

Korea

Private Sector Assessment

A Preliminary Scoping Study

The primary objective of the study is to provide a broad-based overview of the private sector in Korea as a stakeholder in combating modern slavery in the country

The Mekong Club

The Mekong Club is a catalyst for change – engaging, inspiring and supporting the private sector to eradicate slavery from their business. Given that the majority of modern-day slavery exists in the private sector, these companies are ideally placed to help turn the tide of this global epidemic.

The only organisation of its kind, The Mekong Club steers away from the approach taken by other players in this space, which is to ‘name and shame’ companies – ousting bad behaviour or issues related to this subject. Instead, we believe in starting and ending with collaboration.

In fact, The Mekong Club originally formed as a direct response to the growing number of companies looking to develop strategies to address forced labour risk through a professional forum. Divided into industry-specific working groups, these networks meet regularly to learn, share best practices, and network with other like-minded professionals. Member companies also work together to achieve an annual deliverable which will work towards producing tangible results in the fight against forced labour.

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2. Objectives of the Study

The primary objective of the study is to provide a broad-based overview of the private sector as a stakeholder in combating modern slavery in the country. More specifically the study aims to generate a knowledge base from which The Mekong Club can approach the private sector in order to create awareness and offer cooperative solutions for the eradication of modern slavery in corporate supply chains; the core focus of the Mekong Club's mission.

The following secondary objectives specify the details of the data that need to be gathered in order to fulfil the scope of the study:

- Give an overview of the demographic landscape and economic conditions in Korea
- Detail the characteristics of the labour force in Korea by looking at factors such as size, average income, distribution, key issues
- Provide a detailed analysis of the private sector in terms of size of industries, number of workers and key players
- Provide in-depth reports on the Banking/finance, Manufacturing, Construction, Agriculture and Retail and hospitality industries
- Identify the current state of modern slavery in Korea



3. Definition of Terms

Throughout the report the following definitions will apply to the use of the terms human trafficking, forced labour, bonded labour and contract slavery, as specified by The Mekong Club.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING	FORCED LABOUR	BONDED LABOUR AND CONTRACT SLAVERY
<p>An act (1) carried out by a third party, through different means (2), for the purpose of exploitation (3).</p> <p>For children under age 18 it is sufficient to demonstrate the act of moving a child for the purpose of exploitation.</p>	<p>All work or service which is extracted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the person has not offered themselves voluntarily.</p>	<p>Bonded labour begins when a worker borrows money from an employer and commits themselves to work for the employer in return.</p> <p>Contract slavery involves deceiving or illegal contracts signed by victims who cannot understand them, and used to justify forced labour.</p>
<p>1. Act of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recruitment• Transportation• Transfer• Harboring• Receipt <p>2. By means of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Threat• Force or coercion• Abduction• Fraud• Deception• Abuse of power• Abuse of vulnerability <p>3. For the purpose of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exploitation• Slavery or similar practices• Servitude• Prostitution• Removal of organs• Forced labour and service	<p>Threat of penalty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical and/or sexual violence.• Imprisonment or physical confinement.• Withholding of wages, unreasonable fees or financial penalties.• Withholding of identity documents.• Unfair dismissal or exclusion from future employment.• Deprivation of food or shelter.• Exclusion from community, social life or denunciation to community/family.• Intimidation and other threats. <p>Lack of Valid Consent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Worker deceived about the wages they would receive.• Worker cannot leave employment as they must remain for an undefined period to repay debts to employer.• Worker made to work by family.• Deception or fraud during recruitment stages.	<p>Common features of Bonded Labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The employer manipulates interest rates or charges excessive rates.• The employer imposes high charges for food, accommodation, transportation, or tools.• The employer charges workers for shortfalls in business output or days missed due to worker sickness. <p>Common features of Contract Slavery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contracts are in a language the victim does not understand.• Contracts are presented to victims who cannot read.• Victim is told fines and penalties will follow if he breaks the contract.
<p>HUMAN TRAFFICKING emphasizes the movement of victims</p>	<p>FORCED LABOUR is often a consequence of human trafficking and emphasizes the exploitative condition the victim suffers</p>	<p>BONDED LABOUR CONTRACT SLAVERY are two forms of forced labour</p>

4. Demographic Overview & Key Social Trends

4.1. Summary

Population	51,270,000
Seoul Metro	49.5%
HDI	0.901
Poverty Rate	12.5%

4.2. Population Distribution

The total population of Korea is estimated at 51.270 million according to the 2016 Population and Housing Census¹, with a roughly even split overall between males and females. The population of the Seoul metropolitan area alone constitutes about 49.5% of the total population².

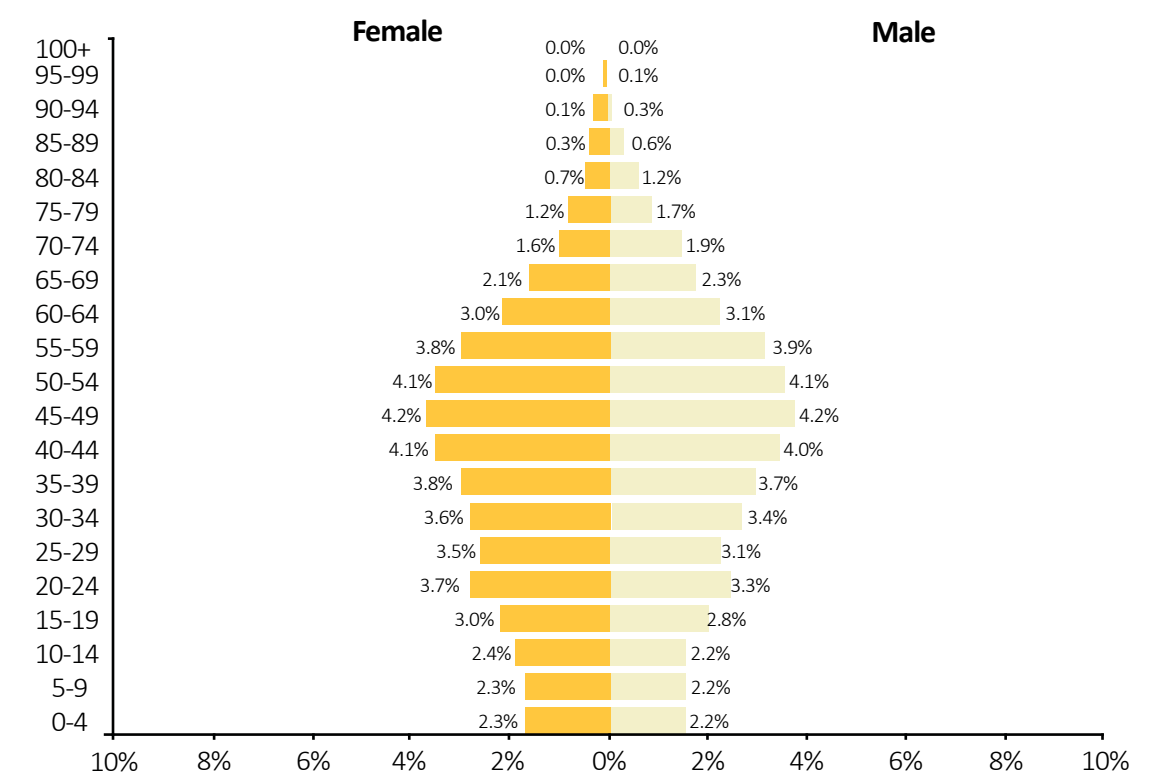
Population Distribution by Gender and Location in 2017

