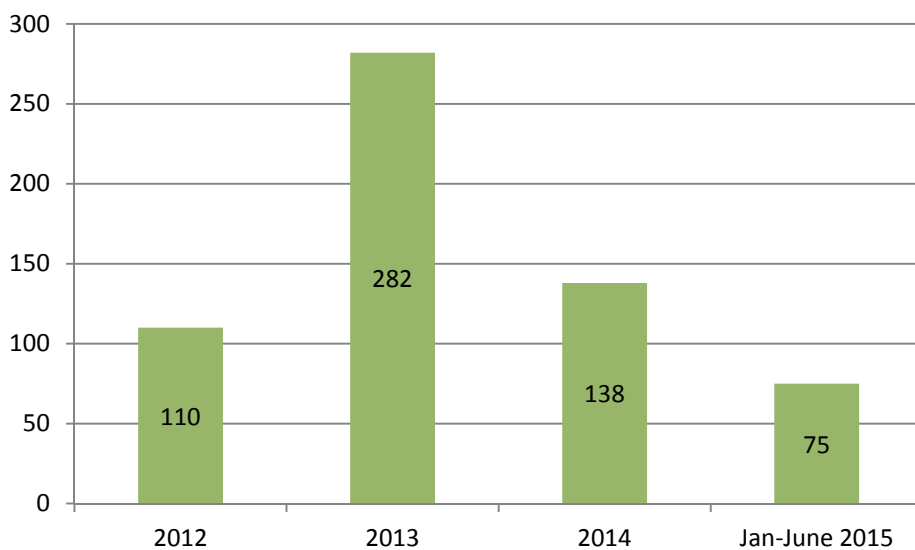
Source: Indonesia National Police and Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection.

### Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, 2012-June 2015



Source: Indonesia National Police and Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection.

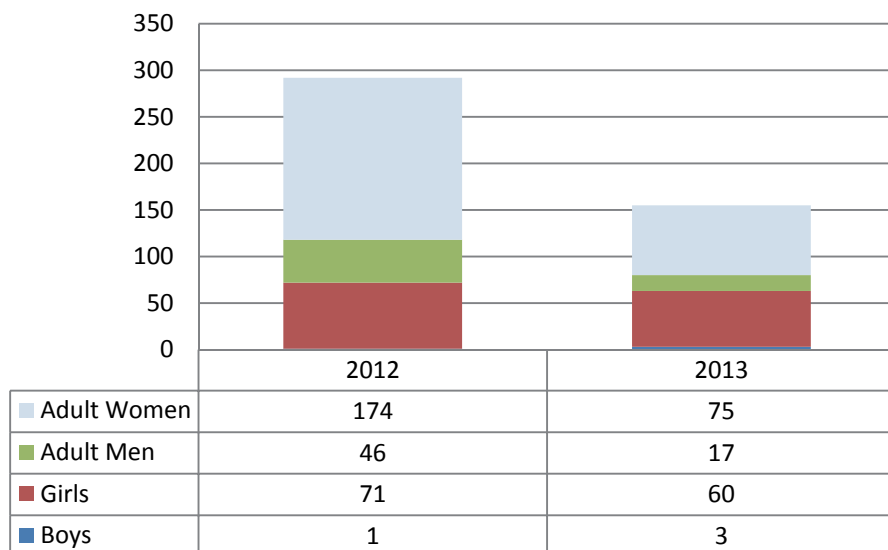
### Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, 2012-June 2015



Source: Indonesia National Police and Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection.

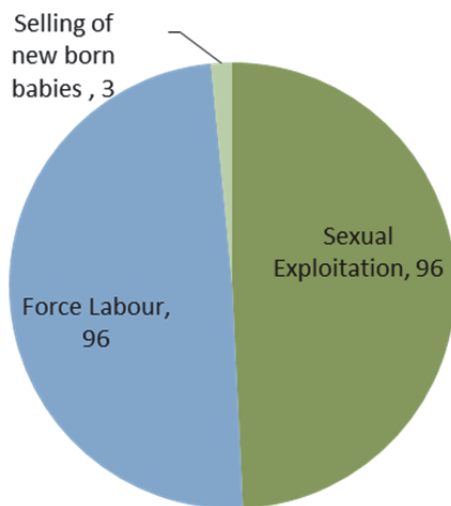
*Victims*

**Number of victims detected by the criminal justice system, by gender and age, 2012-2013**



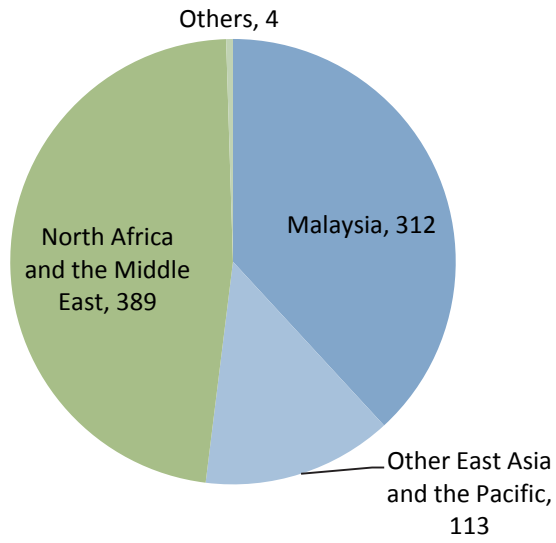
Source: Indonesia National Police and Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection.

**Number of cases of trafficking, by form of exploitation, 2012**



Source: Indonesia National Police and Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection.

**Indonesian victims of trafficking repatriated, by country of repatriation, 2012-  
August 2015**



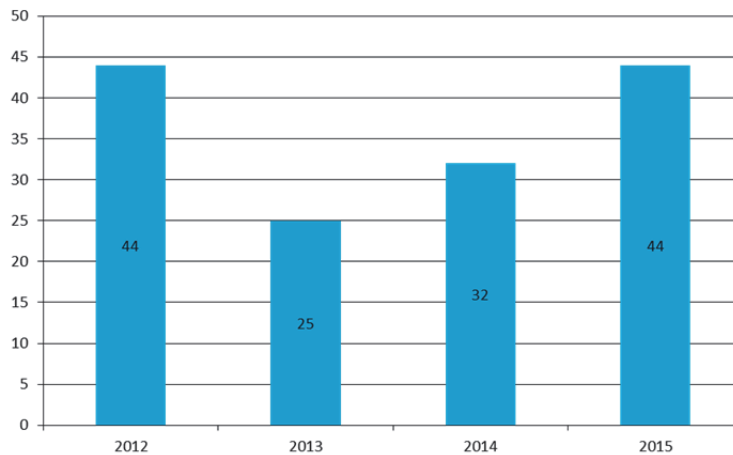
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## - Japan -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Japan covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

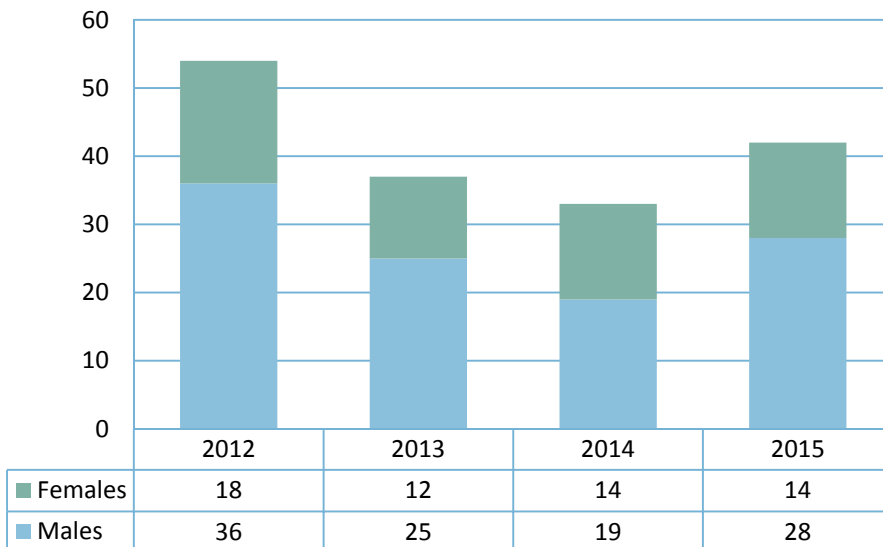
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### Number of offences recorded for trafficking in persons, 2012-2015



Source: National Police Agency.

