



BRIDES FOR SALE

*A Comprehensive Report on Asian Women
Trafficking to China*

ABSTRACT

This report comprehensively examines the various bride trafficking rackets run by Chinese citizens targeting women of various countries within South Asia and South East Asia. It examines the various push and pull factors facilitating the development of this industry in China. This is an investigative report that exposes the modus operandi, routes and individual testimonies proving the existence of established rackets.

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Brides Trafficking in China: An Overview

There have been various reports elaborating on the human trafficking scene in China arising out of various countries and the terrible lives that victims of human trafficking are forced to live there. While human trafficking takes place in various parts of the world, there are certain factors specific to China that facilitates the thriving of this industry.

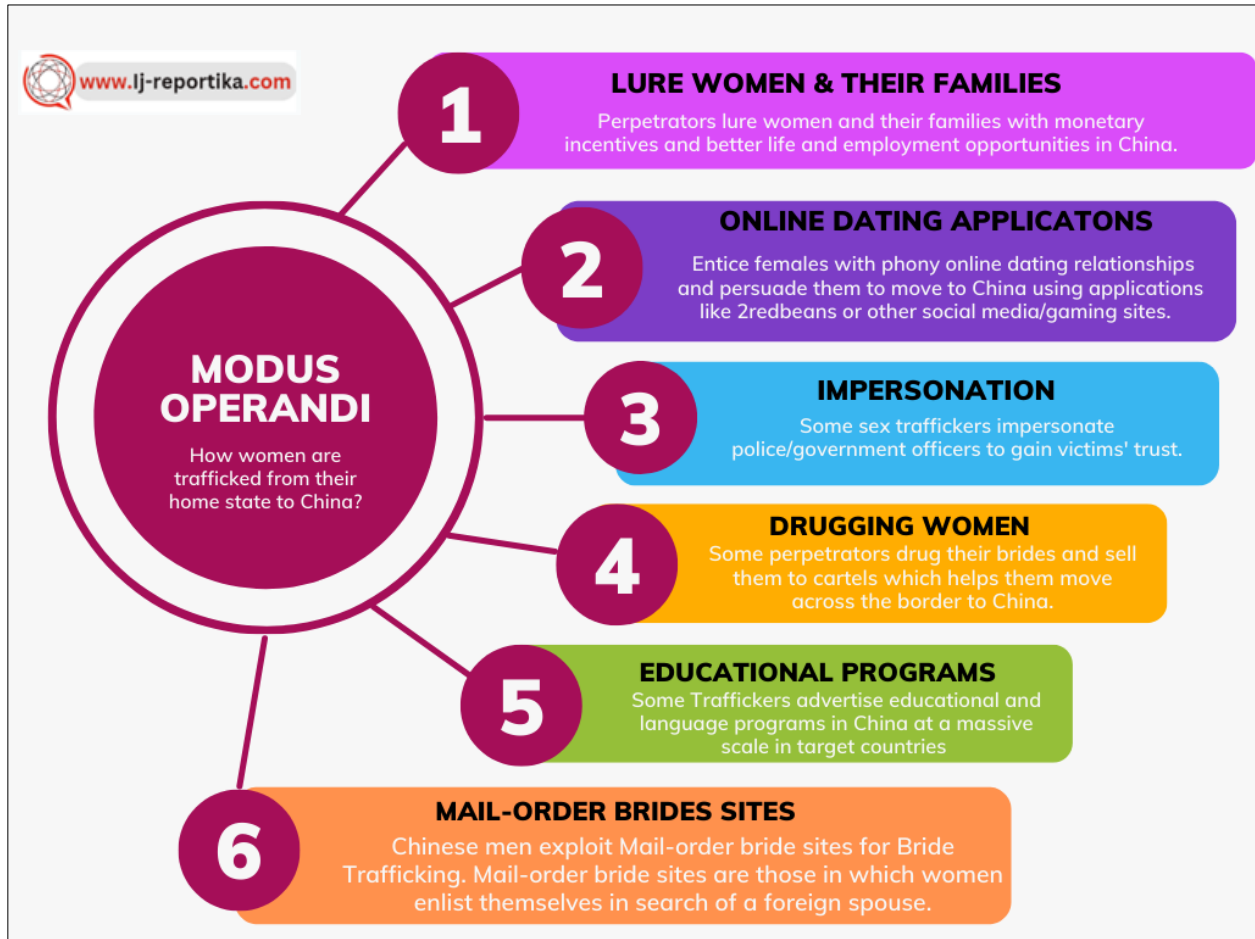
Pull Factors for Women Trafficking

- China is known for taking many bad policy decisions that has and continues to affect it as well as the world. The most influential and notorious being the **One child policy**, which when clubbed with the prevalence of sex-selective abortion has become a sex ratio nightmare for China. There has been for a dearth of brides in China for a very long time. This becomes one of the primary reasons for bride trafficking in China from other countries.
- China's **rapid economic development** has improved individual economic conditions, paving the way for **easy and huge payments to brokers in exchange for these women**.
- Economic development has also led to more Chinese women joining the work force. More women in the workforce means that they are increasingly asserting their rights and financial independence, **refusing to stay in an unhappy marriage**. Women walking out of their marriages is the reason why there are so many **divorced men** in china. These men are often the primary costumers of the brokers.
- There has been reported a **major shortage of women in rural China**, a result of both **one child policy and sex-selective abortion**, making it a hotspot for trafficking activities.
- Several regions in china, namely, **Beijing, Shenzhen, Dongguan**, and more have **turned into prostitution hotspots**, becoming prominent markets for the victims of sex trafficking. The bigger problem is that most of the prostitution business taking place in China is forced prostitution, explain why women need to be trafficked for the same.
- China is also renowned for having a **cybersex culture**, where women are raped on camera for a specific kind of audience interested in that content. Women used in these **'online rape dens'** are those trafficked from other countries.
- **The gender imbalance** has also led to a surge in dowry prices in china, families, therefore, are finding it easier to pay trafficking agents for an imported bride than marry a Chinese local woman.

Push Factors for Women Trafficking

- China has fast acquired the position of a **regional power**, mostly as a result of its **economic growth**. The downside to this is having a number of relatively **poor countries in its immediate and far neighborhood**. The countries that are primarily targeted by the brokers for trafficking women include, **Cambodia, Mongolia, Vietnam, Nepal, Pakistan, and Thailand**. This report looks at these countries in detail.
- A lot of these countries share land border with China that are not very well-guarded and allow for easy smuggling of women.
- **Rural women in these countries that have little financial support** often fall victim to the monopoly of brokers who traffic them to China by making false promises.
- Brokers advertise the “**Better employment opportunities**” and “**well-paid jobs**” in China, which often becomes a primary push factor for the women and their families in the source countries.

Modus Operandi



How brides are sold

(as described by police, based on a trafficking ring that was busted last year)

- 1 Women are locked in houses near China's southwestern border
- 2 Their photos and details are sent to brokers via the messaging app WeChat
- 3 Brokers send the data to buyers
- 4 Buyers choose the bride they want
- 5 A pickup is arranged in Yunnan
- 6 Payment in cash after "inspecting the goods"