	2016
Total	51,270,000
Male	50.1%
Female	49.9%
Seoul Metropolitan	49.5%

Korean population growth rate has slowed down to 0.36% in 2018³. The population structure is highly skewed towards the older population. (see population pyramid). In 2016 the elderly population exceeded the youth⁴.

	2015		2016	
	'000	%	'000	%
Youth (0-14)	6.910	13.9	6.770	13.6
Working Age (15-64)	36.230	72.9	36.310	72.8
Elderly (65+)	6.570	13.2	6.780	13.6

Population Pyramid 2017⁵



1. <http://kostat.go.kr/portal/eng/pressReleases/8/7/index.board>
 2. [ibid](#)
 3. <http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/south-korea-population/>
 4. <http://kostat.go.kr/portal/eng/pressReleases/8/7/index.board>

5. https://www.indexmundi.com/malaysia/demographics_profile.html

4.3. Social Indicators

4.3.1. Human Development Index (HDI)

According to the UNDP Human Development Report of 2016⁶, “Korea (Republic of)’s HDI value for 2015 is 0.901— which put the country in the very high human development category—positioning it at 18 out of 188 countries and territories.” The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistic measuring human development based on life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators⁷.

Korea Human Development Index (HDI)

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$)	HDI Value
1990	71.7	13.7	8.9	12,064	0.731
1995	73.9	14.7	10.0	16,733	0.781
2000	76.1	15.9	10.6	20,602	0.820
2005	78.7	16.7	11.4	25,340	0.860
2010	80.8	16.7	11.8	30,475	0.884
2011	81.1	16.8	11.8	31,498	0.889
2012	81.3	16.7	11.9	32,213	0.891
2013	81.6	16.6	12.2	32,911	0.896
2014	81.9	16.6	12.2	33,741	0.899
2015	82.1	16.6	12.2	34,541	0.901

Korea ranks second highest in Asia on the HDI, trailing only behind Japan, and ranks 18th in the world, significantly higher than most South East Asian Countries.

In South East Asia, Thailand ranks second to Malaysia on the HDI. When the HDI is corrected for inequality, Thailand “looses” more in human development than other South East Asian countries, indicating more unequal access to basic services and income generation across the population⁸.

6. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/KOR.pdf

7. Wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_Development_Index ;see also UNDP: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>

Korea’s HDI Value and component measures compared to countries in the region⁸

	HDI Value	HDI Rank	Life Expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean Years of Schooling	GNI Per Capita (PPP USD)	IHDI Value
Vietnam	0.683	115	75.9	12.6	8	5,335	0.562
Philippines	0.682	116	68.3	11.7	9.3	8,395	0.556
Thailand	0.740	87	74.6	13.6	7.9	14,519	0.586
Indonesia	0.689	113	69	12.9	7.9	10,053	0.563
China	0.738	90	76	13.5	7.6	13,345	**
Malaysia	0.789	59	74.9	13.1	10.1	24,620	**
Cambodia	0.563	143	68	10.9	4.7	3,095	0.436
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	0.720	-	74.2	3,423	0.617	12,125	0.581
Medium HDI	0.631	-	68.6	4,314	0.655	6,281	0.469

4.3.2. GINI Coefficient

The distribution of inequality is further illustrated through the GINI coefficient⁹. Korea is ranked 15th in the world, although its value is not given.

4.3.3. Poverty Rate

According to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) World Factbook 2017, Korea’s poverty rate was measured at 12.5% in 2015. The OECD measured the poverty ratio at 0138 in 2015, indicating an even higher figure¹⁰. According to the OECD definition, “the poverty rate is the ratio of the number of people (in a given age group) whose income falls below the poverty line; taken as half the median household income of the total population”¹¹. Given this definition and South Korea’s high-income level, it could be said that even poor Koreans live far above the income level of the poor in other countries.

This is definitely not the case for the older generation, of which 45.7% live below the poverty line. Conditions are dire for the elderly, with many relying on government schemes to stay alive¹². The elderly also suffers significant abuse, often at the hands of their own kin¹³.

8. UNDP: Human Development Report 2016: Human development for everyone

9. UNDP: Human Development Reports: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/income-gini-coefficient>

10. <https://data.oecd.org/inequality/poverty-rate.htm>

11. <https://data.oecd.org/inequality/poverty-rate.htm>

12. <https://borgenproject.org/poverty-in-south-korea/>

13. http://english.hani.co.kr/arti/english_edition/e_national/642980.html

5. The Labour force

5.1. Employment and Income

5.1.1. Employment Distribution

According to the Economically Active Population Survey of April 2018 – the economically active population stood at 28,029,000, while the economy employed about 27 million workers, putting the employment-population ratio at 60.9%¹⁴.

Employment is distributed as follows between the major sectors:

South Korea Distribution of Employment by Sector¹⁵

	2016
Agriculture	4.9%
Industry	24.89%
Service	49.9%

5.1.2. Income

According to Trading Economics, “Wages in South Korea decreased to 3541984 KRW/Month (3,202 USD) in the fourth quarter of 2017 from 3575612 KRW/Month (3,232 USD) in the third quarter of 2017. Wages in South Korea averaged 3040547.68 KRW/Month (2,747 USD) from 2008 until 2017, reaching an all-time high of 3623535 KRW/Month (3,274 USD) in the first quarter of 2017 and a record low of 2460239 KRW/Month (2,223 USD) in the second quarter of 2008.”¹⁶

Wages in Manufacturing in South Korea “increased to 3877934 KRW/Month (3,504 USD) in the fourth quarter of 2017 from 3874983 KRW/Month (3,502 USD) in the third quarter of 2017. Wages in Manufacturing in South Korea averaged 3275046.95 KRW/Month (2,959 USD) from 2008 until 2017.”¹⁷

5.2. Gender Gap

According to a World Economic Forum report, Korea ranked 116th, out of 145 countries measured on its Gender Gap index¹⁸. The Korean economy is severely restrained by traditional gender role expectations that often see highly qualified and experienced women withdraw from the economy to take care of extended families. Traditional home responsibilities are not outsourced to professional service providers (day care, cleaning, etc.).