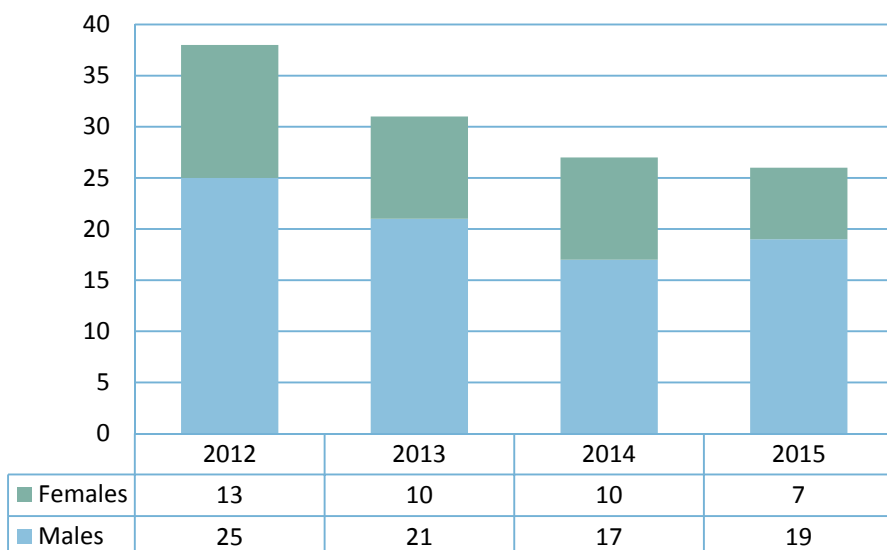
#### Persons investigated for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2012-2015



Source: National Police Agency.

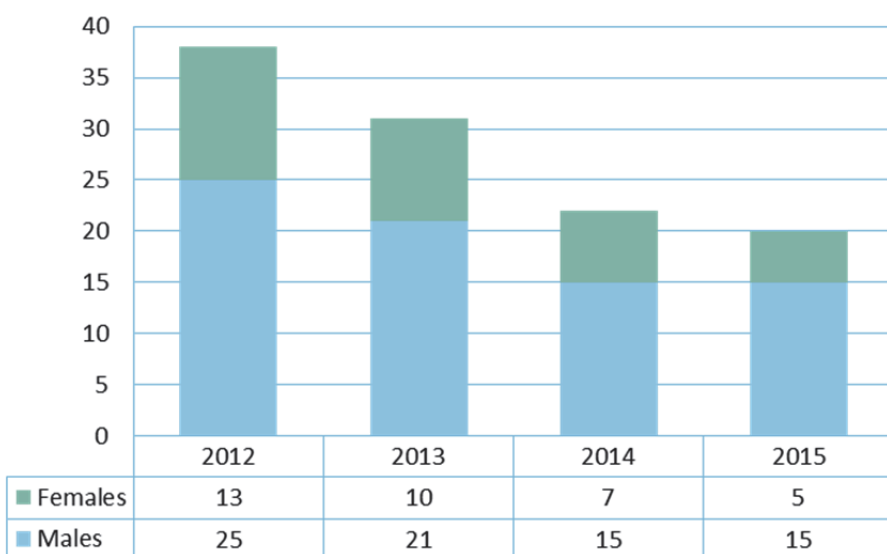


### Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2012-2015



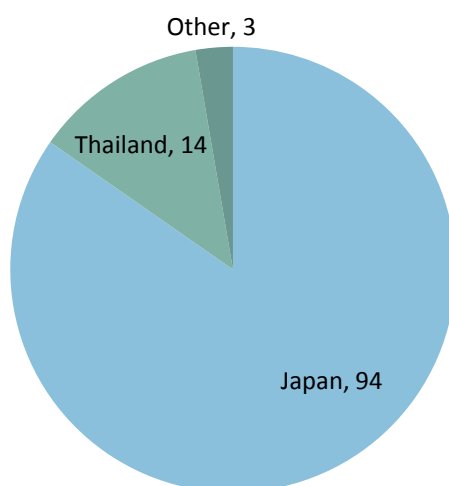
Source: Ministry of Justice.

### Persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2012-2015



Source: Ministry of Justice.

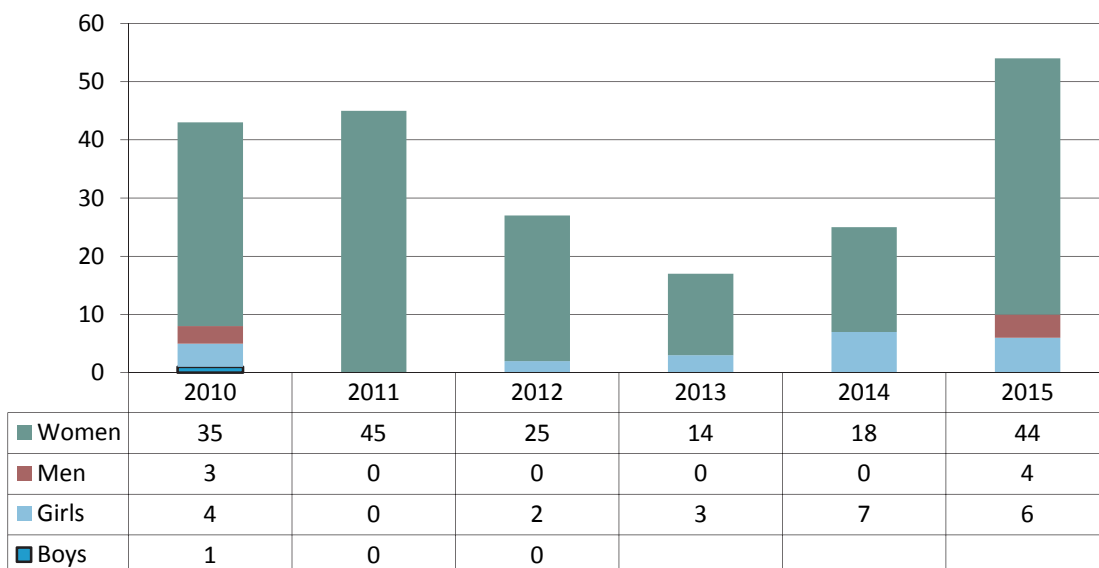
## Persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by citizenship, 2012-2015



Source: Ministry of Justice.