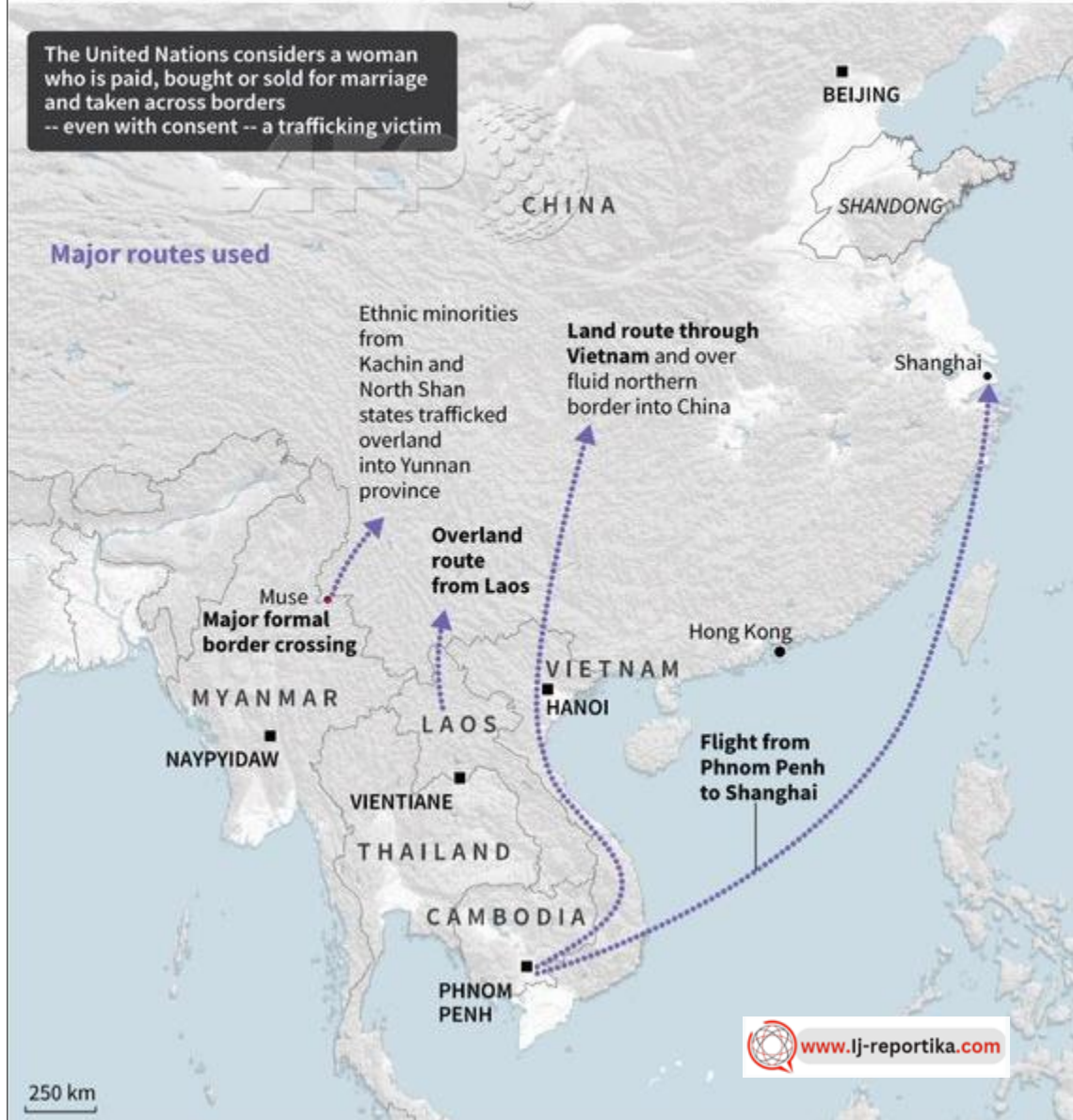


Overall Routes for Trafficking of Brides

Marriage route into China

Tens of thousands of women from Mekong countries travel each year to marry Chinese husbands, plugging a gender gap incubated by Beijing's three-decade-long one-child policy

The United Nations considers a woman who is paid, bought or sold for marriage and taken across borders -- even with consent -- a trafficking victim



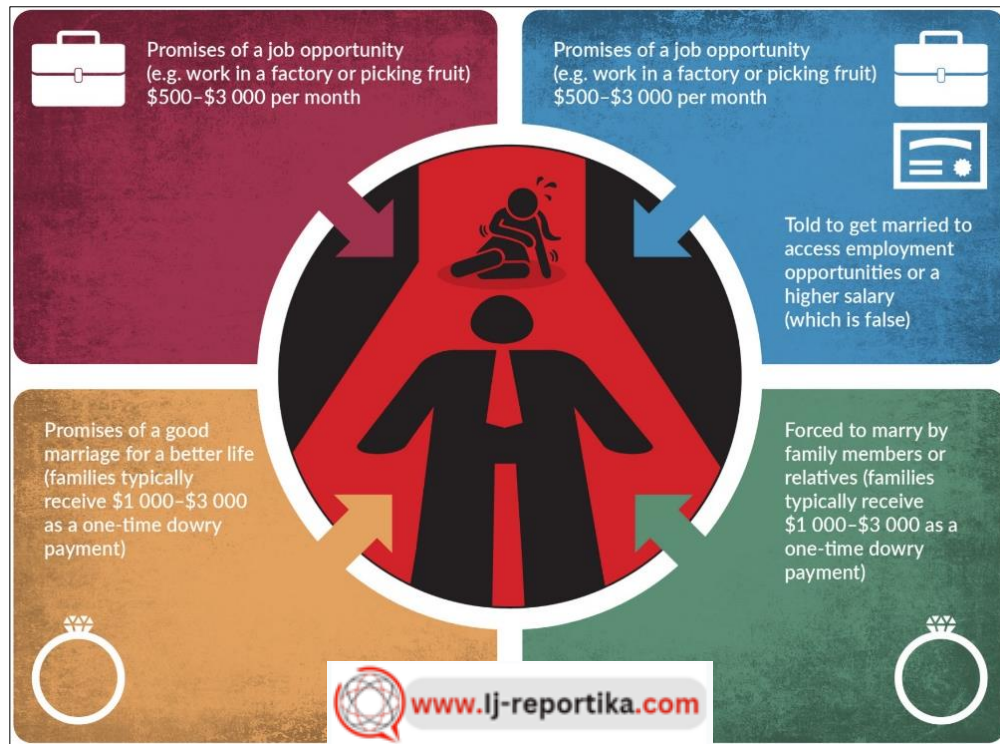
Reports on Brides Trafficking to China

Report	Source	Information	Link
2021 Trafficking in Persons Report	U.S Department of State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chinese government is involved in trafficking crimes, according to the report. <p>Key Findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brazilian, Burmese, Burundian women sex trafficked in China. - From April to December 2020, 195 female victims of sex or labor trafficking through forced marriages in China were rescued. - Observers report that Burundian victims transit through Kenya and Tanzania for short-term stays before reaching their final destination. - In 2020 MOSAVY referred to NGO services 220 Cambodian trafficking victims and “other vulnerable migrants” who were repatriated from foreign countries, including China. - Reports of Cambodian women traveling through unsafe overland channels for marriage migration to China. Some parents reportedly receive between USD 1,500\$ to USD 3,000\$ from marriage brokers to send their daughters to China for marriage. - China as a transit point to other countries. - Southeast Asian women being used for forced pregnancy, and then coerced to stay. - Artificial insemination in unregulated hospital facilities; they confine groups of these women in private residences until they give birth and then drive them across international borders to their home countries with impunity. - North Koreans women being used in commercial sex in brothels or through internet sex sites, or compelled to work as hostesses in nightclubs or karaoke bars. As many as 30,000 children born in China to North Korean women and Chinese men have not been registered upon birth, rendering them stateless and vulnerable to possible exploitation. - Laos women in commercial sex and forced labor in domestic service, factories, or agriculture, and in 	https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/TIPR-GPA-upload-07222021.pdf

		<p>some cases exploit those sold as brides in China in sex trafficking or domestic servitude.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Boten Economic Zone near the border with China houses a flourishing commercial sex industry. - Mangolia as a transit point. - Nepali women in arranged-marriages through Nepali companies to men in - Traffickers targeted impoverished Christian communities to send females to China for arranged marriages. Upon arrival in China, hundreds of Pakistani women reported their “husbands” forced them into commercial sex. - Paraguayan victims of sex trafficking and forced labor have been identified in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Mexico, Spain, and other countries. - Traffickers also recruit Timorese women, send them to China. Police accept bribes from establishments involved in trafficking or from traffickers attempting to cross borders illegally - Vietnam’s diplomatic missions abroad repatriated nine Vietnamese female victims of sexual exploitation and forced marriage from Burma and China. - In previous years, traffickers lured Zimbabwean women to China and the Middle East for forced labor. 	
<p>GLOBAL REPORT ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS COUNTRY PROFILE East Asia and the Pacific</p>	<p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Judicial police agencies uncovered 145 cases of trafficking in persons in 2017. Among them, 108 were cases of sexual exploitation and 37 of labour exploitation. In 87 convicted TiP cases, 248 individuals were prosecuted. In 2017, 208 newly identified foreign victims were placed in shelters, among them 45 were returned to their home countries, and 155 received work permits. (GOVERNMENT OF CHINA’S DATA) 	<p>https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/tip/2021/GLOTIP_2020_CP_East_Asia_and_the_Pacific.pdf</p>