14. [http://kostat.go.kr/portal/eng/pressReleases/5/2/index.](http://kostat.go.kr/portal/eng/pressReleases/5/2/index.board?bmode=read&aSeq=367853&pageNo=&rowNum=10&amSeq=&sTarget=&sTxt=)

board?bmode=read&aSeq=367853&pageNo=&rowNum=10&amSeq=&sTarget=&sTxt=

15. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/604702/employment-by-economic-sector-in-south-korea/>

16. <https://tradingeconomics.com/south-korea/wages>

17. <https://tradingeconomics.com/south-korea/wages-in-manufacturing>

18. <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2016/economies/#economy=MYS>

5.3. Comparative Minimum Wage

Compared to the rest of Asia, Korea’s minimum wage is comparable to the top economies in East Asia and OECD.

Comparative Minimum Wages in Selected Countries in Asia (As of 30 June 2017)¹⁹

Country/City	Daily Minimum Wage		Monthly Minimum Wage		Exchange Rate Per US\$1*
	In Country Currency	In US\$	In Country Currency	In US\$	
Bangladesh (Taka)	176.67 ^{b/}	2.23	5,300.00 ^{1/}	66.88	79.2430
Mongolia (Tugrik)	6,400.00 ^{a/}	2.73	192,000.00 ^{2/}	81.95	2,342.8400
Myanmar (Kyat)	3,600.00 ^{a/}	2.68	108,000.00 ^{3/}	80.32	1,344.6100
Lao PDR (Kip)	30,000.00 ^{a/}	3.71	900,000.00 ^{4/}	111.39	8,079.9800
Pakistan (Rupee)	333.33-400.00 ^{a/}	3.22-3.86	10,000.00-12,000.00 ^{5/}	96.62-115.95	103.4940
Cambodia (Cambodia Riel)	18,666.67 ^{a/}	4.67	560,000.00 ^{6/}	140.00	4,000.0000
Vietnam (Region I & II Dong)	103,333.33-116,666.67 ^{a/}	4.60-5.20	3,100,000.00-3,500,000.00 ^{7/}	138.07-155.89	22,452.4000
Philippines/XI (Peso)	340.00 ^{8/}	6.74	10,200.00 ^{b/}	202.20	50.4451
Philippines/VII (Peso)	308.00-366.00 ^{9/}	6.11-7.26	9,240.00-10,980.00 ^{b/}	183.17-217.66	50.4451
Philippines/III (Peso)	329.00-380.00 ^{10/}	6.52-7.53	9,870.00-11,400.00 ^{b/}	195.66-225.99	50.4451
Philippines/IV-A (Peso)	293.00-378.50 ^{11/}	5.81-7.50	8,790.00-11,355.00 ^{b/}	174.25-225.10	50.4451
Indonesia (Jakarta-Jawa-Timur-Surabaya) (Rupiah)	38,333.33-103,333.33 ^{a/}	2.88-7.77	1,150,000.00-3,100,000.00 ^{12/}	86.52-233.23	13,291.8000
Malaysia (Ringgit)	30.67-33.33 ^{a/}	7.14-7.76	920.00-1,000.00 ^{13/}	214.23-232.86	4.2944
Thailand (Baht)	300.00 ^{14/}	8.84	9,000.00 ^{b/}	265.29	33.9245

19. http://www.nwpc.dole.gov.ph/pages/statistics/stat_comparative.html

Philippines/NCR (Peso)	454.00-491.00 ^{15/}	9.00-9.73	13,620.00-14,730.00 ^{b/}	270.00-292.00	50.4451
China (Yuan Renminbi)	33.33-73.00 ^{a/}	4.90-10.73	1,000.00-2,190.00 ^{16/}	147.04-322.02	6.8008
Taiwan (Taiwan Dollar)	920.00 ^{17/}	30.25	27,600.00 ^{b/}	907.54	30.4120
Hongkong (\$HK)	260.00 ^{18/}	33.32	7,800.00 ^{b/}	999.70	7.8024
South Korea (Won)	51,760.00 ^{19/}	45.37	1,552,800.00 ^{b/}	1,360.99	1,140.9300
Japan (Japan Yen)	5,424.00-7,280.00 ^{20/}	48.36-64.90	162,720.00-218,400.00 ^{b/}	1,450.66-1,947.04	112.1700
New Zealand (New Zealand Dollar)	97.60-122.00 ^{21/}	71.19-88.99	2,928.00-3,660.00 ^{b/}	2,135.67-2,669.58	1.3710
Australia (Australian Dollar)	141.60 ^{22/}	107.73	4,248.00 ^{b/}	3,231.97	1.3144

*For more full details of how the wages are determined see: http://www.dole.gov.ph/pages/statistics/stat_comparative.html

5.4. Comparitiveness

According to the Deloitte Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index²⁰, as measured on 500 survey responses from senior manufacturing executives around the world, South Korea ranks 5th out of a sample of 40 manufacturing countries (see below).

Deloitte Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index 2016

Rank	Country	Index
1	China	100
2	United States	99.5
3	Germany	93.9
4	Japan	80.4
5	South Korea	76.7
6	United Kingdom	75.8
7	Taiwan	72.9
8	Mexico	69.5
9	Canada	68.7
10	Singapore	68.4
11	India	67.2
12	Switzerland	63.6
13	Sweden	62.1
14	Thailand	60.4
15	Poland	59.1
16	Turkey	59.0
17	Malaysia	59.0
18	Vietnam	56.6
19	Indonesia	55.8
20	Netherland	55.7

20. <https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/global/Documents/Manufacturing/gx-global-mfg-competitiveness-index-2016.pdf>



Rank	Country	Index
21	Australia	55.5
22	France	55.5
23	Czech Republic	55.3
24	Finland	52.5
25	Spain	50.6
26	Belgium	48.3
27	South Africa	48.1
28	Italy	46.5
29	Brazil	46.2
30	United Arab Emirates	45.4
31	Ireland	44.7
32	Russia	43.9
33	Romania	42.8
34	Saudi Arabia	39.2
35	Portugal	37.9
36	Colombia	35.7
37	Egypt	29.2
38	Nigeria	23.1
39	Argentina	22.9
40	Greece	10.0

For a detailed discussion of the Index see:
<https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/global/Documents/Manufacturing/gx-global-mfg-competitiveness-index-2016.pdf>



6. Political Risk Assessment

South Korea’s political landscape is currently structured as follows:

President Moon Jae-in was elected President of the Republic of Korea on 9 May 2017 and was inaugurated on 10 May 2017. The President of the Republic of Korea is elected for a single term of five years. Moon Jae-in is the candidate of the progressive opposition Minjoo Party. Moon succeeded the conservative Park Geun-hye, whose impeachment was upheld by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Korea in March 2017 following a vote to impeach her by the National Assembly in December 2016. Park Geun-hye was removed from office and was subsequently charged with a number of criminal offences. The President of the Republic of Korea appoints a Prime Minister, who in turn appoints the Cabinet²¹.“

21. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overseas-business-risk-south-korea/overseas-business-risk-south-korea>

7. The Private Sector

7.1. Overview

Recent economic trends can be summarised as follows:

“In 2017, the election of President MOON Jae-in brought a surge in consumer confidence, in part, because of his successful efforts to increase wages and government spending. These factors combined with an uptick in export growth to drive real GDP growth to more than 3%, despite disruptions in South Korea’s trade with China over the deployment of a US missile defense system in South Korea.