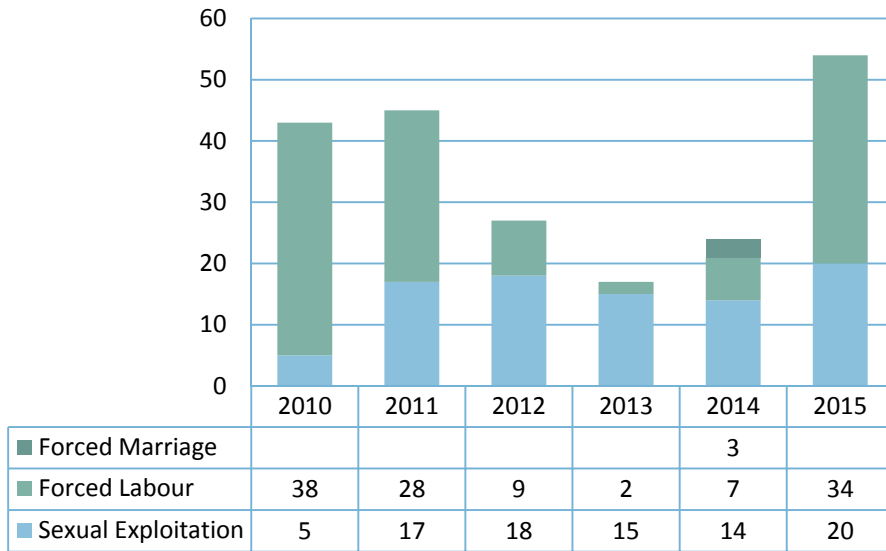
## Victims

### Number of victims detected, by age and gender, 2010-2015



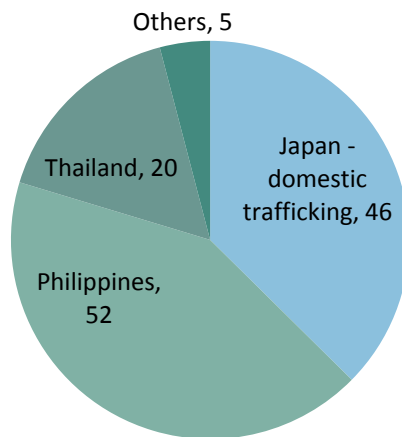
Source: National Police Agency/Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

### Number of victims detected, by form of exploitation, 2010-2015



Source: National Police Agency/Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

### Number of victims detected, by country of citizenship, 2010-2012



Source: National Police Agency/Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Ministry of Justice/Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

## - Malaysia -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Malaysia covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

The Royal Police reported that 800 cases of trafficking in persons were investigated between 2008 and 2014. Of these, 509 were cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation, and 291 were for forced labour.

Source: Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons.

The Attorney General reported that 38 cases of trafficking were prosecuted in 2014; 26 cases of trafficking for forced labour and 12 cases for sexual exploitation.

Source: Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons.

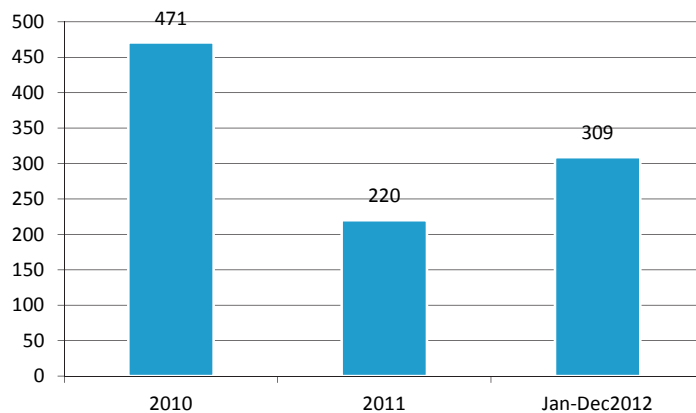
### *Victims*

In 2014, 303 individuals were granted protection orders and placed in government shelters. In 2012, 309 victims were granted the same assistance. Out of the victims, 295 were female and eight were male. The main citizenships detected were Indonesia (141), Viet Nam (91), and the Philippines (31).

Source: Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons.

### *Victims*

#### **Number of detected victims of trafficking in persons, by legal status, 2010-November 2012**



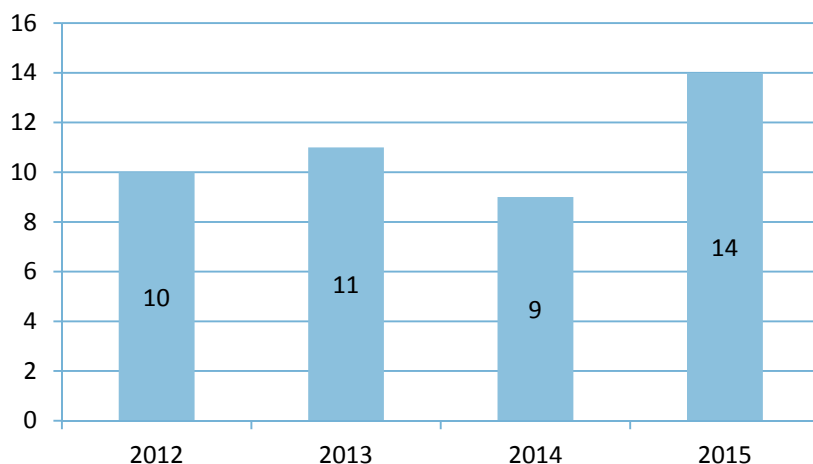
Source: Ministry of Home Affairs.

## – Mongolia –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Mongolia covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

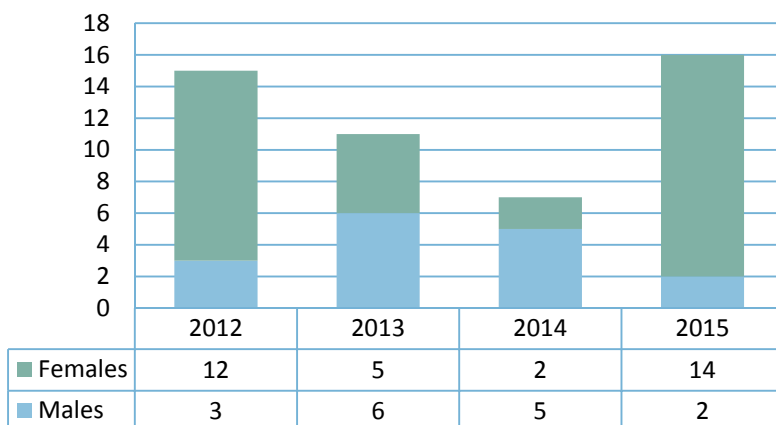
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of offences of trafficking in persons recorded, 2012-2015**



Source: Ministry of Justice.

#### **Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2012-2015**



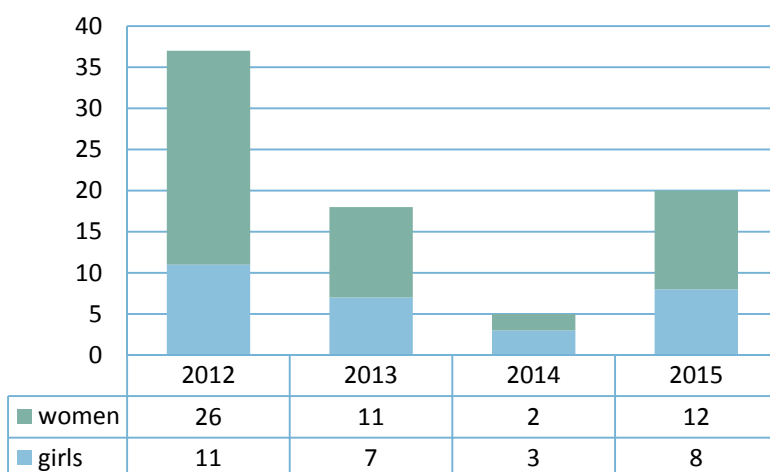
Source: Ministry of Justice.

According to the national authorities, 16 persons (7 females and 9 males) were convicted for trafficking in persons in the period considered. All the convicted persons were Mongolian citizens.

Source: Ministry of Justice.

## Victims

### Detected victims of trafficking in persons, by age and gender, 2012-2015



The victims were mainly Mongolian citizens trafficked for sexual exploitation, with the exception of eight victims trafficked for forced labour.

Some victims were domestically trafficked (36), the rest were trafficked to China, Malaysia, India, and Singapore.