Cambodia

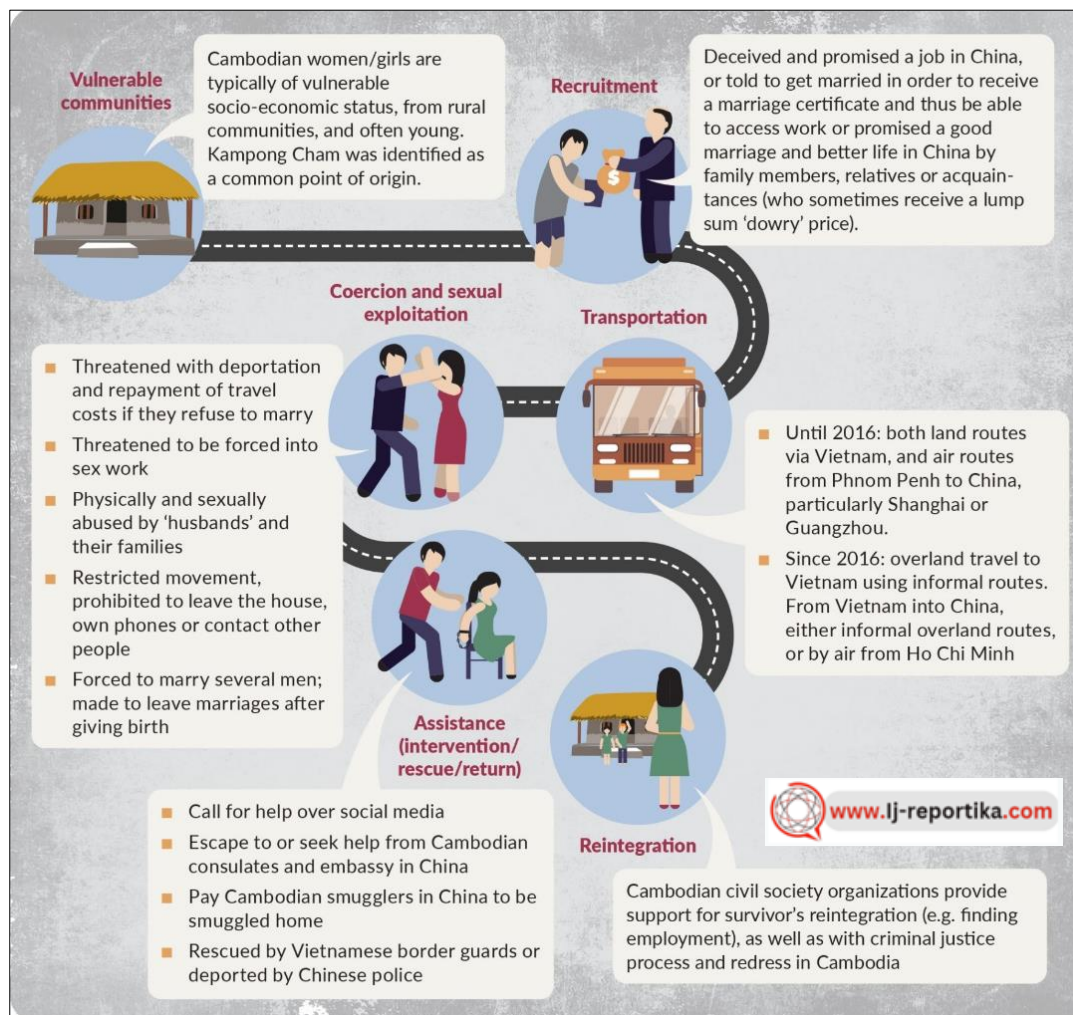
The number of women travelling from Cambodia to China for forced or arranged marriages has surged since 2016 and experienced a further spike since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.



Cambodian women and girls are coerced and forced into arranged and forced marriages through various means:

1. **They are deceived and promised a job in China;**
2. **Many of them are misled that they need a marriage certificate to be eligible for well-paid work; &**
3. **Their family members and acquaintances sell them off for a lump sum or the promise of a good marriage and better life in China.**

Phases in the trafficking cycle of Cambodian women and girls

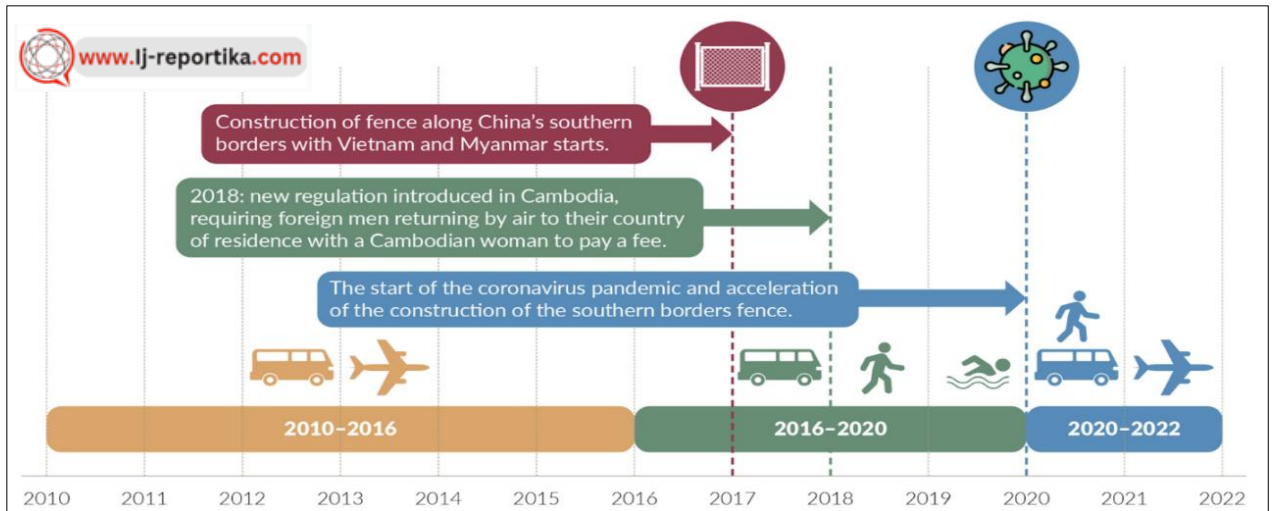


Statistics

According to statements by Cambodian government officials, **out of 112 trafficked brides who returned to Cambodia in 2019, 111 returned from China.** Based on the reports by various organizations and police actions, it is estimated that more than **10,000 women from Cambodia are trapped in China.**

Routes

According to **Cambodia's Trafficked Brides Report** by **Global Initiative**, the route of trafficking from **Cambodia to China** changed from **land/air route to land/water route due to stricter regulations** in the transit countries like **Vietnam in 2016.** It changed further in **2020 to just air routes** since the COVID19 pandemic 2020. Following is a representation of the same.



Commonly used bride trafficking routes from Cambodia to China

Ordeal of Cambodian women

Cambodian women who have returned from China described experiences of **sexual, physical, and psychological abuse, confinement, torture, and forced labor**. Here is one example of the same:

Neath (pseudonym), 27, was lured to China with the promise of well-paid employment. Neath and her cousin Noun (pseudonym) caught a flight from Cambodia's capital, Phnom Penh, to Guangzhou. They had tourist visas but little money, so the brokers facilitating their journey provided them with cash to bribe any border guards who might grow suspicious.

A Khmer woman and her Chinese husband greeted the girls at the airport. The cousins didn't realize something was amiss until the woman locked them in a rented apartment for several days and allowed a stream of visitors to come to assess them.

Eventually, a couple purchased Neath for almost USD 12,000\$. They bought her a home and forced her to sleep with their son. That was the beginning of her four years in captivity, during which she was forced to work for the family's construction business for no pay, and to cook and clean for her new "husband" – they were never officially married – and his parents.

"I tried to run away three or four times," Neath says. "But every time they would lock me up and keep me without food for two or three days ... They all beat me, my 'husband' and his parents."

Neath met a Cambodian woman at a local market in China who promised that she could help Neath escape, but the assistance would come at a price. Neath hadn't been in contact with her family since she arrived in China, but the woman provided her with a phone to call them and arrange the payment.

Neath's aunt sold her farmland in Cambodia and brought the USD 3,000\$ profit to the parents of the woman Neath met in the market. Once that deal was done, the woman helped Neath escape, along with two other Cambodian women who were also running away from forced marriages. Neath says the woman and her Chinese husband regularly earned money helping Cambodian women flee China.

Source : <https://www.globalcitizen.org/fr/content/cambodia-women-escape-slavery-as-brides-in-china/>

- **Other stories of hardships faced by the Cambodian women in China:** <https://www.ijm.org/news/cambodian-woman-rescued-from-bride-traffickers-in-china>

Myanmar

The director of the **Gender Equality Network (GEN)**, Daw May Sabe Phyu, said that **every year hundreds of Myanmar women**, especially from **Shan and Kachin states**, are **trafficked to China as “brides”**. Many are tricked into traveling to China to seek **job opportunities**, while some are kidnapped and held against their will to be **sold to Chinese men seeking wives**.