In 2018 and beyond, South Korea will contend with gradually slowing economic growth - in the 2-3% range - not uncommon for advanced economies. This could be partially offset by efforts to address challenges arising from its rapidly aging population, inflexible labor market, continued dominance of the chaebols, and heavy reliance on exports rather than domestic consumption. Socioeconomic problems also persist, and include rising inequality, poverty among the elderly, high youth unemployment, long working hours, low worker productivity, and corruption.”

7.2. The role of Chaebols in the Korean Economy

To understand the miraculous growth of the South Korean economy over the past 4 decades one has to understand the role of the Chaebols in the economy. A chaebol, is a “family-controlled industrial conglomerate in South Korea”. According to Wikipedia it “often consists of a large number of diversified affiliates, controlled by an owner whose power over the group often exceeds legal authority. Chaebols significantly influences how the economy is structured, what work practices are considered appropriate and even the work culture in the country. More significantly the chaebol’s buying power make them important buyers in global supply chains. Their buy-in to audited supply chains within their business can significantly impact modern slavery practices.

Wikipedia provides a thorough compilation of Chaebol assets, based on Korean language resources. It is worth listing the extend of these groups here for clarity.

Chaebol by Family

Chaebol by family groups	Won	Euro	Total Assets	Family Groups
Samsung family group	252 Trillion	206 Trillion	348.7	Shinsegae + CJ + Hansol Groups
Hyundai family group	203 Trillion	166 billion	204.4	Motors + Heavy + Steel + insurance + trade + construction
LG family group	191 Trillion	156 billion	148.4	LG 115 + GS 49.8 + LS 20.5 + LIG 6.5 Groups (Revenue)

Chaebol by Group

Chaebol by each Groups	Won	Euro	Total Assets	Industries
Samsung Group	221 trillion	180 billion	317.5	Electronics, insurance, card, construction & shipbuilding
LG Group	115 trillion	94 billion	69.5	Electronics, display, chemicals, tele-com & trade
Hyundai Kia Automotive Group	107 trillion	87.5 billion	128.7	Motors, steel & stock
SK Group	105 trillion	85.85 billion	85.9	Energy, telecom, trade, construction & semiconductors
GS Group	49.8 trillion	40.7 billion	39.0	Energy, shopping & construction
Lotte	41.4 trillion	33.85 billion	54.9	Construction, food, energy, Hospitality & Shopping
Hyundai Heavy Industries Gp	31.3 trillion	25.6 billion	42.8	Heavy industry (including Hyundai Mipo Dockyard)
Hanwha	27.24 trillion	22.27 billion	75.7	Explosives, solar panel, aerospace, chem, insurance
Hanjin	26.1 trillion	21.34 billion	29.1	Korean Air, Jin Air, shipping, heavy industry
Kumho Asiana Group	23.4 trillion	19.13 billion	75.7	Asiana Air, Air Busan, construction, petrochemical, tire
Doosan	21.4 trillion	17.5 billion	32.7	Heavy industry, atomic energy[26]

Chaebol by each unit	Won	Total Assets	Industries
Samsung Electronics	121.2943	105.3	Electronics, LCD, TV, mobile phone, semiconductor[27]
LG Holdings	90.2224	64.7	Holding (consolidated result by share rate)[28]
SK Holdings	88.8249	68.9	Holding (consolidated result by share rate)[29]
Hyundai Motors	79.7363	103.2	Motors[30]
LG Electronics	63.2803	42.3	Electronics, LCD, TV, mobile phone, air conditioner[31]
SK Energy	52.6063	24.9	Energy[32]
GS Caltex	34.4242	18.0	Energy[33]
Hyundai Heavy Industries	27.4835	38.3	Heavy industry (excluding Hyundai Mipo Dockyard)[34]
Samsung Life	25.2948	121.6	insurance[35]
SK Networks	22.6516	9.0	Trade[36]
Kia Motors	22.2176	25.5	Motors[37]
LS Group	20.5330	14.5	Steel, cable & energy[38]
Samsung C&T Corporation	20.4834	15.4	Trade & construction[39]
Doosan Heavy Industries	19.2317	30.1	Heavy industry (including Doosan Infracore)[40]

22. https://www.indexmundi.com/south_korea/economy_overview.html

23. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/chaebol>

24. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaebol>

Chaebol by each unit	Won	Total Assets	Industries
LG Display	16.2636	17.3	LCD[41]
Hyundai Oil Bank	14.8347	4.8	Energy[42]
Booyoung Group	21.7155	15.7	Construction
LG Chem	14.5548	9.3	Chemistry[43]
Daelim Group	14.5000	11.0	MotorCycle, Construction & Petro-chemical
DB Group	15.4950	24.7	Semiconductor, Steel & insurance
SK Telecom	14.0209	22.4	Telecom[44]
Hyundai Mobis	13.8472	10.4	Motor parts[45]
Kyobo Life	13.5155	47.8	Insurance (07)[46]
Daehan Life	12.7776	50.9	Insurance (08) Hanwha Group's company[47]
Lotte Shopping	12.8393	16.9	Shopping[48]
CJ Group	12.4100	12.3	Food & shopping
Daewoo Shipbuilding	12.2207	17.4	Shipbuilding[49]
Samsung Fire	11.8633	23.0	Insurance[50]
POSCO Daewoo	11.4263	3.4	Trade[51]
LG International	11.2626	3.7	Trade[52]
Hyundai Steel	11.2519	12.2	Steel[53]
Shinsegae	11.0520	10.7	Shopping[54]
Samsung Heavy Industries	10.6895	26.5	Shipbuilding[55]
Korean Air	10.4844	17.7	Hanjin Group's company[56]
LS Cable	10.4560	7.6	Cable[57]
NH Nonghyup insurance	10.1827	27.8	Insurance[58]
Kumho E&C	10.1335	18.6	Construction[59]

This overview gives a good indication where the Mekong Club should concentrate their efforts in Korea.



7.3. Transparency

Transparency International ranks Korea 52nd out of 175 countries on its Corruption Perceptions Index of 2016 , an index based on expert opinion from around the world that measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption worldwide.