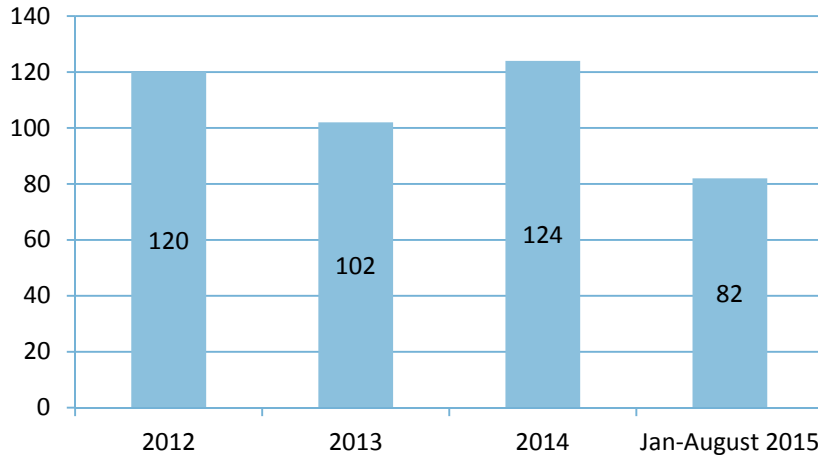
Source: Ministry of Justice.

## - Myanmar -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Myanmar covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

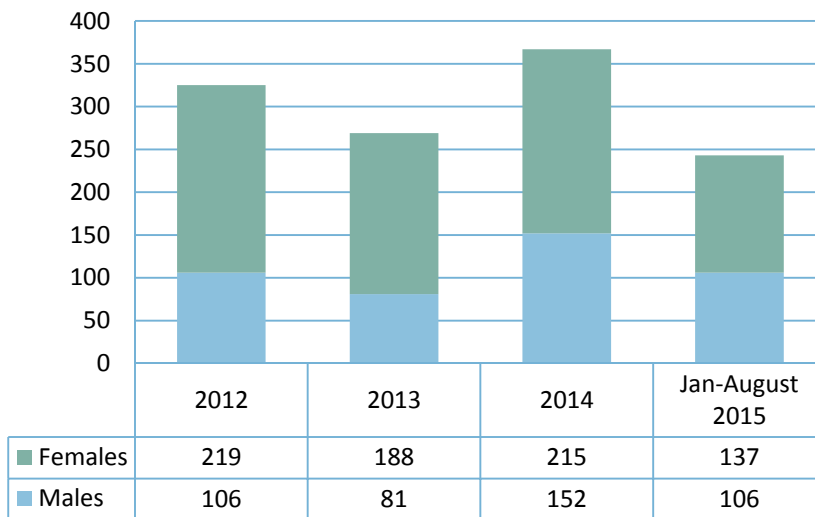
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of trafficking in persons offences recorded, 2012-August 2015**



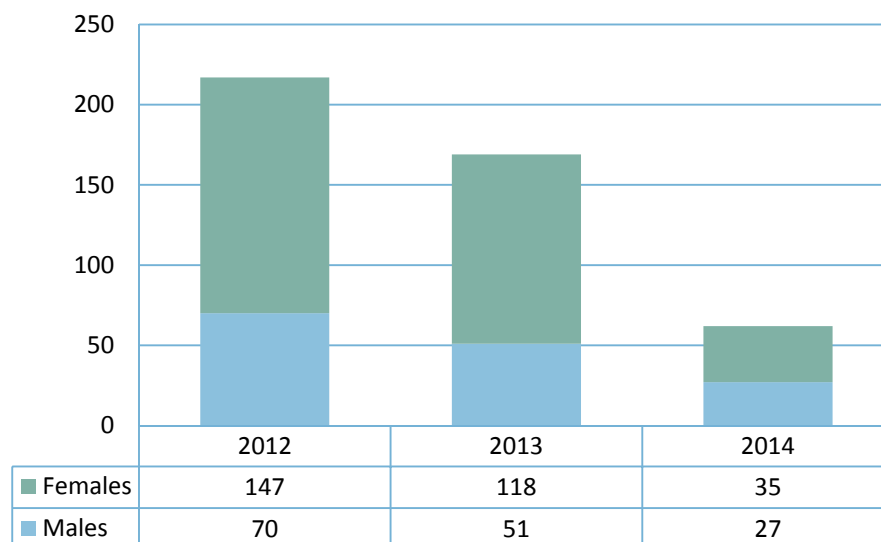
Source: Anti-trafficking Police.

#### **Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2012-August 2015**



Source: Anti-trafficking Police.

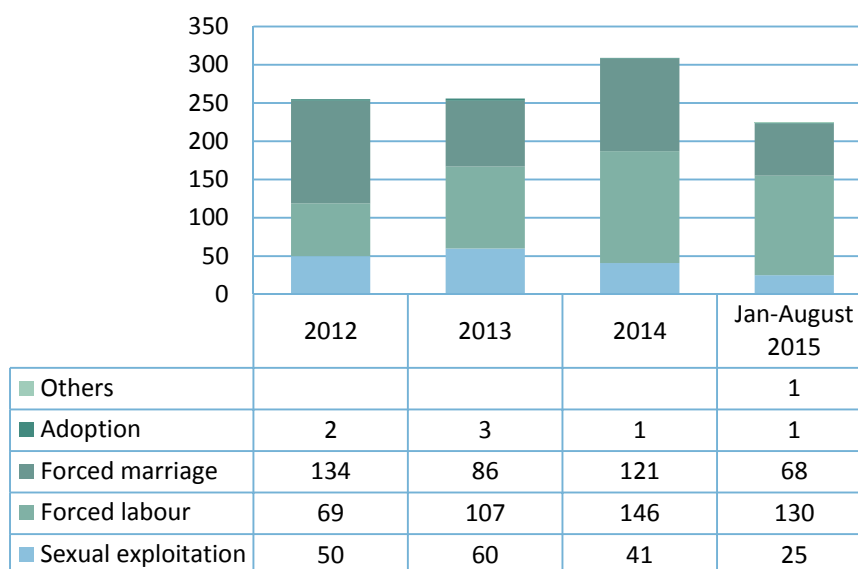
## Persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2012-2014



Source: Anti-trafficking Police.

## Victims

### Cases of trafficking in persons, by form of exploitation, 2012-August 2015



Source: Anti-Trafficking Police.

All the identified victims were local citizens trafficked abroad or domestically. When trafficked abroad, the largest number of cases were linked to China, Thailand, and Indonesia.

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs/Anti-Trafficking Police.



## **- Pacific Islands -**

This section covers Fiji, the Marshall Islands, and Solomon Islands. The Marshall Islands criminalizes some aspects of trafficking in persons. Solomon Islands introduced a specific offence of trafficking in persons in 2012, while Fiji has had a specific offence on trafficking in persons since 2010. Solomon Islands and Fiji criminalize all aspects listed in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

In Fiji, between 2012 and December 2014, two cases concluded with the conviction of the prosecuted offenders. In the first case, four men (one Thai and three Chinese citizens) were convicted of trafficking in persons. In the second case, two Fijian men were convicted of slavery and trafficking in children.

Source: High Court of Fiji/Office of the Director of Public Prosecution.

Considering the recent introduction of the specific offence on trafficking in persons, no convictions have been reported in Solomon Islands during the reporting period.

Source: Human Trafficking in Solomon Islands - American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative.

In the Marshall Islands, two cases of transnational trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation were prosecuted in 2012. No convictions have been reported in the Marshall Islands during the reporting period.

Source: Attorney General Office.

### *Victims*

In Fiji, in the two cases reported above, three Thai women, and three Fijian females (one adult and two minors) were trafficked for sexual exploitation in Fiji.

Source: High Court of Fiji.

Concerning Fiji, the Committee on the Rights of the Child reported a high number of children working as wheelbarrow boys or shoe-shiners in the markets, as well as a significant number who become involved in prostitution, pornography, and sex trafficking, as well as instances of caregivers engaging children in street-begging. The committee expressed concern about families selling their daughters into marriage and child trafficking victims being exploited in illegal brothels, local hotels, private homes, and other rural and urban locations. Additionally, the traditional practice of sending children to live with relatives or families in larger cities, where they might be subjected to domestic servitude or may be coerced to engage in sexual activity in exchange for food, clothing, shelter, or school fees, may put them at risk of human trafficking.