Human Rights Watch published a report in 2019 called “Trafficking of Kachin “Brides” from Myanmar to China” based on interviews conducted with the survivors of brides trafficking from Myanmar. According to the report, the traffickers used deceit to deliver women into **sexual slavery**. Most of the women and girls interviewed were recruited by someone they knew and trusted. **Of the 37 survivors interviewed:**

- **15 said they were recruited by friends. 1 woman was sold by a friend from her bible school**
- **12 by an acquaintance.**
- **Another 6 were recruited and sold by their own relatives.**

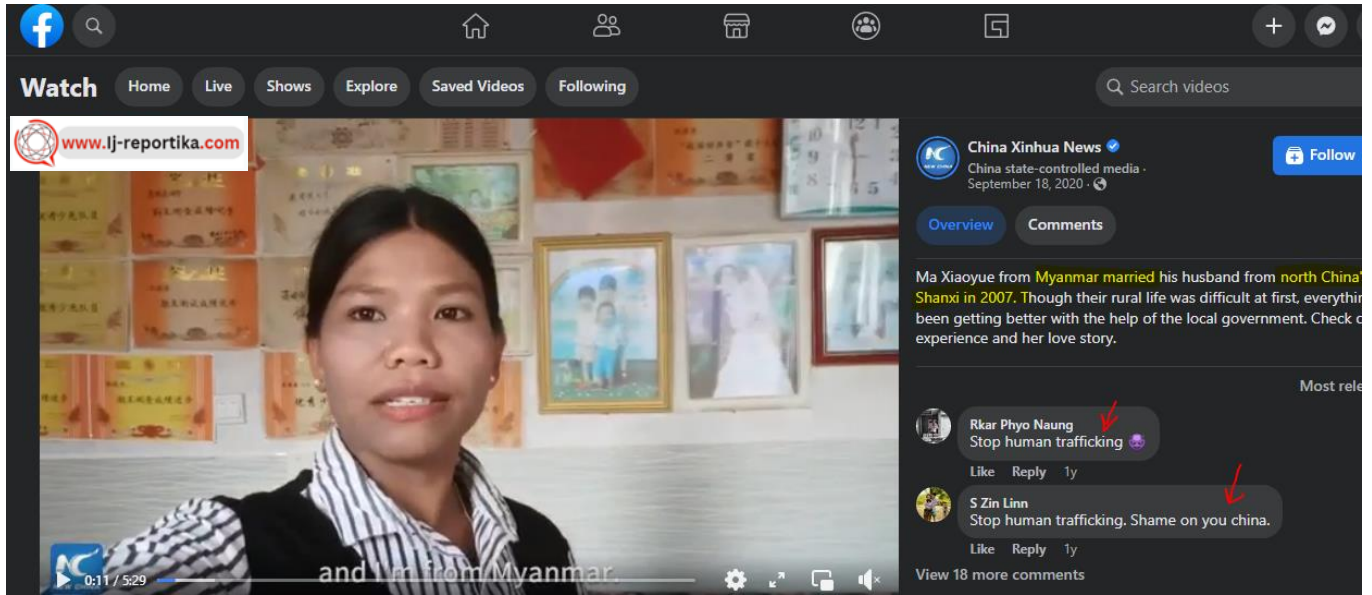
Some girls said they were **drugged** on the way and woke up in a locked room. Others were told, after crossing the border, **that the job they were promised was no longer available**, but another job was, several days’ journey away. **Unable to communicate due to language barriers**, and with no money to make their way home, many women and girls felt no option but to stay with the person escorting them, even in the face of growing unease.

In Myanmar, conditions resulting from **conflict, land confiscation, forced relocation and human rights abuses have spurred widespread landlessness and joblessness, resulting in increased migration to China**. Lacking proper documentation, language and education, Myanmar women are increasingly at risk of trafficking, including into forced marriage.

Propaganda Videos by the state media

To counter the growing uproar against the brides trafficking from Myanmar to China, Chinese state media from time to time release **propaganda videos** showing happily married Myanmar women living in China, but such videos are also reacted to by the locals sharply. Attached is an image from one of them:

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=324859591954831>



Advertisements for marriages and surrogacy

In 2019, residents of **Muse**, a Myanmar border town in **northern Shan state** that serves as a major trade hub between the two countries (Myanmar and China), reported seeing **advertisements posted on lampposts and building walls**.



One ad with a headline reading **“Invitation for Marriage”** in Chinese and Burmese, gives the height, income, and address of an unnamed Chinese man who is looking for a Myanmar bride

between the ages of **26 and 32**. The ad also provides a contact number and says more details can be discussed over the phone.

Other advertisements with the headline **“Surrogate Mothers Wanted”** say a company is looking for women under the age of 25 to carry the babies of Chinese men in exchange for payments of **13,000 yuan (USD 1,900\$) a month** plus meals and accommodations. The ads also provide a contact number.

Statistics

Over **7,400 women and girls** were estimated to be victims of **forced marriage in four districts (Kachin State and Northern Shan State) in Myanmar**, with over **5,000 females forced to bear children with their Chinese husbands**. According to burmese.dvb.no (archives), **Bride prices offered range from 1,500,000 Myanmar Kyats (~USD 700\$) to 6,00,000 Myanmar Kyats (~USD 3000\$) and they are sold in China at the price of over 2,00,000 yuan(~ USD 30000\$).**

Yangon Region Hlaing Thayar Township, Hlaing Shin Housing, No. 28, Chapter 301 On the fourth floor, people were arrested who organized young women to be sold in China. According to a report, at 1:00 p.m. on January 16th, Acting Police Chief Myo Thein and members of the No. 6 Anti-Trafficking Squad (Rangoon) raided and searched, and arrested 3 people who had been organizing to marry a Chinese man. In the incident, Ma----, a resident of Hlaing Thayar Township, and Ma----, a resident of Dagon City New South Township, were killed about 1 month ago by Ma Nhyaya and her husband, Mr. China. He said that LIJIE and Manila Win convinced them that if they marry a Chinese man, they will live richly and support their family. They convinced the two of them that they **would pay 1500,000 Myanmar kyats each**, and when they were making their passports to go to China, Ma Nhwada and 3 were trafficked to China about 2 months ago. When he arrived in China, he was sold to a Chinese man for **200,000 yuan**. to inform her mother and not to come to China, He said that if he comes, he will be sold again. According to the findings of the investigation, she was persuaded to marry a Chinese man Mr. Lijie, a Chinese citizen, with his wife, Mr. Lijie, passport E-4558 8273, China. Hawthorne State Manila Win, a native of Phu Kyung and a resident of Hlaing Thayar Township, was arrested by the Hlaing Thayar Township Police Station (PA) 155/2017. According to the Human Trafficking Prevention Law-24/32, a case has been opened.

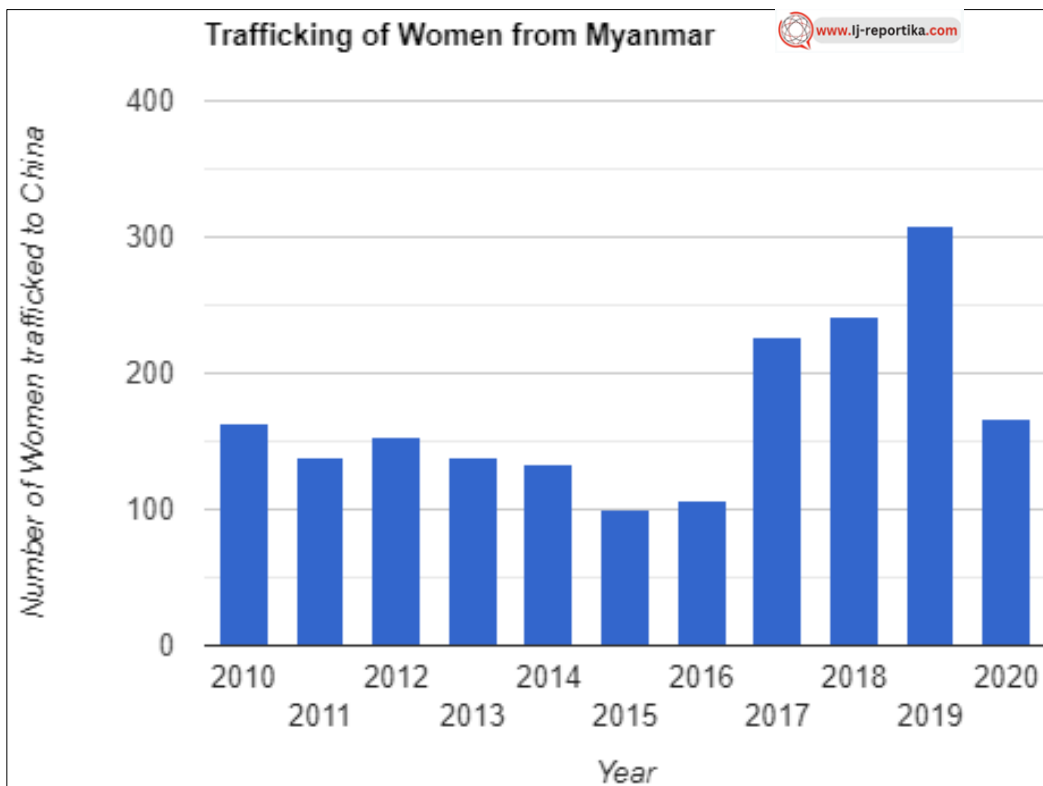


In this letter, the marriage of a man and a woman is a blessing in Burmese society. They usually get married with receptions for public recognition; If a Buddhist Myanmar woman and a non-Buddhist Myanmar national (or foreign national) marry, they must follow the special marriage law for Myanmar Buddhist women enacted in 2015. According to the cases being investigated by the anti-trafficking police, it is necessary to identify trends that may change and take preventive measures as the pattern of human trafficking is changing. According to the information they received, men from China came to Myanmar with official visit visas.

In this situation, the union of son and wife, There is no concern for those who have the rights that a wife should have and are legally resident in China, but they pay about 2000,000 to the matchmaker (broker) and about 6000,000 to the woman's parents (locally known as Milk Po or Kupo, Kantok) and provide wedding food. Making a marriage contract in any district court in Yangon; The warning letter states that the Human Trafficking Police are concerned that people who apply for a visa at the Chinese embassy and are taken to China on a visit visa will face unforeseen problems upon arrival in China.