Country	CPI2016	Rank
New Zealand	90	1
Singapore	84	7
Australia	79	13
Hongkong	77	15
Japan	72	20
Bhutan	65	27
Taiwan	61	31
Brunei	58	41
Korea (South)	53	52
Malaysia	49	55
Solomon Islands	42	72
China	40	79
India	40	79
Mongolia	38	87
Indonesia	37	90
Maldives	36	95
Sri Lanka	36	95
Philippines	35	101
Thailand	35	101
Timor-Leste	35	101
Vietnam	33	113
Pakistan	32	116
Laos	30	123
Nepal	29	131
Myanmar	28	136
Papua New Guinea	28	136
Bangladesh	26	145
Cambodia	21	156
Afghanistan	15	169
Korea (North)	12	174

25. https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2016#regional

8. The Mekong Club Target Sectors

For the purpose of this study, which aims to generate a knowledge base from which The Mekong Club can approach the private sector in order to create awareness and offer cooperative solutions for the eradication of modern slavery in corporate supply chains, attention will be given to the following target sectors:

- Agriculture
- Retail industry
- Manufacturing
 - Electronics
 - Automotive
- Banking
- Tourism and Food Service Accommodation
- Construction
- Industrial (Shipbuilding, chemicals, steel)

8.1. Agriculture

Agriculture only constituted 2.2% of GDP in 2017²⁶. The majority of crops is still produced by small scale family farms. Farming is considered a low-class job and farmers find it hard to employ Korean nationals on their farms. Consequently, labour is drawn from the ever-increasing pool of migrant labour from Asia that works in the country. Reports of rampant exploitation has surfaced since 2014, with the publishing of Amnesty International's "Bitter Harvest" report²⁷.

Share of GDP²⁸

	2017	2016	2015
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (%)	2.2	2.1	2.3
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing (%)	30.6	29.7	29.9
(Manufacturing) (%)	30.4	29.5	29.8
Electricity, gas and water supply (%)	3.0	3.3	3.2
Construction (%)	5.9	5.7	5.2
Services (%)	58.3	59.2	58.3

8.1.1. The Fishing Industry

The fishing industry is substantial, marking 3,743 thousand tons in 2017, which increased by 14.5 percent (474 thousand tons) from 3,269 thousand tons in 2016²⁹. The Korean fishing industry has not side-stepped the plague of forced labour and modern slavery on fishing vessels. Several articles about exploitation in the fishing industry mentions the transgression of Korean vessels^{30,31}.

26. http://kosis.kr/eng/statisticsList/statisticsList_01List.jsp?vwcd=MT_ETITLE&parentId=L#SubCont

27. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2014/10/south-korea-end-rampant-abuse-migrant-farm-workers/>

28. http://kosis.kr/eng/statisticsList/statisticsList_01List.jsp?vwcd=MT_ETITLE&parentId=L#SubCont

8.2. Retail

Korea has a thriving retail sector, supported by a strong consumer market and dominated by the Chaebols.

Sales by Retail Industry Segment (Estimates, 2016)

Industry Segment	Total Sales	Share of Food Products in Total Sales (Estimates*)	Food Sales (Estimates)
Grocery Supermarkets	W37.8 trillion	84.5%	W31.9 trillion
Hypermarkets	W52.9 trillion	51.0%	W27.0 trillion
Convenience Stores	W19.6 trillion	51.4%	W10.1 trillion
On-line Retailers	W65.6 trillion	13.4%	W8.8 trillion
Department Stores	W29.9 trillion	10.1%	W3.0 trillion
Others**			W7.3 trillion
Total			W88.1 trillion

Sales by Retail Industry Segment (Estimates, 2016)

Company Name	Store Name	Ownership	Annual Sales	Total Stores	New Stores
EMART Company, Ltd.	E Mart	Korea	11.7 trillion won	145	6
Homeplus Co., Ltd.	Home Plus	Korea	6.7 trillion won	141	1
Lotte Shopping Co.	Lotte Mart	Korea	7.3 trillion won	112	3
Costco Wholesale Korea	COSTCO	U.S.	3.2 trillion won	12	1

Source: The Yearbook of Retail Industry 2016, Korea Chain Store Association

29. <http://kostat.go.kr/portal/eng/pressReleases/2/10/index>

[board?bmode=read&bSeq=&aSeq=367928&pageNo=1&rowNum=10&navCount=10&currPg=&sTarget=title&sTxt=](http://kostat.go.kr/portal/eng/pressReleases/2/10/index)

30. <http://www.scmp.com/magazines/post-magazine/article/1819562/slavery-sea-human-trafficking-fishing-industry-exposed>

31. <http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20160825001007>

Profile of Major Supermarket Chains (2015)

Company Name	Store Name	Annual Sales	Total Stores
Lotte Shopping Co.	Lotte Super	1.9 trillion won	555
GS Retail Co., Ltd.	GS Supermarket	1.4 trillion won	286
Seowon Utong Co., Ltd.	Top-Mart	1.5 trillion won	76
Homeplus Co., Ltd.	Home Plus Express	Not disclosed	371
Everyday Retail Co., Ltd.	E Mart Everyday	841 billion won	224

Source: The Yearbook of Retail Industry 2016, Korea Chain Store Association

Profile of Major Convenience Store Chains (2015)

Company Name	Store Name	Annual Sales	Total Stores
BGF Korea Co., Ltd.	CU	4.3 trillion won	9,409
GS Retail Co., Ltd.	GS25	4.4 trillion won	9,285
Korea Seven Co., Ltd.	Seven Eleven	3.3 trillion won	8,178
Ministop Korea Co., Ltd.	Ministop	1.1 trillion won	2,200
E Mart, Inc.	With Me	1.4 trillion won	1,314
Home Plus	365 Plus	Not disclosed	401

Source: The Yearbook of Retail Industry 2016, Korea Chain Store Association

Profile of Major Department Store Chains (2015)

Company Name	Store Name	Annual Sales	Total Stores
Lotte Shopping Co.	Lotte Department Store	15.0 trillion won	33
Shinsegae Co.	Shinsegae Department Store	6.0 trillion won	10
E Land Retail Co., Ltd.	NC Department Store Donga Department Store	4.7 trillion won	26
Hyundai Dept. Co., Ltd.	Hyundai Department Store	1.2 trillion won	11
Hanwha Galleria	Galleria Department Store	525 billion won	05

Source: The Yearbook of Retail Industry 2016, Korea Chain Store Association

Profile of Major On-line Retailers (2015)

