



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

Distr.: Limited  
20 October 2010

Original: English

---

## Fifth session

Vienna, 18-22 October 2010

### Draft report

*Rapporteur:* Elizabeth Verville (United States of America)

### Addendum

## IV. Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto

### B. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

1. At its 4th and 5th meeting, on 19 and 20 October 2010, the Conference considered agenda item 2 (b), entitled “Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto: Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children”. For its consideration of the item, the Conference had before it the following:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on victim support, witness protection and participation of victims in the criminal justice system and other activities in support of the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC/COP/2010/5);

(b) Activities of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons: report submitted by the Chair of the Working Group (CTOC/COP/2010/6);

(c) Report of the Secretariat on the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (CTOC/COP/2010/11);

(d) Preliminary results of the independent evaluation of the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (CTOC/COP/2010/CRP.3);



(e) Status of ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and notifications, declarations and reservations thereto (CTOC/COP/2010/CRP.4).

2. The Chair of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons presented the report of the Working Group (CTOC/COP/2010/6).
3. The Director of the Division for Operations of UNDOC made an introductory statement.
4. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, also made a statement.
5. Statements were made by the representatives of Chile (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Latin American and Caribbean Group), Croatia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Germany, Indonesia, Belarus, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Norway, Mexico, Kenya and Chile. The observer for the signatory State Japan also made a statement.
6. The observers for Lawyers without Borders and the Global Alliance against Traffic in Women also made statements.

### **Deliberations**

7. A number of speakers referred to trafficking in persons as a serious form of organized crime, affecting equally countries of origin, transit and destination, thus requiring a holistic approach that balanced criminal justice aspects with human rights. It was noted that a comprehensive approach should address the root causes and the demand side of trafficking in persons in all its forms.
8. Several speakers reported on measures taken at the national level to combat trafficking in persons, including ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>1</sup> and the adoption of legislation. Other actions included the adoption of national action plans; the establishment of national coordination mechanisms; the adoption of dispositions for the non-criminalization of victims of trafficking; the development of awareness-raising activities; the development of bilateral and regional agreements; and support mechanisms for victims of trafficking that addressed their needs in the course of the repatriation and reintegration processes. Some speakers also highlighted the importance of seizing and recovering assets that could be used to provide support to victims, including through funds for compensation.
9. Speakers emphasized the need to exchange good practices, carry out targeted research and gather data on the crime of trafficking in persons in order to develop knowledge-based responses. Some speakers highlighted that there was an insufficient understanding of the definitions of trafficking in persons and related concepts such as exploitation.
10. Several speakers emphasized the need to strengthen the coordination of efforts at all levels, within and between States and among all relevant stakeholders.

---

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

11. Some speakers proposed the development of a plan for the effective implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol so as to support the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/293. In that context, it was recommended that the mandate of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons be extended to work on such a plan to implement the Protocol. In that context, the recommendations of the Working Group were welcomed. Some speakers pointed out that the Trafficking in Persons Protocol constituted a road map for a comprehensive fight against trafficking in persons. It was noted that the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) would make a good support platform for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action.

12. Speakers also noted the possibility of extending UN.GIFT, and of discussing its management and governance, on the basis of the evaluation of the Global Initiative, in order to ensure the sustainability of its efforts. It was also suggested that more funding be dedicated to regional activities and support structures for victims.

13. Some speakers highlighted the role of UNODC and other international organizations in providing technical assistance to combat trafficking in persons. Speakers expressed appreciation for the tools developed by UNODC and the cooperation between their Governments and UNODC.

---