According to the data collected from the Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHRC) and Myanmar Department of Social Welfare following is the number of reported women trafficked from Myanmar to China. (Most of the trafficking of women doesn't get reported)



Routes

The majority of the routes are from **the Kachin and Shan states** of Myanmar directly to China's Yunnan province. After the **Rohingya crisis in Rakhine state**, many **women are trafficked from Rakhine to Shan state and then to China**. Other prominent routes include the trafficking of women from Myanmar to Laos and Thailand as transit.



Ordeal of Myanmar women

Seng Moon's family fled fighting in Myanmar's Kachin State in 2011 and wound up struggling to survive in a camp for internally displaced people. In 2014, when Seng Moon was 16 and attending fifth grade, her sister-in-law said she knew of a job as a cook in China's neighboring Yunnan province. Seng Moon did not want to go, but the promised wage was far more than she could make living in the IDP camp, so her family decided she shouldn't pass it up.

In the car, Seng Moon's sister-in-law gave her something she said prevented car sickness. Seng Moon fell asleep immediately. "When I woke up my hands were tied behind my back," she said. "I cried and shouted and asked for help." By then, Seng Moon was in China, where her sister-in-law left her with a Chinese family. After several months her sister-in-law returned and told her, "Now you have to get married to a Chinese man," and took her to another house. Said Seng Moon:

My sister-in-law left me at the home. ...The family took me to a room. In that room I was tied up again. ...They locked the door—for one or two months.... Each time when the Chinese man brought me meals, he raped me...After two months, they dragged me out of the room. The

father of the Chinese man said, “Here is your husband. Now you are a married couple. Be nice to each other and build a happy family.”

- **Myanmar woman used WeChat to escape China**
<https://www.myanmar-now.org/en/news/myanmar-women-in-china-use-wechat-to-escape-forced-marriages>
- **Police helping to transport woman to China**
<https://www.irrawaddy.com/news/burma/women-sold-marriages-china-help-police-hrw-report.html>
- **Interview of the survivors of the Brides Trafficking**
https://youtu.be/n_zhFTUtMJI

Vietnam

It has been reported that in the rural mountains of Vietnam, young girls are disappearing from their homes with increasing regularity. Many turn up across the border, **sold as wives for the price of a buffalo**. There, they are generally first sold into **prostitution in big cities**. After several months or years of **forced sex work, they are sold again** – this time to **poor, older Chinese men looking for wives**.

Other Chinese bachelors use **professional marriage brokers** to meet **Vietnamese women**.

Statistics

On average, a broker makes a profit of **USD 4,000\$** out of each deal, according to the **Chinese magazine China Reform**.

Vietnamese and Chinese authorities reported court cases that involved trafficking for marriage from rural areas in the north of Vietnam to China. Cases referred to include that of a Chinese man who engaged Vietnamese persons with local knowledge to find girls for marriages in China at the price of **10,000 yuan (approximately USD 1,500\$)** for each girl recruited. The recruiters then moved the victims across the border into Chinese territory where the victims were sold for marriage for the agreed-upon price. (Global report on trafficking in persons 2018)

According to a 1999 survey by Dongxing Women's Federation, **1,269 Vietnamese women** are living in the city with a population of 120,000. Of them, **647 are married to local residents** without going through legal formalities. Statistics from Dongxing Public Security Bureau indicate that 242 Vietnamese women are involved in the **74 trafficking cases** recorded since

The Pingxiang Public Security Bureau **rescued 13 Vietnamese women between 1992 and 1997**. All of them had been sold for "marriage" in China. In 2000, the bureau rescued **103 Vietnamese women**, nearly half of whom had been forced into prostitution.

According to Wei Xiaoning, director of the Women's Rights Department of the Guangxi Women's Federation, Guangxi police rescued and expatriated a total of **1,030 Vietnamese women** during the crackdown in 1990. To date, **231** of these women have been rescued.

According to Vietnam's Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, the authorities saved about **7,500 people from trafficking between 2012 and 2017**, almost 90 per cent of them women and children, especially girls.

Between 2012 and 2018, local authorities foiled **48 trafficking cases**. Some **85 traffickers** were arrested, and **78 victims rescued**. In 2018 and the first quarter of 2019, provincial authorities helped **repatriate 60 Vietnamese women and infants taken to China**.

More than **1,000 cases** were detected by June, 2019 involving 2,600 victims. In **829** of them, the traffickers sold 2,319 people to China, according to ministry data released at a meeting on Tuesday.

Routes

Many cross-cultural relationships begin when Chinese men meet their future wives while working in Vietnam. **Vietnam and China share a 1,000-mile, largely unprotected border without major natural barriers.** The two countries have forged close economic ties through a free-trade agreement effective since 2010. **Citizens from border areas of both countries don't need a passport to cross back and forth.**



The destination for trafficking has extended from border regions to inland provinces such as **Henan, Hebei, Anhui, Jiangsu and Guangdong.**

Criminal organisations operating in the Northern province are mainly concentrated in three border locations: the city of **Móng Cái**, plus **Bình Liêu** and **Hải Hà districts**. In particular, **Móng Cái** – which has a border crossing – is now the main hub for human trafficking. One reason is that Chinese citizens entering Vietnam here do not need a visa for up to 15 days. (<https://www.asianews.it/news-en/Women,-children-and-babies:-human-trafficking-to-China-is-on-the-rise-47513.html>)

Dongxing City, at the southwest tip of **Guangxi Autonomous Region in China** shares a 33-kilometre borderline with Vietnam, where border trade between the two countries is carried

out. Women and children are trafficked using this route. Some women are also trafficked using the sea route as depicted in the map.

Ordeal of Vietnamese Women

Ha Thi Phan, 32, is from Mai Pha Commune in Lang Son in northeast Vietnam. She was a divorcee who became a coolie in 1991, carrying goods across the border day after day. "One day," she recalls, "my hirer told me that if I go further into China I could earn more money. So I did, leaving my children to an acquaintance." But on her way she was led to a Chinese woman who later sold her to a Chinese man in Ningming County, about 40 kilometres from Pingxiang, also a Chinese border town. The "couple", so to speak, could hardly communicate because Hadid not speak Chinese. "The man often beat me," she says. "To win his trust I decided to have a baby with the man." In 1993, two months after the baby was born, Ha persuaded the man into letting her go back to Vietnam and see her parents. "I made him believe that my parents were seriously ill and wouldn't live long," she says.

In another case, Phạm Thị Minh T lives in the Mekong Delta, south-western Vietnam. The young woman was duped and sold in China when she was 17 years old. There she was made to work in a brothel.

Laos

The **COVID19 pandemic** has triggered poverty and economic downturns in the **rural heartlands of Laos**, fueling an **upsurge in the trafficking of women and girls to China**.

Poor and illiterate women and girls who are desperate to find jobs are being deceived and lured into the **sex trade and false marriages in China**.

Police is investigating more than 20 cases of underage Lao girls trafficked into China in 2021.



A billboard in Laos warning young women and girls to 'Think carefully' and not fall victim to sex trafficking.

Statistics

At least **3,000 (reported) Lao women and girls** were tricked into moving to China **between 2008 and 2018** in spite of government education efforts aimed at stopping the trade.

They offer up to **40 million kip (~USD 4,000\$) 'dowry'** to girls or women in poor families in rural areas, saying all they have to do is go to **China and marry Chinese men**," she said

Routes

Laos is a landlocked country and shares borders with **China, Vietnam, Thailand, and Myanmar**. It acts as a **transit country** for all its neighbors and a **source country for brides to China**. The **lax management** at border crossings resulting from the **insufficient training of provincial and district level immigration authorities** especially enables illegal entry and exit from Laos. Additionally, Chinese traffickers have begun working with Lao middlemen to facilitate the transit of victims across borders.

In NorthWest Laos the hub of all illegal activities and sex trafficking is the **Golden Triangle SEZ**. There is a **significant presence of Chinese businessmen and natives** in the SEZ and women from all over South East Asia, particularly from Laos, are brought here as brides and then used in **prostitution or trafficked to China**.