Company Name	Sales**	Business Type	Internet Site
SK Planet Co., Ltd.	1.0 trillion won	Internet shopping mall Mobile shopping mall	www.11st.com
CJ O Shopping, Co., Ltd.	1.1 trillion won	TV home shopping Internet shopping mall Catalog shopping Mobile shopping mall	www.cjmall.com
GS Home Shopping, Inc.	1.1 trillion won	TV home shopping Internet shopping mall Catalog shopping Mobile shopping mall	www.gseshop.co.kr
Hyundai Home Shopping Network Corporation	891 billion won	TV home shopping Internet shopping mall Catalog shopping Mobile shopping mall	www.hmall.com
Woori Home Shopping Co., Ltd.	854 billion won	TV home shopping Internet shopping mall Mobile shopping mall	www.lotteimall.com

Company Name	Sales**	Business Type	Internet Site
Ebay Korea, Inc.	799 billion won	Internet shopping mall Mobile shopping mall	www.auction.co.kr www.gmarket.co.kr
NS Shopping Co., Ltd.	406 billion won	Internet shopping mall Mobile shopping mall	www.nseshop.com
Interpark Corp.	378 billion won	Internet shopping mall Mobile shopping mall	www.interpark.com
Wemakeprice, Inc.	217 billion won	Internet shopping mall Mobile shopping mall	www.wemakeprice.com
Lotte.Com, Inc.	211 billion won	Internet shopping mall Mobile shopping mall	www.lotte.com
Ticket Monster, Inc.	196 billion won	Internet shopping mall Mobile shopping mall	www.ticketmonster.co.kr

8.3. Manufacturing

8.3.1. General

Korea is one of the top 20 economies in the world and various industries are considered to be top class. The manufacturing of semiconductors (DRAM), display panels, steel, chemicals, auto parts and smartphones are examples of industry leadership. In this section the focus will be on electronics, automotive and the garment industry³². For the work of the Mekong Club it is important to consider Korea as a manufacturer across the globe. The major manufacturers and chaebols have factories and assembly plants worldwide which sources from a diverse set of suppliers. It is vital for the work of the Mekong Club that these conglomerates are canvassed.

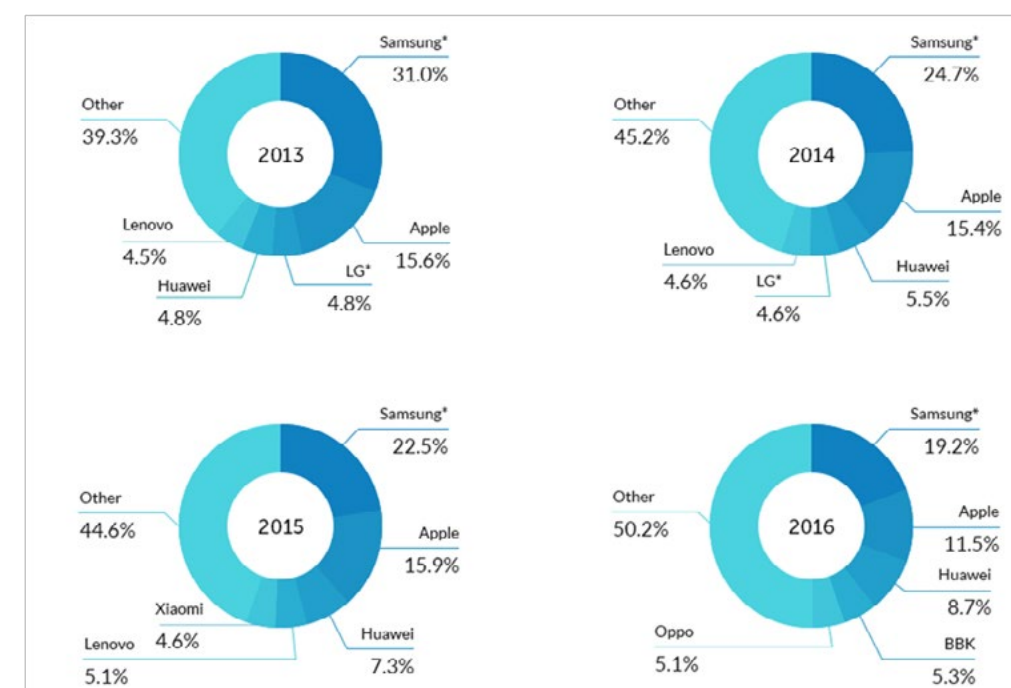
32. <http://www.investkorea.org/en/world/all.do>

8.3.2. Electronics

According to the Korean Herald³³ “South Korea’s electronics industry ranked third in terms of production last year, while being the fifth-largest market in consumption... According to CEO Report by the Korea Electronics Association, the Korean electronics industry recorded \$121.7 billion in production volume in 2017, growing 10.3 percent from the previous year.”

Some of the major companies in each category are listed below:³⁴

- Semiconductors**
 Korea’s Samsung Electronics ranks second, with 11.6% of the global market share, whereas SK Hynix ranks 3rd, with 4.8%.
- ICT**
 In 2011, Korea rose to 1st place in global smartphone sales, and has since maintained its top position in the world market.
- Displays**
 With regards to display: “Since 2002, Korea has lead the world in electronic display devices. Samsung Display and LG Display, the world’s largest and second-largest makers of displays, have led the industry through sustainable growth by aggressively investing in new technology, enhancing energy efficiency, and developing thinner and more lightweight products.”



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33. <http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20180126000750>

34. <http://www.investkorea.org/en/world/display.do>

8.3.3. Automotive

The Korean automotive industry is structured around 2 poles, the auto parts industry and the finished car industry. The distribution of each to the economy are as follows:³⁵

	Number of Companies	Employment (1000 persons)	Production Amount (USD million)
Auto Parts Industry	4,554	252,907	90,201
Finished Car Industry	25	85,426	82,260

According to Invest Korea “Korea is the world’s fifth largest auto parts manufacturer, following China, Japan, the US and Germany. Its share in the global auto parts production rose from 2.6% in 2000 to 3.7% in 2005 and has remained at over 5% since 2010”³⁶

8.3.4. Garment and Textile Industry

According to Fibre2Fashion.com “the export value of Korea textiles and apparel stood at USD15.9 billion in 2013, accounting for 2.9% of total exports and representing a 2.3% increase over the previous year. The number of employed personnel reaches 307,032, accounting for 8.3% of the total employed population in the manufacturing sector. The number of Textile & Clothing companies’ totals 45,200, accounting for 12.5% of total manufacturers.”³⁷

Korean manufacturers sources from a wide range of suppliers worldwide and also own and operate many factories in Asia.