Source: UN Committee on the Rights of the Child.

According to a study conducted in 2014, throughout 2012 and 2013, the Immigration Division of Solomon Islands noted that numerous cases involved indicators of trafficking in persons. These cases have predominantly involved foreign (Asian) male workers on fishing vessels as victims of trafficking. The study shows trafficking in Solomon Islands is an issue which also occurs domestically and affects women and girls.

Source: Human Trafficking in Solomon Islands - American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative.

Concerning Solomon Islands, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women reported sexual exploitation of girls in logging areas and through pornography.

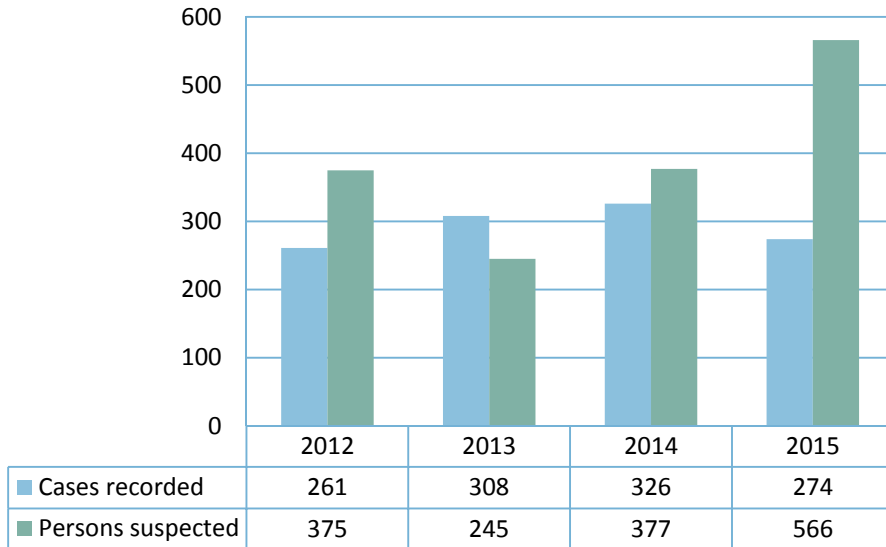
Source: UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

## - Philippines -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in the Philippines covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

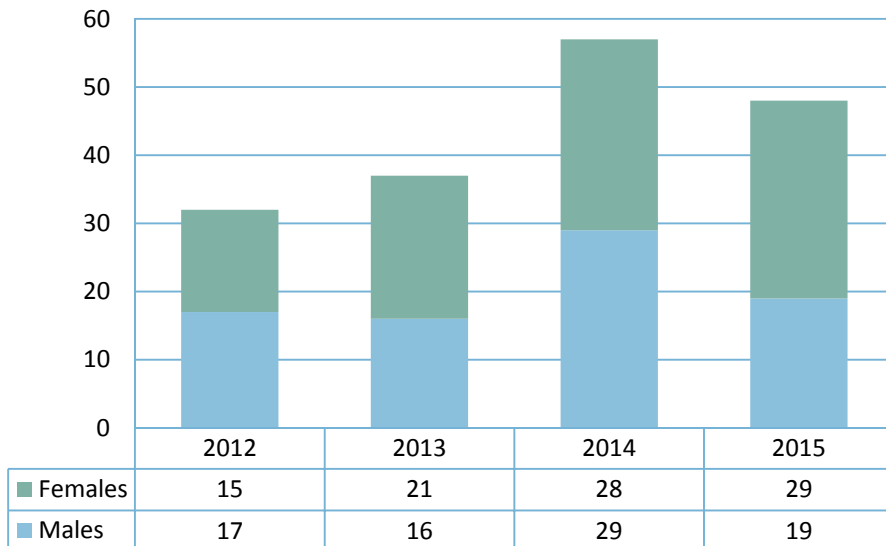
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### Number of cases recorded and persons suspected of trafficking in persons, 2012 - 2015



Source: Inter Agency Council Against Trafficking.

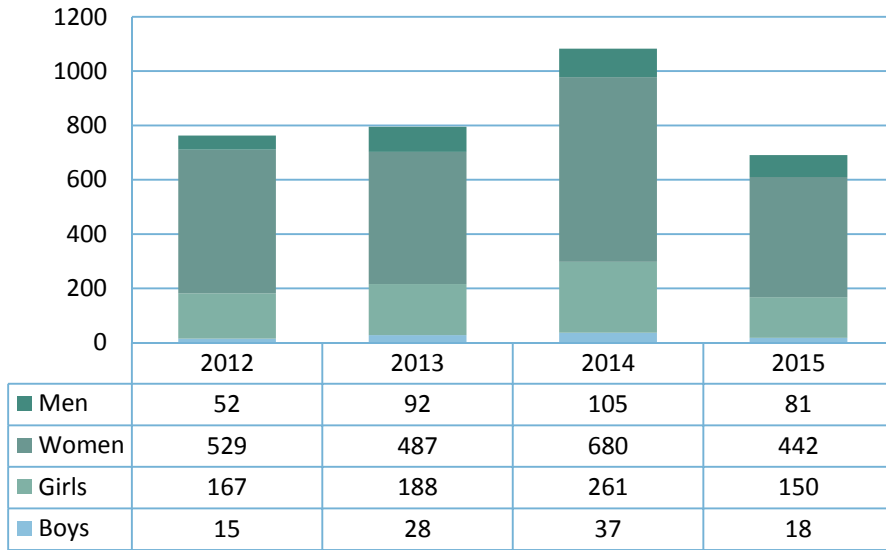
#### Number of persons convicted at regional trial court of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2012 - 2015



Source: Inter Agency Council Against Trafficking.

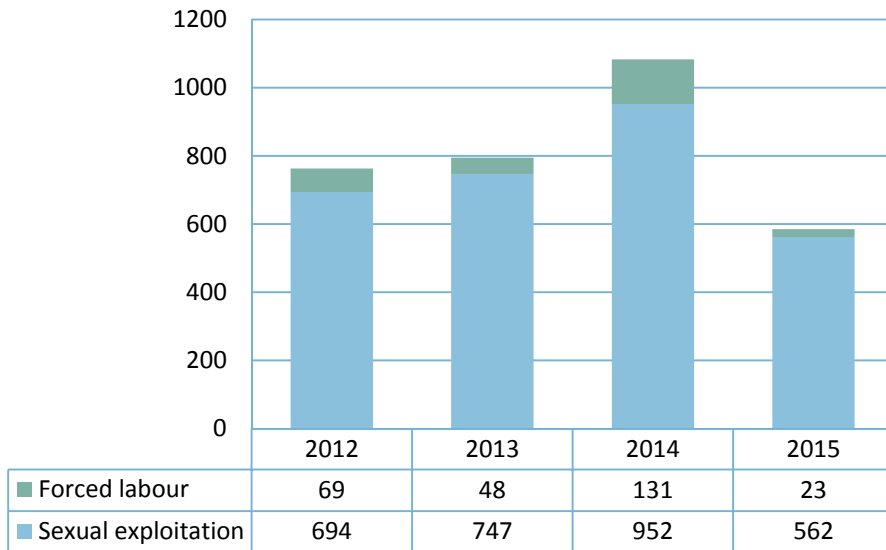
*Victims*

**Trafficking victims assisted in prosecution of trafficking in persons cases, by age and gender, 2012-2015**



Source: Inter Agency Council Against Trafficking .