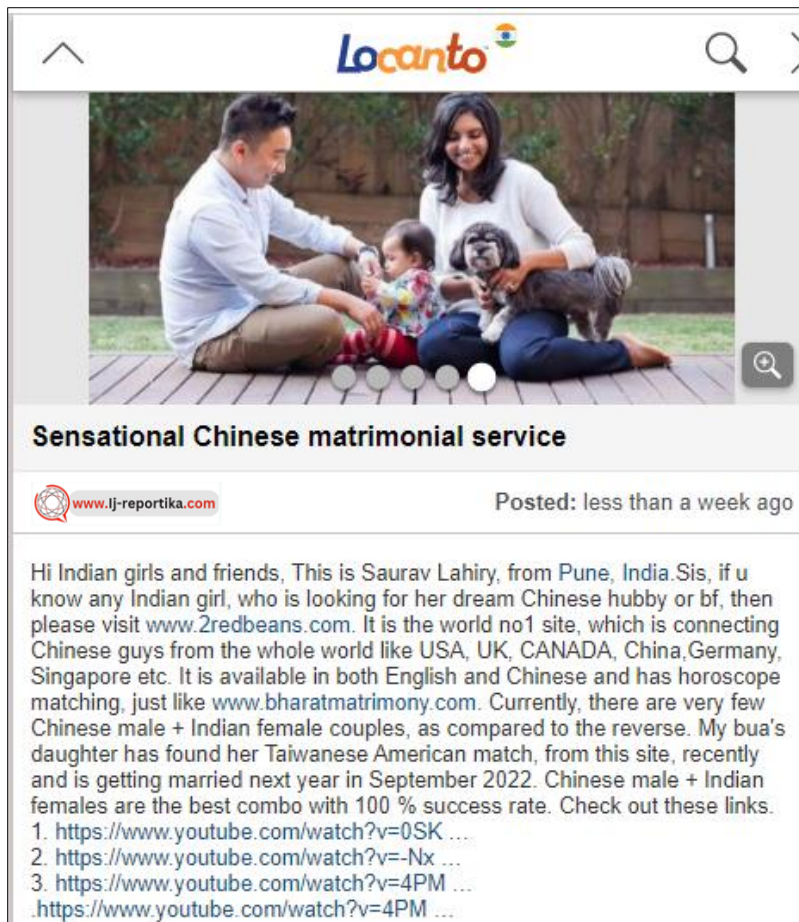
Ordeal of Laotian Women

A 25-year-old woman living in the capital Vientiane was trafficked to China last year, and was later rescued by police and sent back home. Speaking to [RFA](#) the young woman said she had been told by **a neighbor that she could find good work in China.**

She said, “A woman in my village told me that **she was married to a Chinese man, and she convinced me to go to China to get a good job.** I decided to follow her advice, but in China **I was sold to a Chinese man instead of getting the job, and I was detained in the man’s house for four months.** Later, I escaped somehow”.

India

In India the modus operandi used by the Chinese for Brides Trafficking is different. Online dating applications like **2redbeans** are flooded with profiles of Chinese Men. These profiles are then advertised in local service providers and matrimonial sites to target Indian women. Propaganda Youtube channels are created showing Indian women happily married to the Chinese men. Other than this, Indian women from the North-East states bordering **Myanmar** are lured to enter **Myanmar from where they are trafficked to China and other South East Asian countries.**



Emphatic Chinese matrimonial service



Hi Indian girls and friends, This is **Saurav Lahiry, from Pune, India.** Sis, if u know any Indian girl, who is looking for her dream Chinese hubby or bf, then please visit [www. 2redbeans. com](http://www.2redbeans.com). It is the world no1 site, which is connecting Chinese guys from the whole world...

Casual Encounters **Agartala**

Outstanding Chinese matrimonial service

Hi Indian girls and friends, This is **Saurav Lahiry, from Pune, India.** Sis, if u know any Indian girl, who is looking for her dream Chinese hubby or bf, then please visit [www. 2redbeans. com](http://www.2redbeans.com). It is the world no1 site, which is connecting Chinese guys from the whole world...

Casual Encounters **Panaji**

Finest Chinese matrimonial service

Hi Indian girls and friends, This is **Saurav Lahiry, from Pune, India.** Sis, if u know any Indian girl, who is looking for her dream Chinese hubby or bf, then please visit [www. 2redbeans. com](http://www.2redbeans.com). It is the world no1 site, which is connecting Chinese guys from the whole world...

Casual Encounters **Haryana**

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- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0SKFFx117uo&t=629s>
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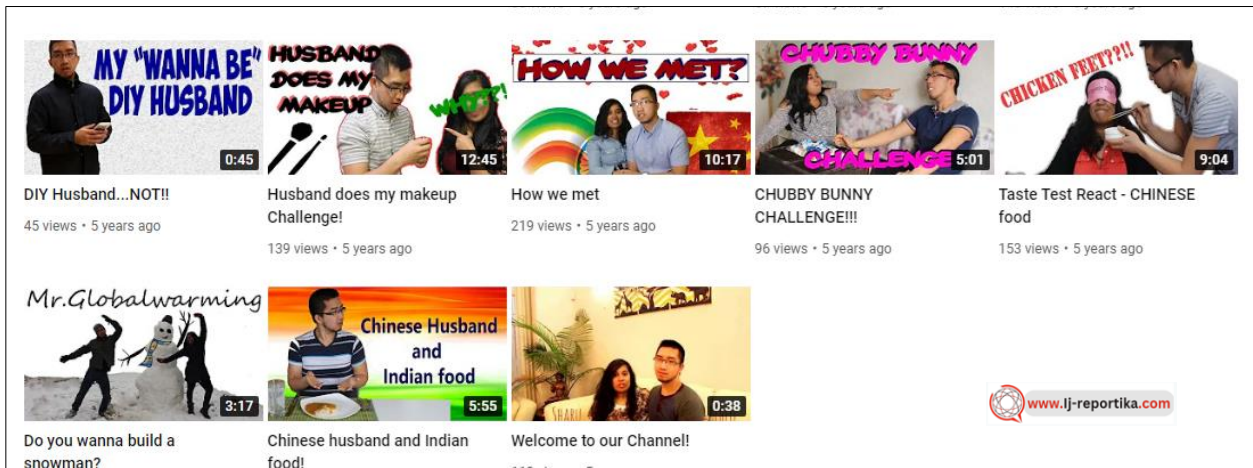
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Propaganda YouTube Channels

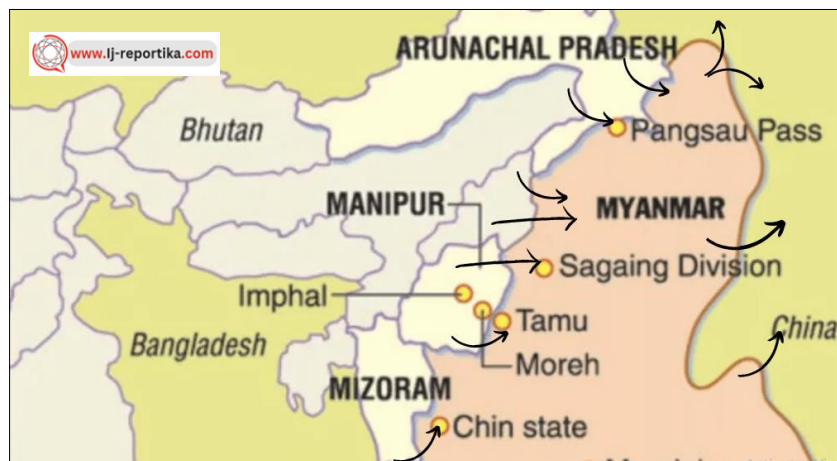




Amazing Wedding Dance (Sangeet) Performance by Supriya & Allen, Multicultural/ Indian Wedding NY

Routes

The women trafficking from the **North-Eastern states of India** took place through Myanmar as **the transit country**. India and Myanmar have a **porous border** with poor boundary demarcation. Women in the bordering areas in search of work or fire woods crossover to the bordering districts of Myanmar from where they are trafficked.



Pakistan

Bride trafficking has been taking place from Pakistan around the **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), the \$62 billion flagship project of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in Pakistan.** The practice involved cases of fraudulent marriage between Pakistani women and girls — many of them from marginalized **backgrounds and Christian families** — and Chinese men who had travelled to Pakistan. The victims were lured with **payments to the family and promises of a good life in China,** but reported abuse, difficult living conditions, forced pregnancy, or forced prostitution once they reached China.

According to various media reports many Pakistani Christian women and girls with lack of Chinese buyers are killed and their organs are sold!



An investigation by News Agency AP in 2019 revealed how **Pakistan's Christian minority** has become a new target of **brokers** who pay **impoverished parents to marry off their daughters,** some of them **teenagers,** to Chinese husbands who return with them to their homeland. Many of the brides are then **isolated** and **abused** or **forced into prostitution in China,** often contacting **home and pleading** to be brought back.

Christians are targeted because they are **one of the poorest communities** in Muslim-majority Pakistan. The trafficking rings are made up of **Chinese and Pakistani middlemen** and include **Christian ministers,** mostly from **small evangelical churches,** who get bribes to **urge their flock to sell their daughters.** Investigators have also turned up at **least one Muslim cleric** running a **marriage bureau from his madrasa, or religious school.**

Omar Warriach, Amnesty International's campaigns director for South Asia, said Pakistan **"must not let its close relationship with China become a reason to turn a blind eye to human rights abuses against its own citizens"** either in abuses of women sold as brides

or separation of Pakistani women from husbands from China's Muslim Uighur population sent to “re-education camps” to turn them away from Islam.

Statistics



A Pakistani woman who married a Chinese man. Photo: AP

Recently, there were several media reports suggesting that Pakistani girls were being lured into marriage contracts and then used for prostitution in China. One such report in 2019 put the number of such Pakistani girls at **600**. The report also claimed that average per ‘bride’ earnings were from **USD 25,000 to 65,000**, but a paltry amount of **PKR 200,000 (~USD 800\$)** was given to the family. The exact number of women trafficked is not released by the **Government of Pakistan**.

