



Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

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Working Group on Trafficking in Persons

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Draft report

Addendum

III. Trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs

1. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 10 October 2011, the Working Group considered agenda item 2, which read as follows:

“Trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs.”

2. For its consideration of item 2, the working group had before it the background paper prepared by the Secretariat on trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs (CTOC/COP/WG.4/2011/2).

3. The Chair made an introductory statement. A statement was also made by the Secretariat.

4. Statements were made by representatives of the following States parties to the Trafficking in Persons Protocol: Russian Federation, Belgium, Israel, Chile, India, Norway, Portugal, Egypt, Indonesia, Spain, Ecuador, Algeria, China, Colombia, Nigeria, Philippines, Mexico, United States of America, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Peru and Austria.

5. The Working Group also heard a statement by the observer of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

The working group adopted the following recommendations:

1. Coordination among United Nations entities with regard to trafficking in organs, tissues and cells should be encouraged.
2. State parties should encourage relevant United Nations entities to gather evidence-based data on trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal with the aim of facilitating a better understanding and awareness of the



phenomenon while recognizing the difference from trafficking in organs, tissues and cells.

3. States parties should make better use of the Organized Crime Convention and the Trafficking in Persons Protocol in combating trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs, especially for joint investigations and intelligence gathering.
4. States parties should ensure that laws on trafficking in persons apply to trafficking for the removal of organs, tissues and cells.
5. In order to regulate the legal market for organ donation, States parties should establish a designated organ transplant programme and possibly consider a scheme of tacit consent of donors.
6. State parties should develop awareness-raising programmes for victims and recipients on illegal procurement of organs, tissues and cells and trafficking in persons.
7. State parties should encourage experts in trafficking in persons to coordinate with relevant health professionals to develop legalized and organized markets and to ensure better guidance for all actors in identifying and responding to trafficking in persons for the purposes of removal of organs, tissues and cells.
8. The use of public-private partnerships in the context of preventing trafficking in persons for the purposes of removal of organs, tissues and cells should be encouraged.
9. UNODC should expand its knowledge base on this issue by carrying out assessments or studies on the root causes, modus operandi, the phenomenon of transplant tourism and its linkage to trafficking in persons, the gap between demand and supply and how to prevent trafficking in organs, cells and tissues.
10. UNODC should develop a training module on trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs and related conduct and begin to provide technical assistance, especially with regard to investigation, the exchange of intelligence and international judicial cooperation.