**Trafficking victims assisted in prosecution of trafficking in persons cases, by form of exploitation, 2012-2015**



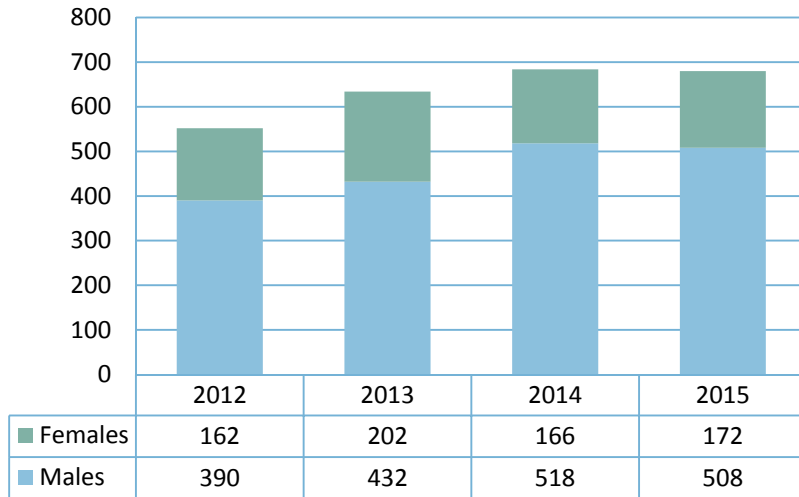
Source: Inter Agency Council Against Trafficking.

## – Republic of Korea –

The specific offence of trafficking in persons covering all aspects listed in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol was enacted in March 2013. The previous offence covered just trafficking for sexual exploitation. Other forms of trafficking were prosecuted under other offences of the criminal code.

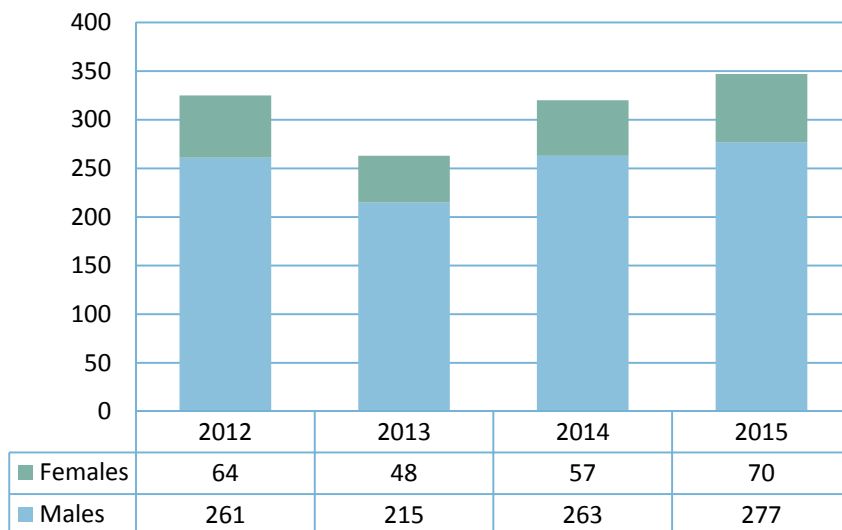
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Persons investigated for trafficking in persons and other related offences, by gender, 2012- 2015**



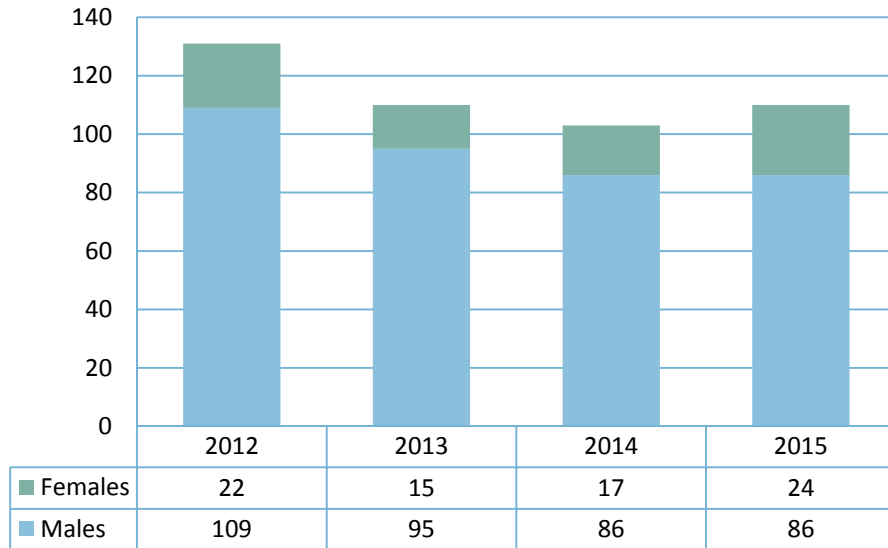
Source: Ministry of Justice.

#### **Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons and other related offences, by gender, 2012- 2015**



Source: Ministry of Justice.

**Persons convicted of trafficking in persons and other related offences, by gender, 2012-2015**



Source: Ministry of Justice.

The numbers reported above on persons investigated, prosecuted, and convicted refer to trafficking in persons and other different, related offences, including ‘looting of human beings for profit or other purposes’, ‘trade in women’ and others.

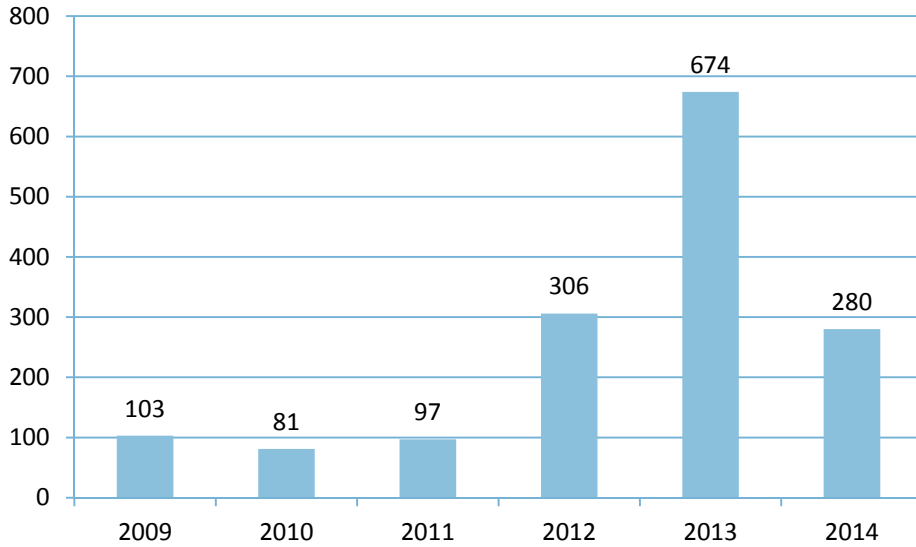
Source: Ministry of Justice.