More than 600 Pakistani girls 'sold as brides' to China

www.ij-reportika.com

At least 629 girls and women sold to Chinese men in a period of two years, AP reports quoting Pakistani investigators.

Fake Chinese Marriages Cases	
Case FIR No. 159/2019 Faisalabad	
Total Number of Accused:	39
Total Number of Pakistan accused:	08
Total Number of Chinese involved:	31

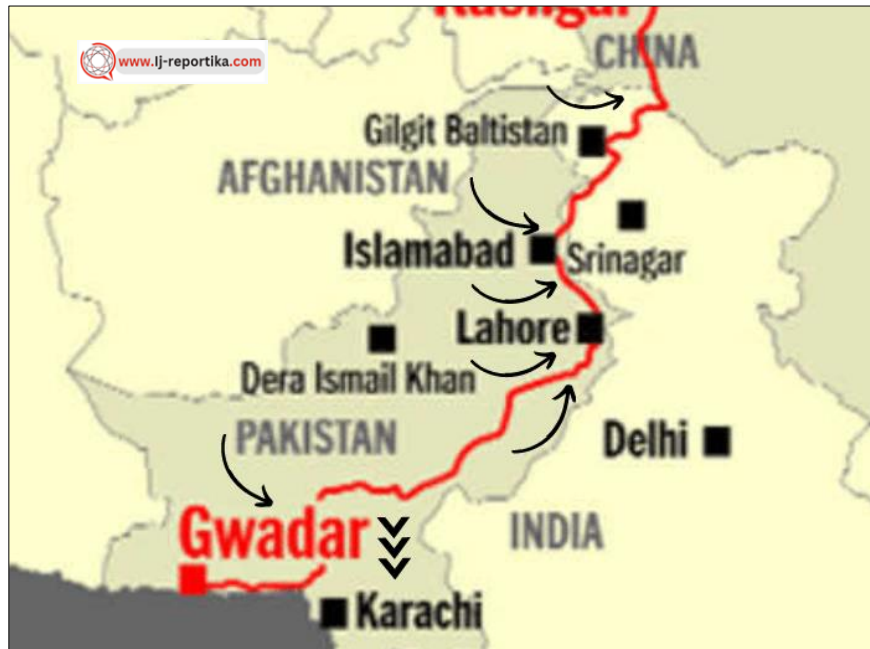
Fake Chinese Marriages Cases	
Case FIR No. 256/2019 Lahore	
Total Number of Accused:	19
Total Number of Pakistan accused:	07
Total Number of Chinese involved:	12

Fake Chinese Marriages Cases	
Case FIR No. 24 & 25 /2019 Islamabad Zone	
Total Number of Accused:	14
Total Number of Pakistan accused:	05
Total Number of Chinese involved:	09

www.ij-reportika.com

Local reports citing Bride Trafficking from Pakistan to China


Routes



Some women are trafficked to China along the route of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and other are trafficked via sea route. Due to the close relationship between the two countries and the nature of regimes, the actual number of victims and the routes of trafficking are underreported or unreported.

Whitewash by China

China has issued a lot of clarifications and tried to whitewash the grave crime it has committed with respect to sex trafficking.



Statement by the Spokesperson of the Chinese Embassy in Pakistan
2019/05/10

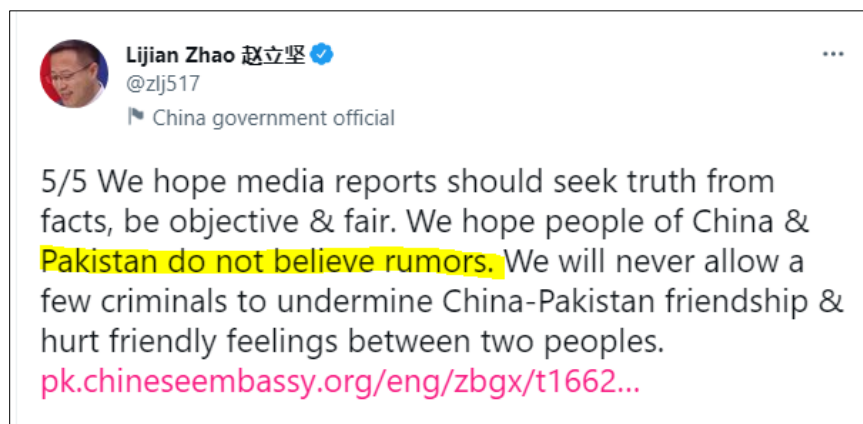
Q: Pakistani media reported that some Chinese nationals and local Pakistani citizens in Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Lahore were taking into custody by Pakistani law enforcement agencies for alleged fraud, forgery of documents, human trafficking. It is also reported that they are involved in illegal **cross-border matchmaking** and there may exist **forced prostitution or even sale of human organs**. What is the comment of the Embassy of China in Pakistan on these reports?

A: We have noted media reports and that the Pakistani side is taking measures in accordance with its domestic laws and regulations. Relevant cases are now under investigation.

China's position on the issue of transnational marriage is very clear, that is to **protect legitimate marriages and combat crimes**. **If any organization or individual commits a crime in Pakistan under the banner of the cross-border marriage, China supports the Pakistani side to crack down on it according to Pakistani laws**. The Ministry of Public Security of China sent a task force to Pakistan to carry out law enforcement cooperation with **the Pakistani side**. China will further strengthen cooperation with the law enforcement agencies in Pakistan, effectively combat crime, so as to protect the legitimate rights and interests of the two peoples, and jointly safeguard China-Pakistan friendly relations.

It is worth noting that several media reports have **fabricated facts and spread rumors**. According to investigations by the Ministry of Public Security of China, there is no forced prostitution or sale of human organs for those Pakistani women who stay in China after marriage with Chinese. The Chinese Embassy in Pakistan has clarified the rumors by issuing a statement on 13rd April. We hope that the media reports should seek truth from facts, be objective and fair. We hope the people of China and Pakistan do not believe the rumors. We will never allow a few criminals to undermine China-Pakistan friendship and hurt the friendly feelings between two peoples.

Source : <https://www.mfa.gov.cn/ce/cepk//eng/zbqx/t1662328.htm>



Source: <https://twitter.com/zlj517/status/1129800564248862722>

Ordeal of Pakistani women



In this May 22, 2019 file photo, Sumaira a Pakistani woman, shows a picture of her Chinese husband in Gujranwala, Pakistan. Sumaira, who didn't want her full name used, was raped repeatedly by Chinese men at a house in Islamabad where she was brought to stay after her brothers arranged her marriage to an older Chinese man.

- **Documentaries on different victims of Trafficking in Pakistan :**
<https://youtu.be/aXfj3hevSul>
- **Complete story on Pakistan Bride Trafficking:**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kmyi41i6xMQ>
- **'Chinese market for for wives': Men in China seek young brides in Pakistan: women reveal horror stories of trafficking and abuse :**
<https://www.firstpost.com/world/chinese-market-for-for-wives-men-in-china-see-young-brides-in-pakistan-women-reveal-horror-stories-of-trafficking-and-abuse-6719831.html>
- **Other Cases:**
<https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/04/26/pakistan-should-heed-alarm-bells-over-bride-trafficking>

NEPAL

Women in Nepal are trafficked every year to China by strangers, neighbors and families for **sexual exploitation**. They are also made to work in circuses, as **domestic workers**, in forced labor, or even are made to give up their **organs**. Many are often lured with promises of **well-paying jobs in foreign employment** or **with fake marriages**. Nepal stands to be one of the primary targets of China when it comes to sex trafficking on account of its massive unemployment and dubious financial status.

Mostly the traffickers themselves lure these women and get married to them. This way they easily transport these women to China and sell them off to interested buyers. Because these Chinese traffickers **are legally married** to the Nepali women, it is difficult to establish a case for trafficking. When caught, they usually have all the required documents.

Statistics

Chinese men pay around **Rs 10-15 lakhs (USD 12500-18900\$)** to marry Nepali women to brokers. They also provide lavish gifts worth up to **Rs 60,000 (USD 750\$)** to potential brides and their families. This helps to convince the girls and their families that they will have a better life in China.

According to a report released by the National Human Rights Commission, the Nepali national human rights body, in the year 2019 alone as many as **15,000 women** and girls including **500 children** were trafficked, and these are just the known cases. It is estimated that more than **17,000 women** (two fiscal years ending mid-July 2015) and girls are trafficked every year.