8.4. Banking Industry

8.4.1. General

The Korean banking system are structured as follows: “Korea’s financial system consists of banking and non-bank financial institutions. The Financial Services Commission (FSC) and the Financial Supervisory Service (FSS), its regulatory arm, are responsible for supervising and examining all banks, including specialized and government-owned banks, as well as securities and insurance companies. The FSC and the FSS have played a key role in financial restructuring and has strengthened the regulatory and supervisory framework governing the entire financial sector.”³⁸

“Overall, there are 148 licensed banks in South Korea, consisting of 52 commercial banks, 5 specialized banks, and 91 mutual savings banks.”³⁹

35. <http://www.investkorea.org/en/published/publications03.do>

36. Ibid

37. <http://www.fibre2fashion.com/market-intelligence/countryprofile/korea-textile-industry-overview/>

38. <https://www.export.gov/article?id=Korea-Banking-Systems>

39. <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/careers/companies/banks-in-south-korea/>

8.4.2. Top Banks

The top 10 Korean banks are described below (<https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/careers/companies/banks-in-south-korea/>)

Shinhan Financial Group

Established in 1897, Shinhan Financial Group is the first bank in Korea, founded under the name Hanseong Bank. The bank operates through its Retail Banking, Corporate Banking, International Banking, and Other Banking segments. Headquartered in Seoul, it manages 871 branches and 27 private wealth management service centers in South Korea, as well as 14 branches in other countries. The bank employs around 13,400 employees.

As of 2016, total assets of the bank were US\$341 billion.

NongHyup Financial Group

Founded in 1961, NongHyup Financial Group was created from the merger of Agricultural Bank and Agricultural Federation. The group provides financing, mortgages, personal lines of credit, corporate finance, real estate finance, and new technology finance services. It also offers life, property, and casualty insurance products. Headquartered in Seoul, the bank employs around 13,000 employees.

In 2016, the bank’s total assets amounted to US\$315 billion.

KB Financial Group

Headquartered in Seoul, KB Financial Group is a financial holding company that offers financial services through its subsidiaries. The group operates through various business segments: Retail Banking Operations, Corporate Banking Operations, Other Banking Operations, Credit Card Operations, Investment and Securities Operations, and Life Insurance Operations.

The corporate banking operations consist of corporate banking services. The group’s other banking operations include treasury activities and back office administrative operations. The investment and securities operations consist of securities brokerage, investment banking, securities investment and trading and other capital markets services. The life insurance segment comprises life insurance and wealth management services.

In 2016, the bank reported total assets of US\$275 billion.

Hana Financial Group

Hana Financial Group was created in 1971 and is headquartered in Seoul. The bank offers mergers and acquisitions, corporate finance, fundraising, risk management advisory, and securities trading and underwriting services. It was formerly known as Hana Daetoo Securities Co. Ltd. and changed its name to Hana Financial Investment Co. Ltd. in September 2015. It employs around 19,000 staff.

As of 2016, total assets of the bank were US\$308 billion.

Korea Development Bank

Founded in 1954, Korea Development Bank is headquartered in Seoul. The bank provides deposit products, corporate banking products, investment banking products, and international banking products.

In 2016, the bank reported total assets of US\$1,000 billion and total income of US\$19 million.

Woori Bank

Established in 2001, Woori Bank is a subsidiary of Woori Financial Group. The bank offers commercial banking products and services to individual customers, small and medium-sized enterprises, and major corporations in South Korea. It operates through six segments: Consumer Banking, Corporate Banking, Capital Markets, Investment Banking, Credit Card, and Other Operations. Headquartered in Seoul, it employs 15,000 staff and manages 894 branches in South Korea and 22 branches internationally.

In 2016, the bank's total assets amounted to US\$242 million and total income reached US\$1.69 million.

Industrial Bank of Korea

Industrial Bank of Korea was founded in 1961 and is headquartered in Seoul. The bank operates through Retail Banking, Corporate Banking, Money Market, IB, Credit Card Operations, Foreign Exchange, and Others segments.

It manages approximately 570 branches and 47 depositary offices in South Korea, and 11 overseas offices. The bank's total assets were US\$259 million as of 2016.

BNK Financial Group

Headquartered in Busan, BNK Financial Group is one of the top five financial groups in South Korea. Founded in 2011, the group, together with its subsidiaries, operates through Bank, Financial Investment, Specialized Credit Finance, and Mutual Savings Bank segments. The bank business offers services that include internet banking, financial products, asset management services, apartment application deposit, fund products, and variable annuities. It was formerly known as BS Financial Group Inc. and changed its name to BNK Financial Group Inc. in April 2015.

In 2016, the bank reported US\$83 million in total assets.

DGB Financial Group

Established in 1967, DGB Financial Group is one of the largest regional banks in the country, mostly serving customers in the Daegu-Gyeongbuk region. The bank provides deposits, new technology business loans, personal loans, and other loans. It also offers automobile financing and facility lease services, foreign exchange, fund and bancassurance, asset management, issue, charge, electronic money, and Internet banking services.

As of 2016, the bank's total assets amounted to US\$47 billion and total income reached US\$491 million.

Kakao Bank

Founded in 2016, Kakao Bank is a subsidiary of Korea Investment Holdings Ltd. It is the first internet bank in South Korea. The bank provides every type of banking service, from lending and savings to overseas remittance and credit cards. The digital-only bank signed 2.9 million users during its first month of operation, including a record 187,000 customers on its opening day.

8.5. Tourism and food service

8.5.1. Food Service

According to 2015 figures, the size of South Korea's restaurant industry stood at 192 trillion won (\$16.9 billion)⁴⁰.

According to the report by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, *"the local market was comprised of a 82 trillion-won food processing sector and a 108 trillion-won eatery business, with some 660,000 restaurants and eateries in the country. The numbers are a gain of 0.9 percent from the year before."*

8.5.2. Tourism

Korea is a popular tourist destination for Japanese and Chinese visitors, which both combined account for almost 60% of total international visitors in 2015. The geographic proximity and attractive tourism offerings cater to short getaway visits, particularly the capital city Seoul.

The Korean tourism industry is driven by the cultural trend called 'Hallyu' or Korean wave. Starting from popular media including performing K-Pop artists and TV dramas gradually spread to industries such as cosmetics, food, electronics, etc. According to the Korea Foundation for International Culture Exchange (KOFICE), the Korean wave effect on production inducement was estimated to be approximately, KRW 15.6 trillion (USD 14bn) in 2015

40. <http://www.koreaherald.com/view.php?ud=20170910000144>

9. Modern Slavery in Vietnam

9.1. Overview

The extent of modern slavery in Korea can be best be understood within the context of the broader region. Using the Global Slavery Index⁴¹, the estimated numbers of people in modern slavery, together with the government response for countries in the Mekong region are shown below. Government response data is measured by the Global Slavery Index as an assessment of composite factors of the survivors supported, criminal justice, coordination & accountability, addressing risk and government & business. They also provide a measurement of vulnerability to modern slavery based on civil and political protections, social health and economic rights, personal security, refugees and conflict (higher scores mean greater vulnerability).