## - Thailand -

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Thailand covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

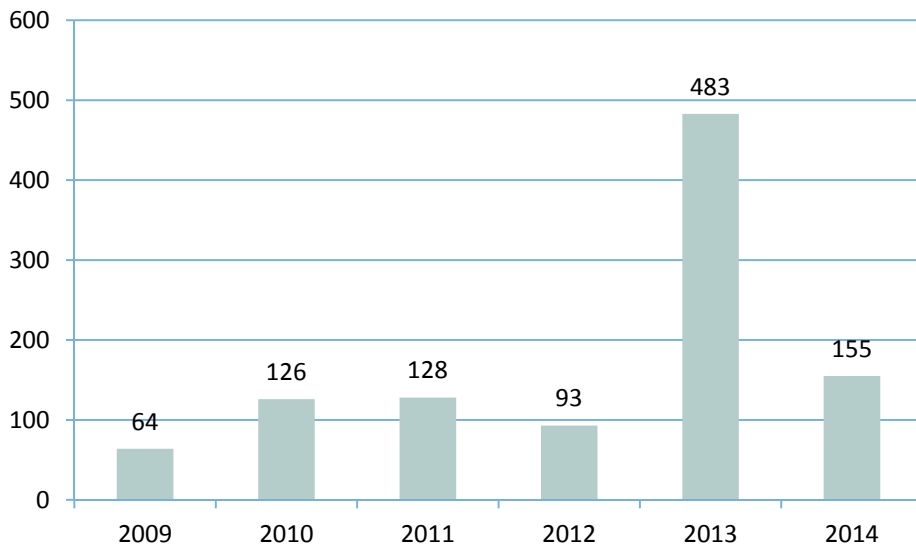
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of investigations for trafficking in persons, 2009-2014**



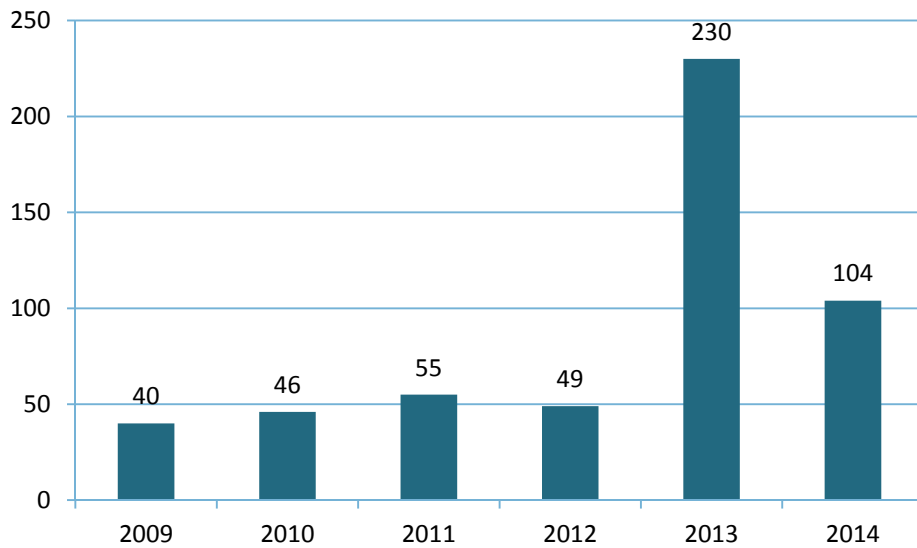
Source: Office of Anti- Trafficking in Persons Committee.

#### **Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, 2009-2014**



Source: Office of Anti- Trafficking in Persons Committee.

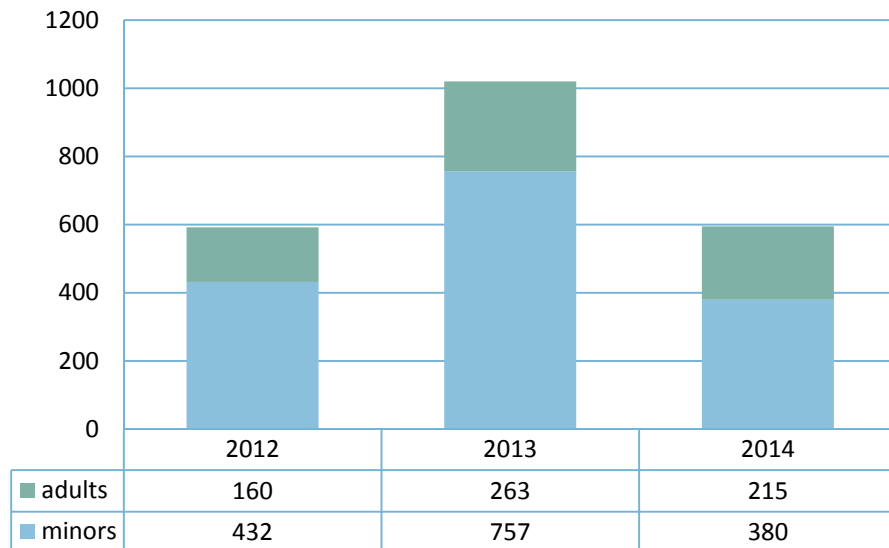
### Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, 2009-2014



Source: Office of Anti- Trafficking in Persons Committee.

### *Victims*

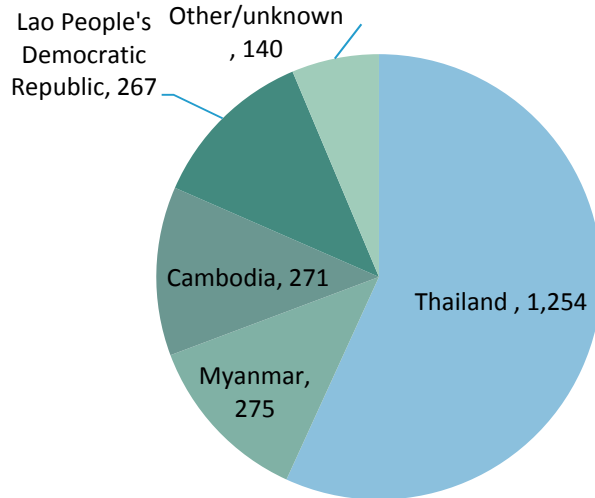
### Number of victims of trafficking detected by the police, by age, 2012-2014



Source: Office of Anti- Trafficking in Persons Committee.

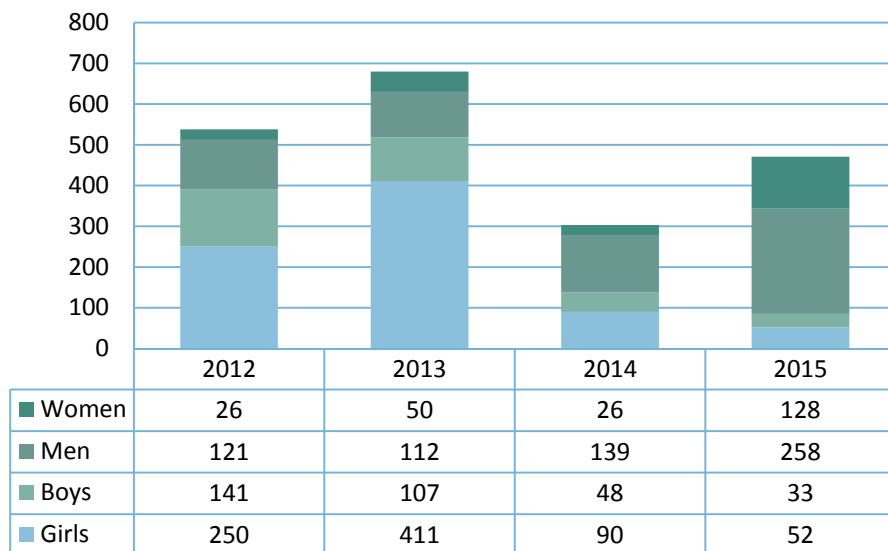


### Number of victims of trafficking detected by the police, by citizenship, 2012-2014



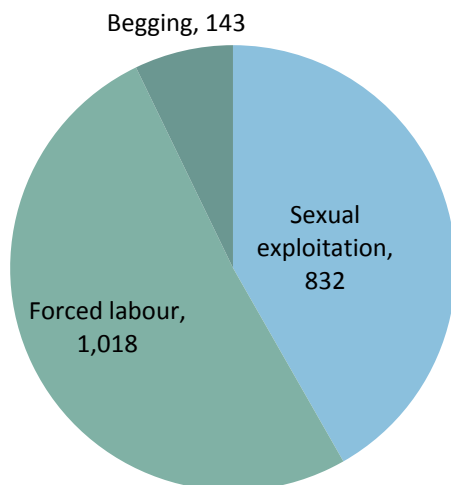
Source: Office of Anti- Trafficking in Persons Committee.