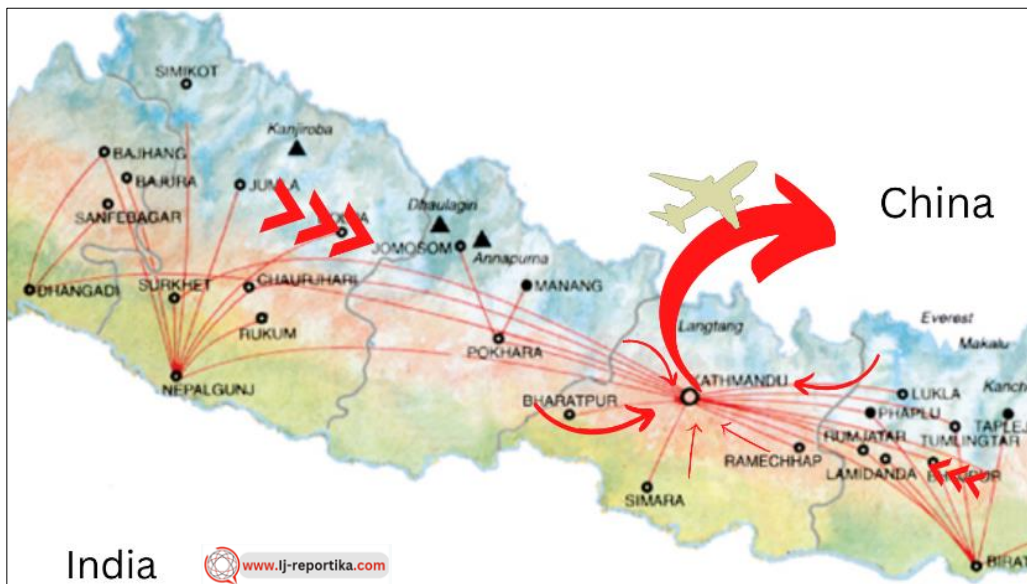
The government of Nepal disputes these figures. According to them, **only 181 Nepalese were trafficked in 2013, compared with 185 in 2014. In 2013, 56 women were rescued from their traffickers by an NGO.**

It has also been reported that, trafficking of Nepalese women to China for marriage has resulted in as many as **1,000 women** being exploited by marriage bureaus with promises of citizenship, job opportunities and good family life.

According to the data gathered in 2019 by the National Human Rights Commission, on caste and ethnicity, **49%**, a majority of trafficked women survivors are Indigenous nationalities, followed by **Dalit at 15%**. **Madhesis account for 6%** and **other ethnicities constitute the remaining 29%**. Indigenous Peoples, Dalits, and Madhesis are the most socially, politically, and economically marginalized and excluded communities in Nepal. **Tamang women are at particular risks.**

Routes

- In 2019, Nepal Police arrested [10 people from Tribhuvan International Airport](#) for trafficking. Women used to be first brought to Kathmandu, to a house in Tokha where they would receive training in Chinese and would be introduced to traffickers posing as potential Chinese grooms. Then they would be trafficked via the air route.
- Hedge City of Shandong Province, China via Tribhuvan International Airport on January 10, 2020.
- A 21-year-old girl who got married to Wu Fusing, 25, in Yunchean County of Shandong Province, China on January 3, 2015, was rescued by the Nepali Embassy and brought to Kathmandu.
- A girl from Sindhupalchowk got married to Yin Xiaobo and reached to Hubei Province of China in a similar fashion.



Ordeal of Nepali women

Kiran Tamang of Roshi Rural Municipality, Kavre, who can speak Chinese wooed a girl of Babarmahal, Kathmandu tempting her with marriage and employment. He sold her there and she was subject to torture, captivity and sexual abuse. Human Trafficking Investigation Bureau of Nepal Police rescued her in coordination with Nepal's Embassy in China and the police. A team of the Bureau managed to arrest Kiran on allegations of trafficking.

Mongolia

Traffickers sometimes use **drugs, English language programs**, as well as other approaches to push Mongolian victims into sex trafficking.

In the **2014 TIP Report**, Mongolia was listed as a **Tier 2 country**. Many Mongolian women are still trafficked to China for sexual exploitation, sometimes through the guise of brokered marriages.

Mongolia has been classified as a source country for children trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The main destinations for victims of trafficking are China.

Routes

Mongolian women and girls are sex trafficked to and through the **China–Mongolia border**. At the border and in **the Gobi Desert** are global mining sector and other heavy industry operations with large workforces of isolated men. These sites, including the ones **in Tavan Tolgoi coal deposits**, have been a focal point for prostitution and sex trafficking.

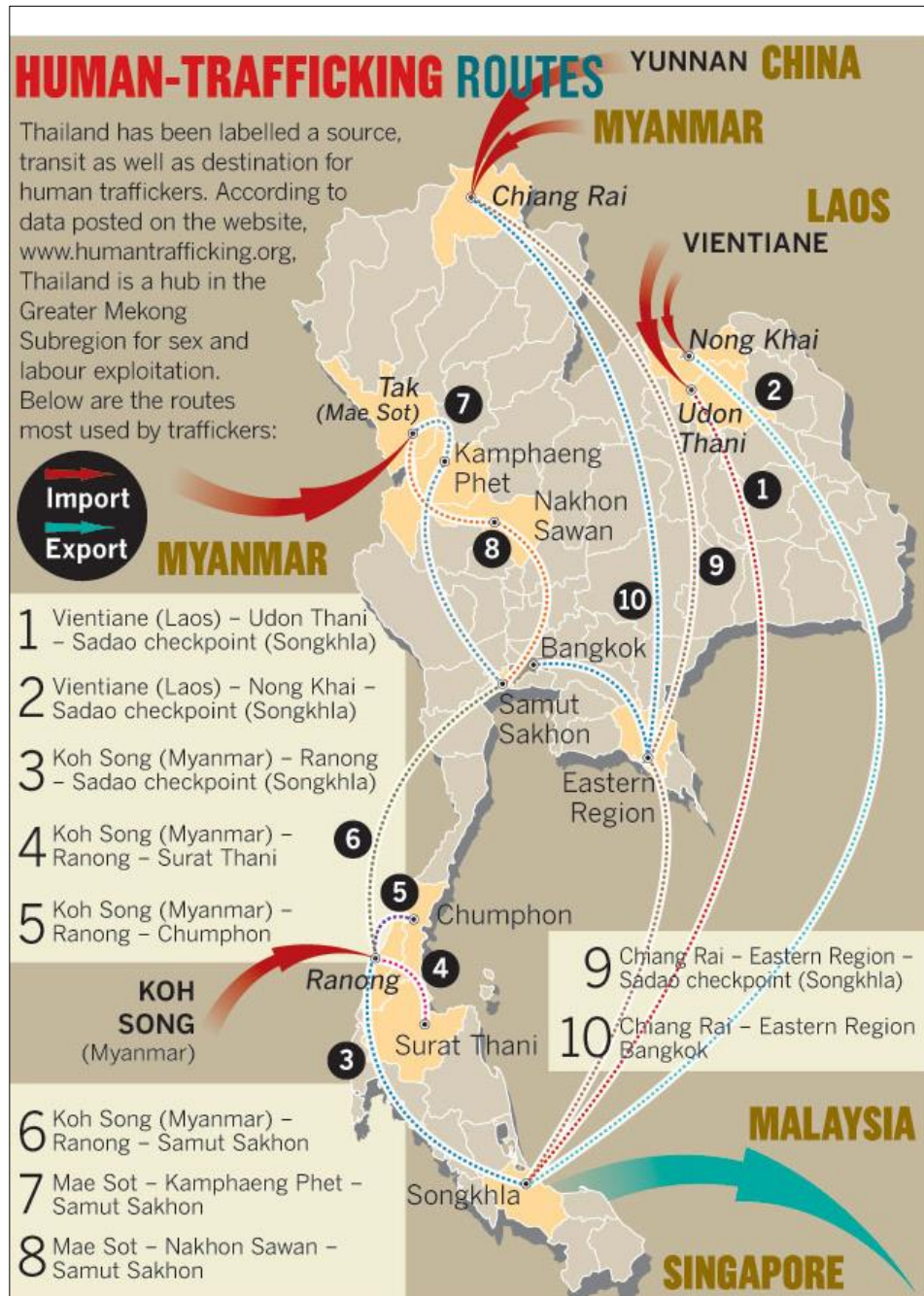


Truck drivers transport coal across the Chinese border in **Omnogovi Province**. The families of coal transporters who are delayed at the border, who are injured, or who die as a result of the poor working conditions are **sold to sex trafficking due to ensuing economic hardships**.

A significant number of them coming from rural and poor economic areas are subjected to sex trafficking in Ulaanbaatar and border areas.

Thailand

Thailand primarily acts as the destination and transit country for the Bride Trafficking Network and is not a noteworthy source country. However, some media reports point out that trafficking from Thailand as the source country and China as the target country has also begun **but is underreported**.



Reports

- **In 2015 Thailand has arrested five people suspected of trafficking Thai women into sex slavery in China and believed to be part of a ring.**
<https://www.reuters.com/article/uk-thailand-trafficking-idUKKCN0Q90TD20150804>
- **Online casinos and fake sites thrive along the "Belt and Road" using "women" trafficked from Southeast Asian countries like Thailand.**
https://www.unodc.org/documents/toc/Reports/TOCTA-EA-Pacific/TOCTA_EAP_c02.pdf

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