Global Slavery Index

	Number in slavery (GSI)	% (GSI)	Government response rating	Mean vulnerability to modern slavery score
Global figures	45.8m			
Cambodia	256,800	1.648 (ranked 3rd in prevalence not absolute number out of all countries by proportion of population)	CCC	41.51
China	3,388,400	0.247 (in Mekong then china has the highest absolute number by virtue of being biggest pop, 2nd in world after India)	CCC	44.66
Laos	20,000	0.295	CCC	36.45
Myanmar	515,100	0.956	CCC	56.36/100
Thailand	425,500	0.626	B	47.54
Vietnam	139,300	0.152	B	29.34
Japan	290,200	0.228		
China	3,388,400	0.247		
Korea				
India	18,354,700	1.403	B	51.35
Pakistan	2,134,900	1.130	CCC	62.47
Bangladesh	1,531,300	0.951	B	44.12

41. <https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/findings/>

9.2. USA Department of State “Trafficking in Persons” Report

According the USA Department of State “Trafficking in Persons” report, South Korea is “A source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor. South Korean women are subjected to forced prostitution in South Korea and abroad. Some South Korean women enter destination countries on tourist, work, or student visas, and are forced into prostitution in massage parlors, salons, bars, restaurants, or through internet-advertised escort services. Some victims who owe debts to entertainment establishment owners or loan sharks are forced into prostitution. Some disabled or intellectually disabled South Korean men are vulnerable to exploitation and have been forced to work on salt and cattle farms where they experience verbal and physical abuse, non-payment of wages, long work hours, and poor working and living conditions. Traffickers utilize smartphone applications to exploit victims and South Korean children are vulnerable to sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation through online recruitment. In need of money for living expenses and shelter, some runaway girls are subjected to sex trafficking.

Men and women from China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Indonesia, and other countries in Asia, the Middle East, and South America are subjected to forced labor in South Korea and on fishing vessels registered and operated by South Koreans; some women from these regions are subjected to forced prostitution. Migrant workers, especially those from Vietnam, China, and Indonesia, can incur thousands of dollars in debt, contributing to their vulnerability to debt bondage. Approximately 400,000 low-skilled migrant workers, many employed under the government’s employment permit system, work in fishing, agriculture, livestock, restaurants, and manufacturing; some of these workers face conditions indicative of forced labor. The ROK is a transit point for Southeast Asian fishermen subjected to forced labor on fishing ships bound for Fiji and other ports in the Pacific. Foreign fishermen aboard small fishing vessels operating beyond the purview of the government or owners’ cooperatives are vulnerable to exploitation, including forced labor. Some 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. Some women from China, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, and Cambodia, who are recruited for marriage to South Korean men through international marriage brokers, are subjected to forced prostitution or forced labor after their arrival. Some South Korean men engage in child sex tourism in Vietnam, Cambodia, Mongolia, and the Philippines.”

In terms of preventing trafficking Korea performed as follows:

“The Government of the Republic of Korea (ROK or South Korea) fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. The government continued to demonstrate serious and sustained efforts during the reporting period; therefore, South Korea remained on Tier 1. The government demonstrated serious and sustained efforts by increasing the number of trafficking investigations, prosecutions, and convictions compared to the previous reporting period; conducting numerous awareness raising campaigns; providing services to 7,397 potential trafficking victims; and strengthening procedures to prevent trafficking among entertainment visa holders. Although the government meets the minimum standards, it continued to prosecute trafficking crimes under laws with lower penalties and did not establish formal guidelines to refer victims to services. The lack of sensitivity among some police officials to victim experiences may have re-traumatized victims or put them at further risk. Some potential trafficking victims, including foreign women in prostitution, were detained or deported for crimes committed as a result of being subjected to trafficking.

9.3. Foreign Brides

One of the key issues in Korea is the high incidence of foreign brides. The substantial skew towards males in the rural areas and the preference for residence in urban areas amongst most females, make the import of foreign brides a realistic option for rural males. These cross-cultural unions often pose problems of exploitation for the foreign brides who marry to ensure incomes for their families. This leave them at the mercy of their husbands. Domestic violence has been widely reported in the press, see for example The Diplomat.⁴²

According to 2017 figures, 6,054 Vietnamese women married Korean men in 2016, compared to 5,838 Chinese. They accounted for 27.9 percent of mixed marriages, up from 20.9 percent in 2014⁴³. Statistics Korea cites supply side factors such as the Korean wave as the most important reason for the increase in Vietnamese brides. This discount the increase in demand from Korean males and their use of unscrupulous agencies that target the most vulnerable stratum of Vietnamese society, i.e. young, rural females with family responsibilities.

9.4. The sex industry

An often-overlooked fact is the flourishing of the sex trade in a country renowned for its puritan values. A 2013 article in the International Business Times⁴⁴ accurately summarises the extent of the industry. The following are excerpts from the article.

Despite its illegality, prostitution and the sex trade is so huge that the government once admitted it accounts for as much as 4 percent of South Korea's annual gross domestic product -- about the size of the fishing and agriculture industries combined.

Indeed, paid sex is available all over South Korea -- in coffee shops, shopping malls, the barber shop, hotels, motels, as well as the so-called juicy bars, frequented by American soldiers, and the red-light districts, which operate openly. Internet chat rooms and cell phones have opened up whole new streams of business for ambitious prostitutes and pimps.

The South Korean government's Ministry for Gender Equality estimates that about 500,000 women work in the national sex industry, though, according to the Korean Feminist Association, the actual number may exceed 1 million. If that estimate is closer to the truth, it would mean that 1 out of every 25 women in the country is selling her body for sex -- despite the passage of tough anti-sex-trafficking legislation in recent years. (For women between the ages of 15 and 29, up to one-fifth have worked in the sex industry at one time or another, according to estimates.)

According to the government-run Korean Institute of Criminology, one-fifth of men in their 20s buy sex at least four times a month, creating an endless customer base for prostitutes. Even worse, child and teen prostitution are also prevalent in South Korea.

Not only is South Korea home to child and teen prostitution, but South Korean men are also driving such illicit trade in foreign countries, particularly in Southeast Asia, according to the Korean Institute of Criminology, based on surveys conducted in Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and the Philippines.

"If the testimony from many underage prostitutes, police officers and human rights groups is true, South Koreans are the biggest customers of the child sex industry in the region

On the flip side, many women from poorer Asian countries, particularly the Philippines, flock to South Korea to work as prostitutes and "bar girls" (lured by the promises of legitimate work as waitresses or entertainers)."

Others articles have described similar scenarios.⁴⁵

42. <https://thediplomat.com/2015/01/south-koreas-foreign-bride-problem/>

43. http://english.chosun.com/site/data/html_dir/2017/11/18/2017111800393.html

44. <http://www.ibtimes.com/south-korea-thriving-sex-industry-powerful-wealthy-super-state-1222647>

45. <https://www.koreaexpose.com/sex-workers-speaking-out-koreas-shadowy-underbelly/>



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