### Assisted victims of trafficking in persons, by age and gender, 2012-2015



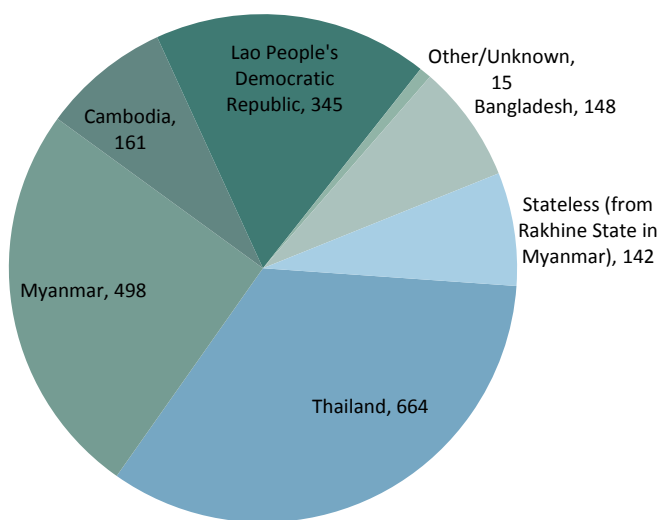
Source: Office of Anti- Trafficking in Persons Committee.

### Assisted victims of trafficking in persons, by form of exploitation, 2012-2015



Source: Office of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee.

### Assisted victims of trafficking in persons, by citizenship, 2012-2015



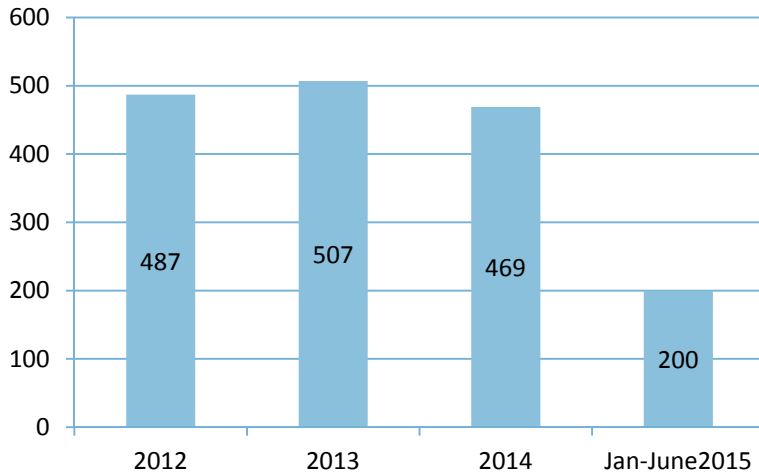
Source: Office of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee.

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The specific offence of trafficking in persons (art. 119 of the criminal code) covers all forms of trafficking listed in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol. The local authorities also use the offence of “fraudulently exchanging or appropriating children” (art. 120 of the criminal code) to prosecute trafficking cases.

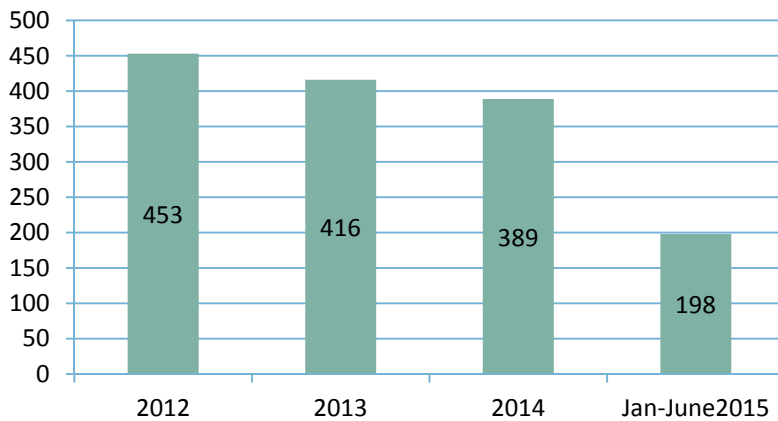
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of offences of trafficking in persons (art. 119 and 120) recorded, 2012- June 2015**



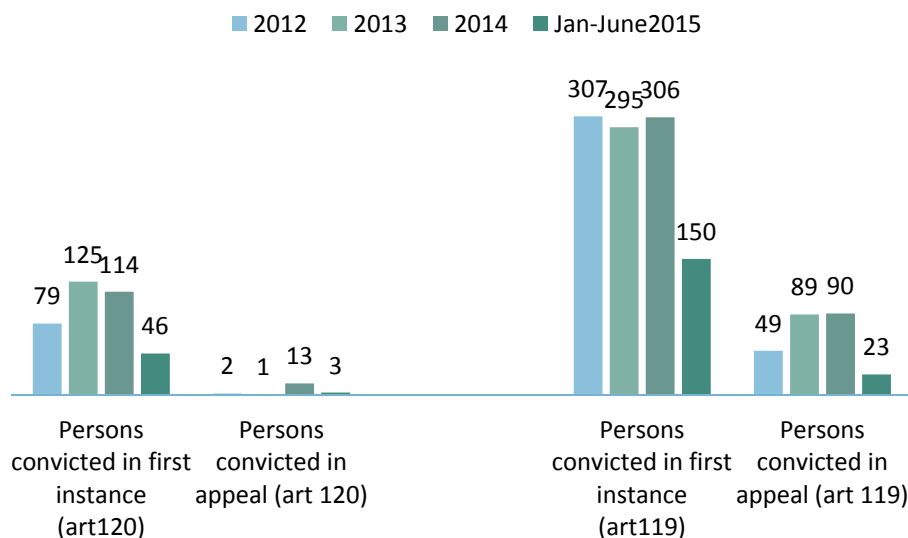
Source: Annual report of the steering committee on preventing and combating criminals.

#### **Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons (art. 119 and 120), 2012-June 2015**



Source: The supreme people's procuracy of Viet Nam.

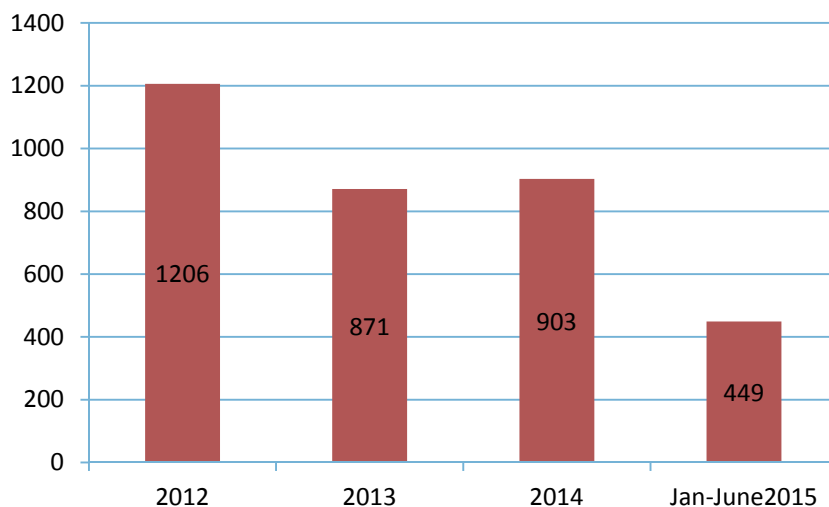
## Persons convicted for trafficking in persons, by level of conviction and article of the criminal code used, 2012-June 2015



Source: The supreme people's court of Viet Nam.

### Victims

#### Detected victims of trafficking in persons, 2012-June 2015



Source: Annual report of the steering committee on preventing and combating criminals.

All detected victims were citizens of Viet Nam, trafficked either domestically or abroad. When trafficked abroad, victims were repatriated from China, Malaysia, and other countries in East Asia.

Source: Annual report of the steering committee on preventing and combating criminals/Immigration Department of the Ministry of Public Security of Viet Nam.